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Volume:

9



# The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. IX

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No. 1

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Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairymen Everywhere



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MARYLAND

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Born September 8, 1929  
He was sired by



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First Prize Two-year-old Bull, Senior and Grand Champion at the 1929 Schuylkill County Fair.

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**JOHN F. DIETZ**

Schuylkill Haven, Penna.

*This Herd Is Accredited.*

# The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

VOL. IX

HARRISBURG, PA., JANUARY 8, 1930

No. 1

## Dependable Advanced Registration

**N**OTICE of the Fifth Annual Meeting of the New Registry Association carries the proposed plan to record production records in conjunction with regular breeding, the plan to be known as *Dependable Advanced Registration*.

The records of milk and butter production to be of value, or in other words, to be dependable, must represent the cow's economical and profitable milk producing ability. High milk production is not alone an indication that the animal is a profitable cow. Other factors must enter in before her true worth as a milk producer can be determined. It is necessary and essential that a dairy cow drop a mature calf at regular intervals in order to renew her milk producing ability, as her milk producing ability is directly associated with her reproducing organs.

Nature has provided that the milk producing organs, under normal conditions, are rejuvenated before freshening time—the milk flow being revived or increased to supply nourishment to the new born calf. Cows will produce more milk and produce it more economically during the first few months after freshening than they will later on in their lactation period. In fact if they are not bred or do not have a calf, their milk producing organs cease to function.

One of the great sources of profit in Purebred cattle is the increase—the new born calf. Therefore, in keeping an account of an animal's profitableness or producing ability, such a record must show the amount of milk and butterfat which she is capable of producing at a profit, when fed and cared for under economical milk producing conditions, coupled with her ability to drop a mature calf at regular intervals.

Purebred dairy cattle have two values—one is based upon their ability to produce milk economically or at a profit and the other is to produce a living offspring. Therefore, her record of performance or profitableness should include both her milk producing ability and her reproducing ability. Both of which have been incorporated in the proposed plan to be put into operation by the New Association.

A new plan is proposed to gather the information. A dairy record of the herd performance, reported once each month to the Secretary's office, is the most simple and efficient method yet devised to keep permanent records of the milk producing ability and breeding qualities of the dairy cow.

During the past twenty-five or thirty years, much has been said and written in reference to supervision and certification of records of milk and butter production

and yet when records made under such supervision and certification have been questioned, the investigation always led back to the barn records where the milk was weighed and recorded at each milking and such records were found to be the most reliable. So it has been in buying and selling purebred dairy cattle, the most convincing proof which the owner could offer to a prospective buyer, was to take the buyer into the stable and show him the milk record as recorded from day to day.

The *Dependable Advanced Registration* plan, through the use of the milk recording cabinet, makes it possible for the breeder to send the original copy of his daily milk record and breeding record to the Association at the end of each month, retaining the carbon copy as his record. At the Association's offices the record of each cow will be copied on her individual card as a permanent record. If the cow is sold to a new owner, he can always secure her record by writing the Secretary's offices.

All animals which are admitted to *Dependable Advanced Registration* shall be entitled to a Bronze, Silver or Gold certificate on which their records shall appear.

The Cow Testing or Dairy Herd Improvement plan serves the individual herd owner and gives him a record of each cow in his herd but such records are not recorded permanently, and when cows are sold and go into other herds their former record becomes a matter of hearsay.

The *Dependable Advanced Registration* plan will place the matter of recording performance records in reach of every dairyman who owns purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle.

The call of the annual meeting, including the rules and regulations proposed by the *Dependable Advanced Registration* plan, follows:

### TO THE MEMBERS:

The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., will be held at Harrisburg, Pa., on Thursday, January 23, 1930, at 10 A. M., in Fahnstock Hall (Y. M. C. A.), corner of Second and Locust Streets, to transact the following business:

To receive the reports of officers and committees and to elect a President, Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Third Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, each to serve for a period of one year: To elect two Directors to serve for a period of three years and to transact any other business that may properly come before the meeting.



## BY-LAW AMENDMENT

Mr. Arthur W. Downton of Starrucca, Penna., has submitted a By-law amendment to include the words "naturally polled" on the regular application for registry and authorize the Secretary to keep a separate list of all naturally polled cattle.

To amend Section 11, Article XVII, by inserting the words "naturally polled" after the word "sex."

To amend Section 1, Article XVI, by inserting the words "If naturally polled the word 'polled' shall be written on the Registry Certificate following the name of the animal and a separate record shall be kept of all naturally polled cattle."

The Executive Committee has submitted a plan to record milk and butter production in accordance with Article XXIX, Section 1, of the By-laws.

### The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc. Dependable Advanced Registration Rules and Requirements

The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., shall record milk and butterfat production of purebred Holstein-Friesian cows in accordance with Article XXIX, Section 1, of the By-laws which states, "This Association shall recognize only such milk and butterfat records as represent normal, hereditary and economical production." The plan to be known as "Dependable Advanced Registration."

## PURPOSE

Its purpose shall be to record economical and profitable milk and butter production of purebred Holstein-Friesian cows in conjunction with the cow's ability to calve regularly over a period of years, to the end that a complete and dependable record may be obtained, and preserved relative to those families of purebred Holstein-Friesians that are capable of returning to their owner the greatest profit from milk and butter production and living progeny.

Its further object shall be to make it possible for each dairyman who breeds purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle to keep a "dependable" and permanent record of each producing female in his herd, and make such information available, as an aid in selecting the most desirable and profitable animals for breeding and dairy purposes, and culling the undesirable and unprofitable purebreds from his dairy and breeding herd.

## SUPERVISION

The Secretary of the Association shall have charge of the **Dependable Advanced Registration** under the general supervision and direction of the Executive Committee. He shall prepare and publish blank forms, Certificates and circulars needed in carrying this system into effect; receive and attend to all applications for entry; issue all Certificates over his signature and the Seal of the Association, and edit and publish such publications as are required to secure the efficiency and success of the system.

## APPLICATION FOR ENTRY

A member of the **Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.**, may upon making application to the

Secretary in writing on the proper form, accompanied with a fee of \$5.00, and agreeing to comply with the rules, enter his herd for **Dependable Advanced Registration**, which entry shall remain in full force and effect as long as the owner complies with the rules, but shall be terminated by the Secretary upon the owner's failure to render regular monthly reports of his herd, or upon written request by the owner.

## STANDARD

The cows in herds entered for **Dependable Registration** shall be milked twice daily, bred to drop a calf each year; they should be fed and otherwise cared for in conformity to economical and profitable milk and butterfat producing standards. Cows that produce 60 or more pounds of milk daily at freshening time, may be milked three times daily for the first 60 days of their lactation period, providing they produce on an average of 20 lb. at each milking.

Any attempt on the part of the owner, his agent or employees, to force cows entered for **Dependable Advanced Registration** to produce milk or butterfat beyond their natural inherited ability, by keeping such cows excessively fat, over-feeding, four times a day milking or deferred breeding, or any other practice not consistent with economical or profitable dairying but that may temporarily increase the milk flow or the richness of the milk, shall not be permitted.

## DUTY OF THE HERD OWNER

The owners of all herds entered for **Dependable Advanced Registration** shall weigh, or cause to be weighed, the milk of each cow at each milking and keep a daily record of the same on regular forms provided for that purpose together with the record of all breeding dates, calving dates, etc. Each owner shall install a Milk Record Cabinet which has been designed especially for the purpose and convenience of recording daily milk production and breeding records in duplicate.

At the end of each Calendar month, and not later than the 5th day of the following month, the original daily production record for the month shall be signed by the owner, or the owner's agent, and mailed to the Association's offices.

When the herd is enrolled in a Cow Testing or Dairy Herd Improvement Association, the butterfat percentages of the milk of each cow in the herd, as determined by the regular monthly "Babcock Test," shall be recorded in the space provided for that purpose on the monthly milk record sheet, and signed by the person making the butterfat test.

In the event the herd is not enrolled in a Cow Testing or Dairy Herd Improvement Association, the average yearly butterfat percentage of each cow in the herd shall be determined by at least four or more "Babcock Tests" conducted during the lactation period. The milk samples to be taken at each milking during a twenty-four hour period. All tests are to be made by a Legally Qualified Tester, at the direction and under the supervision of the Secretary, and at the expense of the owner.

The normal richness or average butterfat percentage in a cow's milk that has been determined by testing samples of her milk at intervals during one entire

lactation period, as is required for entry to the **Dependable Advanced Registry**, may be used in determining such cow's total yearly butterfat production in subsequent lactation periods.

## REQUIREMENTS

Each purebred Holstein-Friesian cow, to qualify for entry in the **Dependable Advanced Registry**, shall produce both milk and butterfat to equal or exceed the minimum requirement for age, as given below, in one lactation period consisting of 305 consecutive days and drop a mature calf within one year from her previous freshening date:

	Lb. Milk	Lb. Butterfat
Two-year-old class	6,000	204
Three-year-old class	7,500	255
Four-year-old class	9,000	306
Mature class	10,500	357

If the record is begun on the day the animal is two years old, or previous to that date, she must produce within 305 consecutive days, 6,000 pounds of milk. For each day the animal is over two years old at the beginning of her test, the amount of milk she will be required to produce in the year will be determined by adding 4.13 pounds to each day she is over two years of age.

The same ratio of increase shall be applied until the animals reach maturity, when the minimum milk production shall be 10,500 lb. The increase of butterfat requirements with age shall be determined in all classes on a 3.4 per cent basis.

No cow shall be admitted to the **Dependable Advanced Registry** whose average yearly butterfat percentage is less than three per cent.

## BRONZE CERTIFICATE

Cows that have completed ONE lactation period in which they have qualified for entry in the "Dependable Advanced Registry" are eligible to a Bronze Certificate which shall be issued by the Secretary upon the return of her Registry Certificate accompanied by a fee of \$1.00. The Bronze Certificate shall, in addition to the pedigree, ownership record, and diagram of color markings, carry her record of milk and butterfat production.

## SILVER CERTIFICATE

Cows that complete a SECOND lactation period under the **Dependable Advanced Registration** plan, meeting all requirements as to the amount of milk and butterfat, and the time of calving, are entitled to a Silver Certificate, which shall be issued by the Secretary upon the return of her Bronze Certificate together with a fee of \$1.00. The Silver Certificate shall, in addition to the pedigree, ownership record and diagram of color markings, carry her records of milk and butterfat production.

## GOLD CERTIFICATE

Cows that complete a THIRD lactation period under the **Dependable Advanced Registration** plan, meeting all requirements as to the amount of milk and butterfat and the time of calving, are entitled to a Gold Certificate, which shall be issued by the Secretary upon the return of her Silver Certificate, together with a fee of \$1.00. The Gold Certificate shall, in addition

to the pedigree, ownership record and diagram of color markings, carry her records of milk and butterfat production.

All subsequent records completed by cows in the Gold Certificate Class shall be recorded on her Gold Certificate free of charge upon the return of the Certificate to the Association's office.

## PROVEN SIRE

Bulls that have sired six or more daughters that have been admitted to the "Dependable Advanced Registry" are entitled to be classified as Proven Sires. Upon the return of their original Registry Certificate by the owner, a Gold Certificate showing such classification shall be issued without charge.

## RESERVATIONS

The Association reserves the privilege of rejecting any or all records in part, or in full, or the privilege of cancelling records after they have been accepted if, upon the investigation, it is found expedient to do so.

The Executive Committee is authorized to pass upon all matters pertaining to the **Dependable Advanced Registrations** not covered by the rules.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Sec'y.

## Pennsylvania State Farm Products Show

MORE than one hundred and fifty speakers from twelve states and the District of Columbia are on the programs of the twenty-five farm organizations holding conventions during the Pennsylvania State Farm Products Show held in Harrisburg, Pa., January 21, 22, 23 and 24. The speakers include farmers, heads of farm organizations, distinguished scientists, among them Dr. E. V. McCollum, famous authority on nutrition from the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland. Programs, in booklet form, have been prepared by the State Farm Products Show Commission and will be sent upon request.

Among the associations holding conventions during the week is one national organization, the HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION, INC., which has its headquarters in the city. The State organizations include:

Pennsylvania Livestock Breeders' Association, Pennsylvania Berkshire Breeders' Association, Pennsylvania Chester White Breeders' Association, Pennsylvania Duroc Jersey Breeders' Association, Pennsylvania Poland China Breeders' Association, Pennsylvania Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association, Pennsylvania Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders, Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs, Pennsylvania Jersey Cattle Club, Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association.

Pennsylvania Association of Dairy and Milk Inspectors, Pennsylvania State Beekeepers' Association, Entomological Society of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Federation, members of former State Board of Agriculture and Institute Lecturers, State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Vegetable Growers' Association, Pennsylvania Potato Grow-



ers' Association, Pennsylvania State Poultry Association, Pennsylvania State Baby Chick Association, Society of Farm Women of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania State Association of Markets, Pennsylvania Threshermen and Farmers' Protective Association, and Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association.

### Just Criticism

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN in years past has commented on the "Cut and Dried" program which has been put over in judging cattle at certain fairs and shows of a State and National character. We have pointed out to our readers that the cattle of the "big" breeders and "heavy" advertisers were placed in preferred classes while the cattle of those breeders who were not playing the speculative cattle game, or contributing to its support, would often get the "Gate."

Therefore, in view of what we know to be true, we are publishing the following letter:

HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN,  
Harrisburg, Penna.  
Gentlemen:

As a subscriber to your magazine I felt you would like to know of the progress made in a State Institution Herd that numbers ninety-two milkers. Also our experience on the show circuit during the past season.

In 1926 our herd consisted of fifty-seven grade Holstein cattle that barely furnished enough milk for our Institution needs. Without a cent of appropriation this herd was sold and replaced with forty-nine purebreds that more than took care of our needs. Our surplus crops paid the difference. Today this herd numbers ninety-two head.

Under the instruction of Mr. Bob Willan, as head herdsman, this herd has developed, and today is reported as being one of the leading herds of its size in the country for production. Ninety-two head average 476 lb. fat per cow per year with an average test of 3.5%.

We, of course, were anxious that some of our herd should be shown, so we exhibited a bull calf that finished fifth all through the circuit, and a junior yearling bull that we purchased, named Sir Ormsby Segis Mercedes 21st, was exhibited with the Wisconsin Board of Control State Herd, showing at Central State, at the Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Kansas and Oklahoma State Fairs, Waterloo, St. Louis National, Portland Pacific, and Kansas City Royal, which is some circuit. He won in every instance except at Illinois State, where he was defeated by Whitehurst Artis Valdessa while he was under the weather, nevertheless, he was defeated.

The Valdessa Bull, owned by A. F. Randolph of Canton, Illinois, as near as I can learn, traveled a pretty good show circuit and was defeated at no time during the year.

Up in Canada there is a bull called Brookholm Inka 27th that, as far as I can learn, never showed in the United States, and only competed in three Canadian shows, winning in two instances, but being defeated at Canada's Premier Royal Show by Kerk Rocharm, a Prince Edward Island Bull.

This is Holstein history as reported in the *World Magazine*. Now comes the great and difficult task of choosing an All-American Junior Yearling Bull. Well, this is what happened and is also Holstein history.

Brookholm Inka 27th from the Raymondale farms, an animal just two months out of calf class that was defeated at the Canadian Royal, was chosen All American. Sir Ormsby Segis Mercedes 21st, of the Wisconsin State Herd and owned by the State Reformatory, traveled as hard a circuit as an animal could make and defeated once in 12 or 13 starts, was made Reserve All American.

Whitehurst Artis Valdessa of Canton, Illinois, who traveled a pretty fair circuit and showed at least six times, but was never defeated according to the *World Magazine* of November 30th, was left out of the picture, and as far as I know, received no mention as far as All American honors are concerned.

This one instance in the choosing of a Junior Yearling Bull for All American honors has removed all future show interests from our barns. I feel the best advertisement our herd can hope for in the future is on Production, which after all is the only value that any breeder can expect. With this thought in view we expect to gain the confidence of all breeders who are looking for sires.

This is written with the hope that you will give it space in your worthy magazine, and so that the breeders can learn what really happened and judge for themselves.

E. H. EKLUND, Superintendent.

Wisconsin State Reformatory  
Green Bay, Wisconsin.  
January 6, 1930.

### Raising Stock on Shares

FROM time to time inquiries are received asking the possibility of profitably raising Purebreds on a share basis wherein one man furnishes the cattle and the other labor and feed. The agreement runs for a number of years, at the expiration of which the cattle are divided, or else sold and the receipts divided. Usually such a scheme starts with bred heifers.

Theoretically the scheme looks all right but there are very few instances of its proving satisfactory to both parties. If disease gets into the herd each of the contracting parties seem to blame the other, the one alleging that the germs were already in the animals, the other that the unsatisfactory health condition was brought about by improper feed and care.

An Ayrshire breeder living in Vermont has devised a plan which starts with heifer calves. He furnishes the dairyman with a pair of heifer calves or a number of pairs registered in his own name. The other party keeps and feeds the heifers, has them bred and maintains them until they freshen when the number is

divided, each party taking one half of the heifers; the calves go with their mothers. The division is made by alternate choice of the dams, the parties drawing straws or pitching a coin for first choice.

If the contracting party does not own a suitable Purebred bull to which to breed the heifers, or there is not one handy, the breeder furnishes him with a bull calf which is kept until it is three years old and then sold; the breeder receiving one-third and the

dairyman two-thirds of the receipts. If the dairyman wishes to buy the bull he has that privilege at any time.

Apparently the success of the scheme, barring accident, would hinge upon the stock raising ability of the dairyman. If the animals received good feed and care and there were no accidents or disease the breeder should get satisfactory returns and the dairyman would own Purebreds without any money investment except feed and care.

## Hornless Purebred Holstein-Friesians

POLLED, Muleys or hornless cattle were known to exist as long as we have any history of civilization. Pictures of hornless cattle have been discovered in the early Egyptian tombs and hieroglyphic inscriptions bear evidence that part of the wealth of one Egyptian ruler consisted of a large number of horned cattle and two hundred and twenty hornless cattle.

In this present age several breeds and types of cattle are hornless. Some breeds have both horned and polled cattle, the Durham breed having made the distinction of polled Durhams which is represented by a separate Herd Book. The history of the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle relates an account that Polled Friesians were exhibited at Amsterdam in 1886.

The honor of establishing a polled Holstein strain of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle in America falls to Mr. George E. Stevenson of Waverly, Pennsylvania, former Vice-President of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

Mr. Stevenson conceived the idea of establishing a polled strain of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle back in the early 1900s. In 1912 he advertised with a view of locating Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle that were naturally polled. In answer to this advertisement he assembled a herd of 37 foundation animals and set out to breed the horns off Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle, through a process of inbreeding, always eliminating the horned animals from his breeding herd—keeping for breeding purposes only such animals as were polled.

He made it a practice to keep all of the polled females in his breeding herd and when possible he kept all of his hornless male calves, farming them out among his neighbor breeders to use on Purebred herds and Grade herds, his purpose being to test their breeding qualities as to whether they sired polled or horned calves. Some of the bulls and some of the females

inherited the polled trait to the extent that it was dominant, all of their offspring being polled regardless of whether they were bred to horned or polled cattle.

It was through the mating of animals that had inherited the polled trait to the extent that it became dominant, that he was able to establish a strain of polled Holsteins.

Among the first foundation females purchased by Mr. Stevenson was the cow Cornucopia Plum Johanna and her daughters, two of which, Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna and Keystone Plum Johanna were full sisters.

This family or strain of polled Holsteins also possessed outstanding dairy type, were good milkers and

high testers. This exceptional family of animals added milk, type and butterfat to Mr. Stevenson's experiment.

Along with Mr. Stevenson's early efforts to establish a strain of polled Holsteins, he also made official records and exhibited at some of the leading shows. At the bottom of our front cover is a group of calves which Mr. Stevenson exhibited at the Eastern States Exposition some fifteen

years ago and this same type is characteristic of the polled strain as we find it today, as the cut of the young bull appearing in Mr. Stevenson's advertisement in this issue, would indicate.

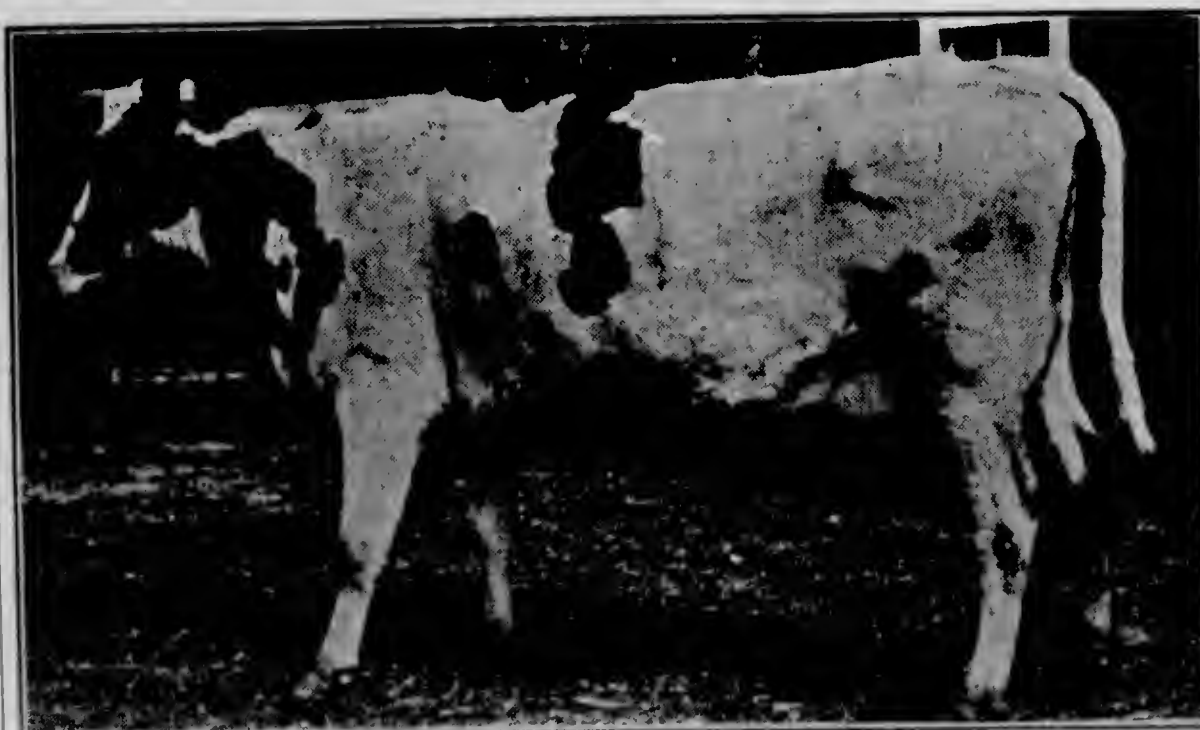
As to production, the record of Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna, stands at the head of the list. She was placed on test after she freshened at 3 years, 3 months and 23 days old. She made the tremendous record of 1,108.88 lb. butter, 22,496.6 lb. milk, her average test for the year being 3.94% fat. She freshened again at 4 years, 10 months and 20 days old and was placed in strictly official test where every milking was weighed and tested to ascertain the amount of butterfat it contained. This time she made 25,787.5 lb. milk, 1,294.71 lb. butter, the world's record for age at time of mak-



THE FOUNDATION FAMILY OF THE MODERN HORNLESS HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN STRAIN

Reading from left to right: Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna, Cornucopia Plum Johanna and Keystone Plum Johanna.

## FOR SALE Grandsons of Creator Age 8 to 14 Months



### FROM REGISTERED DAMS

with 450 to 500 lb. butterfat in C. T. A. work under dairy conditions and twice-a-day milking.

**JUSTUS A. JOHNSON**  
LOOMIS, NEBRASKA



ing and a showing which, although the record was made more than a dozen years ago, has never been equalled by any other senior four-year-old in strictly official test.

The full sister of Beauty named Keystone Plum Johanna made a year record of 1,152.96 lb. butter, 22,190.7 lb. milk, her average butterfat test being 3.8% fat. The dam of these two full sisters, Cornucopia Plum Johanna, was also given a year test and was credited with 1,056.78 lb. butter, 19,958.6 lb. milk, her average test for the year being 4.24% fat. It is our understanding that this record was made from only three-quarters, the cow having lost one quarter before she came into Mr. Stevenson's possession. This cow dropped at least six daughters, all hornless, all good producers and high testers.

The records made by this family and the fact that offspring of animals raised in the Stevenson herd were



GEORGE E. STEVENSON  
Former Vice-President of the Holstein-Friesian  
Association of America.

of uniform type, good producers, high testers and naturally hornless created quite a demand for them.

The late Peter Small, who owned one of the greatest Ohio Holstein-Friesian herds and was regarded as a leading Holstein-Friesian breeder, became greatly interested and, after considerable study of the strain, placed Napol Sir Keystone Beauty, a son of Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna, at the head of his noted herd. Mr. Small decided to cooperate with Mr. Stevenson in the developing of a Polled or Hornless strain. Just when everything appeared promising Mr. Small died suddenly and a short time afterwards Mr. Stevenson greatly reduced his herd.

For a while no one concentrated on the development of polled Holstein-Friesians, although individuals are found in widely scattered herds and still possess the uniform type Mr. Stevenson bred into this strain. The last five or six years has shown a revival of interest and now there are several breeders in Pennsylvania who are developing Polled Holstein-Friesian herds while in other states breeders are showing considerable interest in this desirable strain.

By making a provision on the application for registry to include the words "Naturally Polled," it will

be a simple and an easy matter to keep a record of all naturally polled Holsteins that are registered in the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc. Such a proposal will be offered at the coming Annual Meeting and should, if it be adopted, place the breeders of polled Holsteins in a position for further development of the strain and keep the blood lines pure.

Undoubtedly Mr. Stevenson, in establishing the polled trait in a strain of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle, has written his name on the pages of Holstein history as one of the master breeders of his time.

### Hornless Bull Calf Heads Minnesota Herd

OUR issue of December 8, 1929 told of the sale of a hornless bull calf by Arthur Downton to Jos. Caspari, a Louisiana dairyman. When the calf was six months old, Mr. Caspari had a picture taken of him and sent a copy to Mr. Downton. In his letter he said "I am well pleased with him."

This is only one of many letters Mr. Downton receives showing satisfaction with stock he sells. He recently sold a hornless bull calf to a party in Minnesota who wrote back a very appreciative letter from which the following is an excerpt:

Kimball, Minn., Dec. 16, 1929.

MR. A. W. DOWNTON,  
Starrucca, Pa.  
Dear Sir:

Just to let you know that I received the bull calf in first class shape. I am well pleased with the animal. He is well marked, has straight lines and is an all round, good, dairy type animal. The bull was on the way only two days, arriving at Rockville on the noon train.

JAMES H. HOLTHAUS.

This young bull was born September 21, 1929. He is light colored, very handsomely marked, has a straight back and square rump and shows every indication of dairy type. His dam, Erkdale Lady Pietertje Segis, is one of the best cows in the big producing Downton dairy. She dropped her previous calf October 15, 1928, so that within a year she produced two calves and. Mr. Downton says, 16,000 lb. of milk. One of her daughters in the herd, Lady Pietertje Beets Segis, will not be four years old until next February but on the first day of January she was milking 60 lb. daily on twice-a-day milking without any effort at all being made to see how much she really could produce.

Years ago Mr. Downton, before he had as much experience as he now has, believed that the making of large records was legitimate dairying and he tried the scheme. He did make some splendid records but came to the conclusion that it was not profitable for him nor did it benefit his cows and in a letter of January 1, 1930, regarding the daughter of Erkdale Lady Pietertje Segis he says, "She is now milking 60 lb. per day. I could increase her flow of milk if I wished to but long life is the most profitable for me"; evidently implying that he found that forced production

and exclusive feeding has a tendency to shorten the life of a cow.

Incidentally in the letter Mr. Downton says that Erkdale Lady Pietertje Segis was sired by Plum Spring Farm Copia for which he paid \$500 when the animal was a calf, later selling a half interest in him to his neighbor Mr. Erk.

The young bull purchased by Mr. Holthaus was sired by Sir Napol Cornucopia Origin. He was by Origin Sir Napol Cornucopia, a splendidly bred hornless bull and his dam, Mercedes Segis Pietertje Aaggie, so Mr. Downton says, is the best cow he ever owned. She has produced 21,000 lb. milk in a year and her average test was 3.6% butterfat. She has several daughters in the Downton herd as well as two sisters and this family for uniformity of type, shape of udders, large and persistent production, is as good a one as anyone can show.

### Seven Years Accredited

THE first Accredited Herd Certificate awarded Maple Grove Stock Farm was dated March 23, 1923, so that this establishment has been on the State and Federal Accredited List seven years on the 23d of March, 1930. Before that time the herd had passed a number of clean tuberculin tests.

Centerville, the home of the Maple Grove herd, is in Crawford County, one of the earliest counties in the State to be declared a modified accredited area, a district which was re-accredited at the expiration of the first three year term.

Stock from this herd, which has been in existence more than twenty-one years, has gone to many states. Many good dairymen have been so well satisfied with animals obtained from this establishment that they have given "repeat" orders and there are quite a number of herds at the head of which have stood four successive herdsires obtained from Maple Grove. There is an old business maxim that says "satisfied customers are the best advertisements." Whether this is true or not it is certain that people do not make repeated purchases from one place unless such purchases give satisfaction.

### Carroll Farm

ABOUT two miles south of New Windsor, Maryland, is Carroll Farm, a purebred Holstein-Friesian breeding establishment operated by Ralph G. Roop. Mr. Roop is a breeder of purebred Holstein-Friesians, both from choice and by heredity, for his father Joel I. Roop, who lives at Westminster, Maryland, was the first man in his neighborhood to have a purebred Holstein-Friesian herd.

While production and profit are the main objects kept in view in the management of the Carroll herd, type and individuality are kept in mind. Any animals not returning a profit for their feed and care are sent to the butcher, and no calves are raised unless they promise to be superior individuals. Ralph Roop practices selective registration.

Some of the younger members of the herd are daughters

of Rolo Calamo Champ who is owned by a brother of Mr. Roop. As his name indicates Rolo Calamo Champ was by the noted Rolo Pontiac Fayne, head of the Wertheimer herd. Rolo Pontiac Fayne is the son of Rolo Mercena De Kol, the only cow credited with



ROLO CALAMO CHAMP  
One of the herdsires at Carroll Farm

producing 51 lb. butter in seven days. The dam of Rolo Calamo Champ is of Korndyke, Canary, and Rag Apple bloodlines and is backed by big producing ancestors.

The product of the dairy is sold in fluid form and the herd is on the State and Federal Accredited List. Young bulls raised in this herd have been sold to head good purebred and grade dairy herds in Maryland and near-by states.

Mr. Roop justly attributes much of his success as a farmer and cattle breeder to the help of his wife. Mrs. Roop was brought up on Carroll farm and probably knows as much about it and its possibilities as does her husband. They have two children, a son and a daughter.

## Choice Young Bulls

Nearly a Year Old and  
Now Ready for Service.

No. 1

**Sire: Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago**

Our senior herdsire whose daughters are splendid producers.

**Dam: Allis Dairy Queen Segis**

Last year she produced 9,436 lb. milk 334.1 lb. BUTTERFAT in C. T. A. This year she will produce around 10,000 lb. milk.

No. 2

**Sire: King of the Allis**

Our junior herdsire. He is from a cow that produced 29 lb. butter in 7 days, averaging 96 lb. daily and has a 30-lb. daughter that averaged 97 lb.

**Dam: Allis Berylwood Beauty Veeman**

7,517 lb. milk, 251.2 lb. BUTTERFAT in 322 days in her first lactation period. She is a daughter of BERYLWOOD from a 26.9 lb. daughter of King Korndyke Hengerveld Veeman.

You cannot go wrong if you place one of these bulls at the head of your herd. For Further Particulars Write

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield, Bradford Co.

Pennsylvania

THIS IS AN ACCREDITED HERD.



## A Profitable Dairy Herd

EVERY female in the Purebred Holstein-Friesian herd owned by W. C. Smith of Andersonburg, Pennsylvania has been bred and raised at this establishment. In 1913 Mr. Smith purchased a pair of calves, bull and heifer, and every cow and heifer he now owns is a descendant of these two. The first herdsire was Hengerveld Segis Veeman whose sire was Hilldale Hengerveld Segis and whose dam, Highland Ononis Veeman, was a daughter of King of the Veemans.

The second herdsire, Bonnymeads Pontiac Koningen 2d, had a combination of Koningen and Inka blood, two famous old strains noted for large and persistent production. Both the sire and dam of this bull had Pontiac blood in their veins. Whatever may be the reason, Bonnymeads Pontiac Koningen 2d was, in the opinion of his owner, the best herdsire that ever stood at the head of this establishment. His daughters were large and handsome, good producers and very persistent.

So much did Mr. Smith think of the Bonnymeads bull that he went back to Bonnymeads Farm for his third herdsire, this time securing Bonnymeads King Pietertje. The sire of this bull traces to the great foundation cow, De Kol 2d, through at least two of her sons. The dam had De Kol and also Pietertje blood. He too proved to be a real good sire, his daughters being satisfactory producers and good testers.

The fourth herdsire, De Kol Sir Pietertje Beets, brought in the Korndyke and Beets strains through

the dam as well as De Kol blood while the sire carried Koningen and Pietertje blood, thus reënföring these strains already in the herd. The younger cattle at the Smith farm were sired by De Kol Sir Pietertje Beets and show considerable promise.

The present herdsire, who is as yet too young to have any offspring, is Prince Chancellor Colantha. His sire, Dutchland Prince Colantha, carries a double cross of Colantha blood and also traces to the Pietertje strain. His dam carries Korndyke blood and traces to a number of famous animals.

The first purebred female owned at the Smith establishment, the ancestress of every animal at present in the herd except the young herdsire, was Marathon Lady 2d. Her sire was Prince Mutual Drosky and her dam was a daughter of Crown Hengerveld De Kol Spofford. After she dropped a number of calves Mr. Smith sold Marathon Lady 2d but the present herd includes three of her daughters as well as her first granddaughter, Whiteye Marathon Koningen. These four animals (three daughters and one granddaughter of the foundation female) have each produced 60 lb. of milk daily on twice-a-day milking.

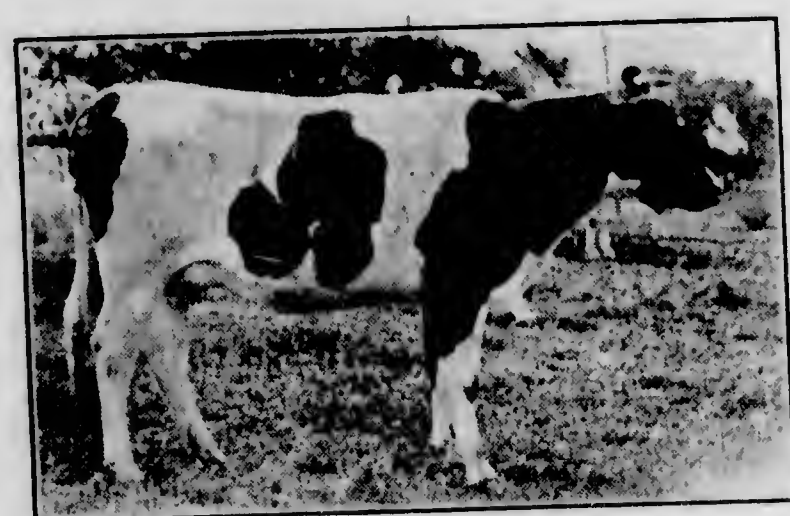
In order to find out just what each one of his cows was paying for her feed and care, Mr. Smith purchased a small Babcock tester and ascertained the percentage of butterfat in the milk produced. One of his boys was enrolled in the Agricultural Course at the near-by Blaine Vocational School and checking up the production of the herd was part of this boy's laboratory work. Since that time representatives of the Agricultural Class under the supervision of a teacher have periodically tested the members of this herd and Mr. Smith can at any time tell just what his cows are doing.

The product of the dairy is marketed through a near-by creamery and shipping station. The semi-monthly creamery slips for 1928 show that the seven head milking averaged around 9,000 lb. milk and that the average test of the herd was 3.59% butterfat. This is in addition to the milk used for the household and the amount necessary to raise the calves which is certainly a very fine showing for twice-a-day milking and practical dairy herd management.

Purebred Holstein-Friesians have proved profit makers for Mr. Smith. He has sold his herdsires when he was through with them, sold his first foundation female and sixteen of her descendants and at the present time the herd numbers at least a score. The receipts from the one hundred and sixty acre farm and the Purebred Holstein-Friesian dairy have been sufficient to support the family and educate eight children, two of which are college graduates. One son is principal of a high school. The youngest son is a Freshman taking the Agricultural Course at the Pennsylvania State College where his older brother, George W., is a Senior. George is a member of the College Judging Team which represented Pennsylvania in a number of college judging contests at big 1929 fairs including the American Royal and the International Livestock Exposition.

Some minds are a good deal like concrete—thoroughly mixed and permanently set.

## Brookdale Offerings



### Choice Growthy Calves, Bulls or Heifers

Their dams are granddaughters of King of the Pontiacs and King Korndyke Sadie Vale and our records show that they pay a good profit for their feed and care.

Their sire is DUTCH ORMSBY FAYNE LYONS, a bull of magnificent individuality and royal breeding whose daughters are developing into excellent producers.

WM. L. MARTIN

Manheim Lancaster County Pennsylvania

Brookdale Herd Is Tuberculin Tested

## Retained Afterbirth

READING the article concerning "retained afterbirth" in your issue of December 22, 1929, page 694 I am reminded that a number of years ago I called our local veterinarian to remove an obstinate afterbirth. After treating the cow, he said to me as follows:

"If you will give each cow for about two weeks before freshening a little whole rye as part of her ration I would be willing to perform such services as I have performed on this cow gratis."

I became interested and asked him about the quantity necessary, etc., and since then have never had this thing happen in our herd, say eighteen or twenty years. Our plan has been to begin feeding, mixed with the concentrates, about a tablespoonful at a feeding, gradually increasing quantity to about a gill at a feed; feeding thus twice a day until time of freshening, then, after freshening, give a bran mash, using about half gallon of bran mixed with enough hot water tempered to lukewarm, making it thin enough so it can be drunk as a slop, keeping it stirred while drinking to keep the bran in suspension. The bran mash part was not suggested by the veterinarian but is a plan handed down from father to son and I think a good one.

Yours truly,

G. L. ROTHGEB.

Jan. 6, 1930,  
Stephens City, Va.

P. S.—The veterinarian mentioned above is still practicing in Winchester. During the World War he enlisted in the Veterinarian Department. After the Armistice was signed he was retired with the rank of Major.

G. L. R.

## The O'Neal Herd To Be Dispersed

THE Holstein herd of John O'Neal, Jr., of Hershey, Pa., will be sold at public auction on February 19.

This herd consists of sixty-five head of which thirty-three are purebred Holstein-Friesians.

Two good bulls head this herd. One that is bound to attract considerable attention is Lynn Sylvius Colanthus whose sire was a son of the famous Abbekerk Sylvius Lad, a noted Canadian show bull who has won prizes at big fairs several different years and who was Reserve Grand Champion this year at the great Canadian Royal. Sons and daughters, grandsons and granddaughters of Abbekerk Sylvius Lad are noted for their superior type and conformation.

Lynn Grace Colantha, the dam of Lynn Sylvius Colanthus, is a granddaughter of Maplecrest De Kol Champion and traces to a large number of big producers.

Most of the producers in the O'Neal herd were imported from Canada and are backed by animals that became famous either by demonstrated producing ability or because of victories in the show ring.

There are so many good ones that it is rather unfair

to single any out for individual mention. One, however, that attracted our attention because of her size and type is the four-year-old Bell Hartog Abbekerk. Were this cow fresh or about to freshen she would look even more impressive. Her sire was a son of Sir Hartog Abbekerk, grand champion show bull at the 1922 Canadian National, and full brother to Dixie Colantha Hartog, a cow that is credited with the production of 23,000 lb. milk and 1,041 lb. butter in a year and that was termed a "gold medal" cow by the official inspectors of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Registry Association.

Abbekerk and Colantha blood shows on both sides of the pedigree of Bell Hartog Abbekerk. The dams back of this cow are not only producers but also transmitted their capacity to their daughters. Other members of this herd are related to this cow or are of similar lines of breeding well known to all interested in Holstein-Friesian history.

Examination of the herd makes it very apparent that Mr. O'Neal, "John" as he prefers to be called, is a capital judge of dairy cows for the animals carry large, square udders and show every evidence of being producers. They also have good top-lines and the majority of them are extra good at the rump. It is probable that John has a preference for light colored animals for in practically every member of the herd, white predominates in the color markings.

The HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN is Your paper. Why not ask your friends to subscribe?

## The World's Record Bull FOR SALE



ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE

His dam ROLO MERCENA DE KOL produced 51.93 lb. butter in 7 days, 201 lb. in 30 days—a showing no other cow has ever equaled.

His sire was one of the best bred sons of the noted King of the Pontiacs.

ROLO is a handsome animal. His sons and daughters are typy; straight backed and please the eye.

Better yet—His daughters produce heavily and persistently and his sons are in demand because their brothers are good sires.

Because my herd is largely daughters of ROLO I will sell this great bull.

Buy Him and Head Your Herd With the Best.

CHARLES WERTHEIMER

Frederick

Maryland



# Attend the Annual Meeting of Your Association



The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., will be held on Thursday, January 23, 1930, at 10 o'clock, in Harrisburg, Pa. The Annual Meeting and election of officers is set for the week of the Farm Products Show, which will make it possible for members to attend both the Meeting and the Show.

We have been very fortunate in securing noted speakers. Mr. C. W. Halliday, Secretary of the Sheffield Producers Coöperative Association, Inc., one of the largest dairyman's coöperative associations operating in the New York milk shed, will address the Convention.

Mr. W. K. Moffatt, Agricultural Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce will speak. Mr. Moffatt has had a wide experience in dealing with agricultural problems and sees the farmers' problems from their viewpoint.

The subject of *Infectious Abortion* will be presented by Dr. M. F. Barnes, Director, Laboratory Division, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Dr. Barnes has made a life study of Infectious Abortion and is nationally considered as being one of the best informed men on the subject. He is "Father" of the plan adopted in Pennsylvania to combat the disease. We are fortunate in securing him as one of our speakers.

A complete program may be secured by writing

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, *Secretary*.

Remember the date, Thursday, January 23.

**Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.**

Box 30, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

# Dependable Advanced Registration

The Milk Recording Cabinet pictured below, is a new invention designed especially for convenience in recording daily milk and butter production, and breeding and calving records as is required in the DEPENDABLE ADVANCED REGISTRY PLAN.



MILK RECORD CABINET

The Cabinets are constructed of sheet metal, making them very durable. They are fitted with wooden rollers to which the monthly record sheets are attached in duplicate with carbon paper between. There is an opening in the front of the cabinet, through which the records are recorded each day, when the sheet is rolled up in position to record the record of the following day. This opening is covered with a metal strip which protects the sheet when the cabinet is not in use. On the inside of this metal cover is a list of the names of each cow in the herd.

By using the capital letter "B" for bred, "C" for calved, "A" for abort, "D" for dry, a complete breeding and calving record can be recorded from day to day.

The record sheet provides a suitable space on which to record the butterfat percentage if the herd is entered in a Cow Testing or Dairy Herd Improvement Association, and provision is made for the Tester to sign certifying to the correctness of the test. At the end of each calendar month the owner shall sign the record sheet certifying to its correctness and mail the original copy to the Secretary's office, where a complete record of each purebred cow shall be kept by the Secretary.

The Milk Record Cabinet makes it possible to keep daily herd records and will extend to every owner of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle the possibility of keeping permanent records of each of the cows in his herd.

*Further particulars may be obtained by writing*

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION, Inc.**

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, *Secretary*

Box 30

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Harrisburg, Pa.



## Big Production at Clarks Grove Dairy Farm

SOME very nice calves are being dropped at Clarks Grove Dairy Farms, sired by Winterthur Boast Segis Ideal. Their dams are big producing cows of well known bloodlines, nearly all of them tracing to the famous sires, King Segis and Colantha Johanna Lad. One of these cows at the present time is ranging from 90 to 100 lb. milk daily and others are doing nearly as much. Floyd Randall, herd manager at Clarks Grove, gives some of the credit for this heavy production to the crop of beets raised last season. Because corn grows so freely in America most of us depend largely on it and are prone to overlook the root crop. Roots are not only a milk producing food but also have beneficial effects on the bovine digestive system.

The Clarks Grove herd is being built on a combination of Ormsby, Segis, and Colantha blood. The senior herdsire, Winterthur Boast Segis Ideal, was by Winterthur Bess Ormsby Boast, a strongly bred Ormsby herdsire being by King of the Ormsbys from Bess Johanna Ormsby, thus getting a double cross of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes and Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d blood.

"Ideal" was from Winterthur Inka Prilly Segis Casa, a handsome cow and a big producer. She has a number of large production records being credited with 33.18 lb. butter in a week, 25,607 lb. milk, 1,102.7 lb. butter in 365 days as a four-year-old. Casa is one of the best daughters of Sir Inka Prilly Segis and her dam was a granddaughter of Korndyke Pontiac Pet.

At the Allentown and Lewisburg Fairs last fall Clarks Grove Dairy Farm won a number of prizes,



WINTERTHUR BOAST SEGIS IDEAL  
Herdsire at Clarks Grove Dairy Farm.

including first premium in the two-year-old class with the bull Veeman Netherland Hengerveld. This bull has been a first prize winner three successive years—as a calf—as a yearling—and as a two-year-old. He was sired by a first prize winner, King Veeman Segis Netherland, and his dam, Pauline Lottie Hengerveld, is not only a splendid producer but is also a show ring prize winner. Several of her offspring have won prizes in the show ring.

Not for any fault of his own but because his blood-

lines do not coincide with the breeding scheme at Clarks Grove, the management of this establishment have decided to sell Veeman Netherland Hengerveld and concentrate their efforts on the bloodlines of the "Ideal" bull.

There are so many good cows in the Clarks Grove herd that it is scarcely fair to single out any for individual mention. One that dropped a very nice calf by the Ideal bull is Artis Sadie Vale De Kol, a six-



ARTIS SADIE VALE DE KOL AND HER CALF BY  
WINTERTHUR BOAST SEGIS IDEAL

year-old daughter of King Elnora Sadie Vale Artis and Elkvale Elnora De Kol. The pedigree of this cow shows a concentration of the Elnora bloodlines, a strain developed in southwestern New York and noted for dairy conformation and producing ability of a very high order. Artis Sadie Vale De Kol traces to a number of big producers and to the well-known sires King Korndyke Sadie Vale, Sir Clyde and De Kol 2d's Butter Boy 3d.

Clarks Grove Dairy Farm is located close to the village of Paxinos, Pennsylvania, in the Irish Valley, one of the most fertile districts in Northumberland County. The post office address is Shamokin and the product of the dairy is marketed in that busy little city; the customers including the leading hotels in Shamokin as well as the State Hospital.

Advertise in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. It pays.

## Just What You Need

An up-to-date Herd Book at a reasonable price that will last a life time.

Every Holstein breeder should keep an accurate and permanent Herd Book record.

Order a book today—prices as follows:

Fifty (50) sheet book, \$2.00; 75 sheet book, \$2.50; and a 100 sheet book, \$3.00.

Additional sheets in lots of fifty (50), 2 cents each.

Size 8 3/8 x 15 1/2 inches.

HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

## A Herd of Uniform High Quality

UNIFORMITY of type in livestock is usually present if the animals are closely related and their extended pedigrees show a combination of bloodlines. On a farm owned by the Bethlehem Steel Company and located near Steelton, Pennsylvania, Robert C. Harvey has a herd of seventeen milkers of which thirteen are granddaughters of King Hengerveld Hartje while two others are daughters of this grand old bull. Another well-known northern Pennsylvania bull, Colo-



COLONEL JOH LYONS  
Sire of eight and grandsire of six cows in the Harvey dairy.

nel Joh Lyons, sired eight of these seventeen cows and is grandsire of six others.

Mr. Harvey, who gets his mail by rural carrier from the Highspire post office, has a herd of uniform type and size; even the color markings are very similar. But the most important point is that the cows carry splendid udders with well placed teats. The herd is enrolled in the local cow testing association and on twice-a-day milking is making a very creditable showing.

At the time of the tester's visit on November 18, there were only eight cows milking in the Harvey dairy. The tester came again on December 19, thirty-one days later, when eleven were milking. During the interval between these two tests the herd produced 15,552 lb. milk, 505 lb. butterfat. The value of the product, according to the tester's figures, was \$42.78. The cost estimate of the feed was \$242.95 of which \$133.21 was for grain and \$109.74 for rough-



BLACRES CORNUCOPIA ORMSEY LAD  
Head of the Harvey Herd.

age so that the profit above feed cost was \$199.83. A number of the cows are due to freshen before very long so that the net profit is likely to show a material increase.

Mr. Harvey is a business dairyman who believes that every cow should pay a profit for her feed and care. He, therefore, keeps track of the cow's production by weighing every milking and recording it on sheets kept for this purpose.

Some idea of the producing ability of the members of this dairy can be obtained from figures taken from the barn sheet of January 2d. The animals are milked

twice a day. On January 2d Blanche Lyons Wayne, a daughter of Colonel Joh Lyons, produced 40 lb. milk at the morning milking. Hartje Hengerveld Pipey, an eleven year old daughter of King Hengerveld Hartje, produced 34.5 lb. and her daughter, Hengerveld Pipey Lyons, produced 36.1 lb. Hengerveld Pipey Lyons was sired by Colonel Joh Lyons. During December this cow averaged 70.8 lb. daily.

The cows are fed good silage, plenty of clean, bright alfalfa hay and a commercial ration reinforced with home-grown grain.

The head of the herd is Blacres Cornucopia Ormsby Lad, a light colored, straight backed bull. He was sired by Cornucopia Ormsby Lad and is, therefore, a grandson of the famous Ormsby Korndyke Lad. His dam, Blacres Sesame Korndyke, is credited with the production of 41.57 lb. butter, 745.9 lb. milk in a week, 1,046 lb. butter and over 22,000 lb. milk in a year. Her dam and grand-dam also have very large production records. The seven dams of this bull that appear on a four generation pedigree chart have records that average 32.59 lb. butter and 90 lb. milk a day.

The full sister of Blacres Cornucopia Lad as a



LADY BLANCHE WAYNE  
A four-year-old granddaughter of Colonel Joh Lyons and King Hengerveld Hartje.

four-year-old is credited with 1,039 lb. butter, 22,694 lb. milk in a year, her average test being 3.8%.

Mr. Harvey is a capital judge of livestock and owns a herd of which he has every reason to be proud. For uniformity of type, dairy quality, and producing ability we have seen few that equal it.

The Harvey farm is naturally fertile and has been heavily stocked for many years; consequently the crop yields are heavy, corn and alfalfa being especially good. It is little wonder that this dairy is profitable. Given the combination of rich silage, clean alfalfa hay, high class Holstein-Friesian cows and a good feeder and caretaker, success is assured.

Many dairymen have failed financially because of a lack of sufficient capital, the too liberal use of credit, or the unwise expenditure of money in the management of the enterprise. Provide adequate buildings and equipment and a suitable foundation herd at a minimum expense. If cash funds are limited, do not employ credit too extensively. It is always better to begin with a small herd than to go too deeply into debt.



## The Martin Dairy

A FAMILY group of a cow and four daughters is always exhibited to anyone interested in Holstein-Friesians visiting William L. Martin of Manheim, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The cow, Millview Sadie Vale Luella, is a splendid animal, very deep bodied and carrying a wonderful udder. She stands on the end of the milking string in the Martin stable and naturally catches the eye of anybody entering the barn. Three of her daughters, including a heifer dropped April 24, 1929, were sired by Dutch Ormsby Fayne Lyons, a bull that traces to King of the Ormsbys, Korndyke Abbekerk and the noted show bull Paul Calamo Korndyke. The dam of Dutch, as he was generally called, was Dutch Corner Fayne Lyons, a splendid cow, sired by Governor Walker Lyons from a daughter of Segis Lyons.

Millview Sadie Vale Luella is a granddaughter of King Korndyke Sadie Vale. Her older daughter, Clintonia Pontiac Daisy, was by a bull of Pontiac bloodlines. She too has a nice daughter, Daisy Dutch Ormsby, sired by Dutch Ormsby Fayne Lyons.

Probably Mr. Martin's favorite in the herd is Sadie Vale Luella Ormsby, a cow just past three years old;



DUTCH ORMSBY FAYNE LYONS  
Sire of the younger members of the Martin herd

the second daughter of the old cow. The photograph, from which the accompanying picture was made, was taken when this heifer was a yearling. It shows her straight top lines and dairy quality but, of course, does not show the nice udder she now carries.

Mr. Martin is an enthusiastic Holstein-Friesian breeder and is developing a herd of good producers. The condition of his barn, fields and the grounds around the buildings show that he is a splendid, painstaking farmer as well as a good feeder and caretaker. A long string of calves attracted attention because of their size and on asking what they were fed we were surprised to receive the answer, "cocoa."

This cocoa is a by-product of the chocolate factories so prevalent in southern Pennsylvania. A number of

dairymen in this section are using it in a supplementary calf feed. It is rich in fat so the feeders believe that it takes the place of butterfat when whole milk is sold.

The cocoa for calf feeding appears somewhat coarser than the product used for human consumption. The amount required for feeding is placed in the pail, scalding water is poured on and the mixture briskly stirred.



SADIE VALE LUELLA ORMSBY No. 6243 H. B.  
Daughter of Dutch Ormsby Fayne Lyons and Millview Sadie Vale Luella. Photograph taken as a yearling.

It is then cooled with cold water and skim milk and fed at blood heat. One hundred pounds of this feed lasts the Martin dairy all winter. Mr. Martin is enthusiastic over the cocoa as a calf feed. He suggests that, like oil meal, it keeps the animal's digestive system in good order and helps to put a gloss on the hair.

The Martin herd is managed from a strictly business standpoint. The cows are milked twice daily and at each milking the yield is weighed and recorded on a sheet kept for that purpose. The Martins believe that all dairymen raising purebred stock should keep track of the production of their animals and that the most accurate way is to record the yield at every milking. This not only serves as a check on the animals but also helps the feeder to ascertain the amount of grain and other feed each animal should receive.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin do the work at this establishment, assisted by their daughter, Ruth and son, Paul. Miss Ruth has stock of her own, consisting of about seventy-five guinea pigs at the present time. Their condition shows that she too, is a good feeder and caretaker.

Brookdale Farm, as Mr. Martin calls his establishment, is level and fertile. Tobacco is grown as a cash crop but the main income is from the dairy. The herd is tuberculin tested and the large number of calves indicate its freedom from disease of any kind.



THE BROOKDALE DAIRY TAKING IT EASY

# FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

## Food

HAVING safely survived two great holidays, largely celebrated by the serving—and eating—of food, good food and plenty of it, we are inclined to think that many people have adapted the florists' slogan and "say it with food." It's funny about food, anyway. When one is in a receptive mood, how delicious it seems and when thoroughly sated how revolting! Out of the dim recollections of far distant school days there comes something from our study of natural philosophy about "action and reaction are equal and opposite in direction." There may be an argument there, but at this time of the year we pass it on. Just after Christmas almost everybody's reaction to food is opposite in direction, but previous experience has shown that there will be a swing back again. There's one nice thing about food to one who has a "page" to produce every two weeks—whose tank of thought is so often nearly dry—it offers a continual subject for consideration, and by the time this appears in print the old subject of something to eat will again be facing the patient housewife. The offering this time consists of one or two dishes that have been served at some recent holidays' social affairs. The first is a

## CRANBERRY SALAD

Cook one quart of cranberries in three and a half cups of water until the cranberries have popped and the mixture is of a rather mushy consistency. While these are cooking, soak two tablespoonsfuls of granulated gelatin in one-half cupful of cold water. Strain the cranberry mixture over it and stir until dissolved and let stand till cool. As soon as cool, add one cupful chopped nuts, one cupful diced canned pineapple and one cupful seeded white grapes. Put in wet molds, and let stand until thoroughly chilled. Serve on lettuce, with mayonnaise dressing.

At another little party we had

## SKILLET CAKE

In a good sized iron frying pan melt half a cup of butter, add two cups of brown sugar and caramelize. When this has been done, put in as many slices of pineapple as will lie flat in the bottom of the pan and sprinkle well with chopped walnut meats. Over this pour the following

## SPONGE CAKE

for which will be needed—the yolks of two and the whites of three eggs, one cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of hot water, two teaspoonfuls of vinegar, one cup of flour in which is sifted one and a half teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Beat the yolks of the eggs until they are thick and a light yellow. Add the sugar slowly and keep up the beating. Next add the water (still beating) and the sifted flour. Then add the whites of the eggs, beaten stiff, and the vinegar. Beat all together well, and pour over the mixture in

the skillet. Bake in a moderate oven for about half an hour. When done, turn out on a large platter, cut in pieces and serve hot or cold with whipped cream.

Another dessert we have had lately was

## DATE PUDDING

and it was made as follows—one pound of dates, stoned, one-half cupful granulated sugar, one-half cupful milk, one-half pound suet, one cupful flour, one cupful bread crumbs, one scant teaspoonful each of ginger and cinnamon, two eggs and a pinch of salt. Chop the dates and suet—or put through the food grinder, using the medium blade. To these add all the dry ingredients, then the milk and lastly the eggs, well beaten. Turn into a well buttered mold and place in a pan that contains water. The mold must be closely covered, and so must the pan in which it is placed. Steam for two hours. Serve with the following

## FOAMY SAUCE

Beat the whites of two eggs until they are thoroughly stiff and dry, adding gradually one cup of powdered sugar, and beat again. Add one-fourth cupful of hot milk, a teaspoonful of vanilla and a pinch of salt. The sauce is now ready to serve.

While cranberries are in the market another cranberry dish may not come amiss. This is a rather new use for an article of food which we usually think of as a condiment. It is a

## CRANBERRY DESSERT

And for it there will be needed—one quart of cranberries, one cupful walnut meats, one orange, one cupful raisins, three cupfuls sugar and one cup of water, and they will be used by cooking the cranberries for five minutes in the water, cutting the orange into small pieces, and adding that and the raisins and cooking until soft. Add the sugar and the walnuts, the latter broken into pieces, and boil for another five minutes. Pour into a mold, chill thoroughly and serve with whipped cream.

Still another dessert, which was a new one to us is

## AN APPLE MERINGUE

To one pint of stewed apples, while still hot, add one tablespoonful of butter, and, a little at a time, the beaten yolks of three eggs. Sweeten with half a cup of granulated sugar, and spice with one teaspoonful each of cinnamon and nutmeg. Beat all these very light and pour into a buttered dish and bake for ten minutes. Cover with a meringue made from the beaten whites of the eggs, two tablespoonfuls of white sugar and a little almond flavoring. Return to the oven as quickly as possible and let it brown to a golden color. This may be served cold with a little sugar sifted over the top and cream poured over it instead of sauce.

A man is known by the company he keeps and a woman by the company she keeps away from.



## The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS ..... *Editor*  
G. H. TRUCKELL ..... *Associate Editor*  
R. A. BALDWIN ..... *Associate Editor*  
HELEN C. NEWMAN ..... *Household Editor*  
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JANUARY 8, 1930

*The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman* was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

### Our Eighth Anniversary

THE first issue of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN was published under date of January 1, 1922, making this our *Eighth Anniversary*.

At the suggestion of Hon. Frederick M. Peasley who had the honor of being the first subscriber to the paper, the publishing date was changed from the 1st and 15th of each month to the 8th and 22d, as the *Holstein-Friesian Register*, published by the late Frederick L. Houghton, was published on the 1st and the 15th. By changing our publishing dates it would give the subscribers of both of these publications a weekly breed and dairy paper.

Later at the suggestion of Frederick L. Houghton, a clubbing agreement was entered into whereby both papers could be obtained by paying a single subscription. This agreement was continued until the By-laws of the Old Registry Association were amended making the office of secretary appointive by the Board of Directors and not elective by a vote of the membership.

During the past eight years, the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN has exerted a constructive influence on the Dairy Industry and the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry that has been and is being felt throughout the length and breadth of the United States.

The paper is also being sent regularly to readers in ten foreign countries as follows: Central America, Cuba, England, Japan, Dutch West Indies, Holland, Mexico, New Zealand, South America and Canada.

We wish to thank our many friends and regular subscribers on this our Eighth Anniversary for their loyal support during the past eight years. We are going to ask and suggest that they join with us to the end that we may make still greater progress in years to come.

### Make Us a Visit

DAIRYMEN and owners of Holstein-Friesian cattle attending the Annual Meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., and the Farm Products Show to be held at Harrisburg, January 20th to 24th, are cordially invited to visit our offices in the Evangelical Publishing House, corner of Third and Reily Streets, which is but a short distance from the buildings in which the major part of the show will be housed.

### Deceptive Propaganda

GLOWING accounts giving the average production of herds in Cow Testing or Dairy Herd Improvement Associations appear in the Public Press, particularly in papers that are circulated in rural communities. These reports are compiled chiefly by representatives of State Agricultural Colleges who are promoting Cow Testing and Dairy Herd Improvement work and it appears to us that the Facts, and not Deceptive Propaganda, should be given in these reports.

From the time it was first established this paper has favored Cow Testing Association work and believes that such work has sufficient merit to warrant its continuance without any exaggeration or deception on the part of those who are promoting it.

Testers in charge of Cow Testing Association work are to be commended for their honest efforts to assemble accurate information relative to the production and the estimated profit over feed costs of each cow in the Association. The Dairyman who enters his herd in such Associations is furnished, at the end of the year, with a statement which is substantially correct, representing the production of each cow in his herd.

Representatives of the Agricultural Colleges, however, compile and publish reports showing average production, average cost, etc., of cows and herds in Cow Testing Association work, reports that are Deceptive, Grossly Exaggerating and Misrepresenting Actual Production and Actual Cost. This Gross Deception in reporting average production in Cow Testing Association work is not confined to one State. Representatives of Agricultural Colleges in many States, from the reports received at this office, are practicing this same deception. Therefore, in order to point out to our readers, specifically, just how this deceptive propaganda is compiled for publication, we will submit one of the many such reports as of blank county, blank State.

DATA FROM BLANK COUNTY COW TESTING ASSOCIATION No. 1,  
BLANK STATE. BLANK TESTER. BLANK COUNTY AGENT.

The blank county C. T. A. No. 1, finished its sixth year, August 1, 1929, with 23 whole-year members and three part members. There were 506 cows in the association during all of part of the year.

The results for the association for the 6 years are as follows:

Year	Avg. No. Cows	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Butterfat
1924	252.42	6,257	243.7
1925	220.50	7,280	265.3
1926	298.59	7,903	289.0
1927	202.67	8,050	293.7
1928	291.60	9,569	340.7
1929	355.32	9,012	320.7

The results for the whole year members are as follows:

Total average No. cows in the association	355.32
Average per cow:	
Lbs. Milk	9,012
Lbs. Butterfat	320.7
Percentage of Butterfat	3.6
Value of Product	\$258.17
Cost of Rough. Includ. Past.	43.13
Cost of Grain	60.31
Total Cost of Feed	103.44
Value of Prod. above Feed Cost	154.73
Ret. for \$1 Expended for Feed	2.50
Feed Cost per 100 lb. Milk	1.15
Feed Cost per pound Fat	.32

We are making reference to, but not publishing, a second similar report taken from the many which have come to our attention.

On each monthly visit of the Tester, in addition to filling out the report for each cow in the herd, he is supposed to compile a report which often appears in the front of his book, giving among other things, the average number of cows in milk and the number of dry cows.

In preparing Press Releases and Newspaper Articles representatives of the Agricultural College use the figures representing the average number of cows in milk excluding the average number of dry cows. In that way the milk from all the cows in the Association is credited to that number of cows represented in the average, giving them credit for milk and butterfat which they do not produce.

For example; on the Tester's visit during the month of December, eighteen cows are in milk, and six are dry. Before the Tester makes up his report for the following month, two cows that had been milked for several months were sold, and two fresh cows purchased and put in their places. In completing his record for that month, the two cows that were sold would be marked SOLD, and the two fresh cows that were purchased to take their place would be entered in his book with their records. The owner would thus be provided with an accurate statement showing this transaction. However, in reporting the number of cows in milk and the number of dry cows there would be no change because the two cows that were purchased would replace the two cows that were sold, the total number would remain at 18 in milk and 6 dry.

In like manner, four or five cows in the milking herd might be sold during any month and replaced by fresh cows, and not alter the Tester's monthly report showing the number of cows in milk, or the number of dry cows. Each month he would correct his book showing the number of cows that were sold and entering the new cows that were purchased; thus the owner would have a complete and accurate record of such transaction.

One cow in the milking herd might go dry during the month and one of the dry cows freshen. This change would be recorded in the Tester's report and the owner would have an accurate statement in regard to each cow. However, the placing of a fresh cow in the milking herd and the removing of a dry cow does not alter the total number of cows in milk for the month or the total number of dry cows.

At the end of the Cow Testing Association year the Tester adds the total number of cows in milk at each of his monthly visits and divides this number by twelve

(the number of months in a year) which gives him the average number of cows in milk in the herd for the year. It is this average number of cows in milk together with the total milk production that is used in compiling the average production and average cost, etc., in propaganda prepared for the public press.

By this method of figuring averages a herd of ten cows, each of which milks for a ten months' period and is dry for two months, two additional cows may be substituted in the herd replacing, for a two months' period, each of the ten cows during the two months they were dry. When one of the regular ten cows in the herd goes dry a substitute is put in her place. Thus the total number of cows in milk always remains the same (ten in number) when in reality there are twelve cows in the herd, the milk from the twelve cows, in making up the yearly average being credited to ten cows.

If each of the twelve cows gave exactly the same amount of milk the average production of the herd as computed by the above method would show a 20 per cent increase. Under actual herd conditions, however, where many cows go dry longer than a two months' period, the average production as computed might represent an increase greatly above twenty per cent.

In the report cited above 506 cows were credited with being in the Association all or part of the year. The average number of cows is given as 355.32. Thus the total milk produced by 506 cows that were in the Association during all or part of the year was credited to the average number of cows in the association (355.32), bringing their average production up to 9,012 lb. milk. In other words the milk production of 150.68 cows was added to and distributed equally among the 355.32 cows.

The record of the other Blank Association reads in part as follows:

"Division No. 1 of the Blank County Dairy Herd Improvement Association finished its tenth year September 15, 1929, with 31 members. The records show that there were 548 cows in the Association during all or part of the year."

The average number of cows in the Association is given as 422.83; there being 126 cows that were in the Association part or all of the time, which are not included in determining the average yearly production. One hundred and twenty-six cows represents very approximately 22 per cent of the total number of cows that were in the Association during part or all of the year. Therefore, the average production of cows in this Association, if the average figures were compiled correctly to represent what the individual cow produced, would be 22 per cent or 1,861 lb. less than the reported average of 9,307. The actual production as estimated would be 7,546 lb.

The report of this Association states that there were 31 members and according to the figures each of these 31 members may have had on an average 3 1/6 cows silently producing milk which was included in boosting the average of their stablemates while they were not counted in computing the averages.

The average butterfat production, as reported, would of necessity have to be reduced in the same proportion as the milk in order to ascertain the actual production.

The average cost of production is based on the average production which is untrue, and therefore, all of



the figures based upon such average production are equally Untrue, False and Misleading.

In many of the reports sent out for publication to Inform or Misinform, a list of the high producing association cows in individual herds are included.

If the record of each and every cow in the Association during a part or all of the year was included in these reports, the actual number of pounds of milk which they produced given, their total production should represent the Tester's figures as they are reported in the statement which he leaves with each member of his Association, but it is very obvious that if this total production was divided by the total number of cows in the Association the average would be much lower than that reported. This, in our judgment, would be the correct way of figuring average production and the only correct way.

Again, if all of the cows that were entered in cow testing association work for a full year were listed separately with their production and their average production obtained by dividing the total amount of milk by the total number of cows the resulting average could not be questioned.

There is no excuse for such Wholesale Misrepresentation through the Public Press, as has been pointed out, in reporting average production of cows in Cow Testing Association work. We believe the condition warrants a thorough investigation to the end that honest practices shall prevail.

Advertise in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. It pays.

## RAVENSWOOD HERD



### THE TYPE WE LIKE

Our herd is Accredited and Abortion Free and is handled under Pay-at-the-Pail methods. You get the Benefit.



**HARRY C. REYNOLDS**

Scranton

Pennsylvania

*I stand back of any stock YOU may buy from me.*

## Friendly Greetings

OUR attention has been called to the cut used to head the "Roughage" columns of *The World* which, from appearance, is a picture of a manure spreader, the kind that is used on the ordinary farm. It has been suggested that the Editor have this cut enlarged and put it on the front cover of each issue of his paper as a trademark.

## What Is Wrong?

TO ONE breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle in the whole United States falls the honor of being the only breeder who has had his herd entered in a Cow Testing Association continuously for a period of ten years. The following figures represent the average production of this herd for the past four years as compiled and reported.

No. of Cows	Lb. Milk	Lb. Fat	Year
19.33	13,283	443.2	1926
18.50	12,937	436.2	1927
21.67	12,600	435.5	1928
19.50	11,985	424.8	1929

The average reported production for a ten-year period is reported as 12,624 lb. milk, and 423.7 lb. butterfat.

The above figures disclose a very serious condition as the last year's production with practically the same number of cows is 1928 lb. milk per cow, less than it was four years ago, with a decrease of nearly 20 lb. fat per cow. For the past two years the average milk production has been less than the average production for the ten-year period.

The use of bulls from high-producing, low-testing dams, coupled with the diluting of family blood lines, which weakens the animals' prepotency, might be responsible in part or in whole for bringing about a decrease in production. Evidently something is wrong that a Cow Testing Association won't cure.

It is so easy for the lover of good Holsteins to want a little of this blood and that blood because he believes it popular or for whatever reason he may choose, but the master breeders have been content to take a good family and by intelligent mating make them better and better. The experienced breeder chooses the family before he chooses the individual, and history shows this to be the successful method.

## Cessna Looks Ahead

ON HIS farm near Bedford, Pennsylvania, Samuel Cessna is raising a good herd of registered Holstein-Friesians. The younger members of the herd are daughters of Prince Ona Fayne De Kol, a handsome bull, whose pedigree shows a combination of Ona bloodlines, a strain noted for heavy production and transmitting ability.

Prince Ona Fayne De Kol was sired by Ona Prince, a son of Maple Grove Pontiac Hartog and the grand old cow Ona Clothilde De Kol. The Cessna bull's dam was Doede Fayne Ona, a daughter of King Ona. As a two-year-old, Doede Fayne Ona was credited with

634.97 lb. butter in a year, and her dam, Doede Fayne Butter Girl, as a mature cow produced 926.9 lb. butter, 21,755 lb. milk in 365 days.

The present head of the Cessna herd is the four-year-old bull Rolo Pontiac Ormsby, a real good individual with a straight back and a good rump. This bull formerly headed the purebred herd owned by Jonas V. Summers, Mount Airy, Maryland. Mr. Cessna attended the Summers dispersal sale, looked over the offspring of Rolo Pontiac Ormsby and decided that he was just the bull to place at the head of the Cessna



ROLO PONTIAC ORMSBY NO. 2029 H. B.  
Now heading the herd of Samuel Cessna, Bedford, Pa.

herd. He transmits to his daughters his own level top-lines and large barrel, they averaging distinctly better in these respects than did their dams.

Rolo Pontiac Ormsby is a son of the noted Rolo Pontiac Fayne, the splendid bull who heads the Wertheimer herd. He was by one of the best bred sons of King of the Pontiacs and his dam was the Canadian champion Rolo Mercena De Kol, whose record of 51.9 lb. butter in seven days has never been equaled by any other cow. The dam of Rolo Pontiac Ormsby is Lady Pontiac Ormsby Lass. In the Wertheimer herd she produced 30.03 lb. butter in seven days. She was bred in the purple, as her dam was by Sir Pontiac Carlotta Walker and her sire, Sir Bess Ormsby Lass, was by Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th from Wisconsin Fobes. Animals with this combination of bloodlines have brought tremendous prices at a number of great auction sales.

Mr. Cessna is a working dairyman who believes that the most profitable cows it is possible to find are Purebred Holstein-Friesians. He also believes that the wise breeder, before he places a bull at the head of his herd knows something about the character of the calves this bull will sire. He selected Rolo Pontiac Ormsby for a herdsire because this bull's calves and heifers were straight and level and show promise of developing into excellent producers.

## Sheen To Be Auctioneer

IN THE *Montrose Independent*, published at Montrose, Pennsylvania, appears a news item which we quote below. Terrence Sheen is well known to many in the Holstein-Friesian fraternity. Associated with his father he has for years been interested in a purebred Holstein-Friesian herd. He is a member of

the Holstein Quartette that has rendered musical selections at many gatherings of men interested in Holstein-Friesian breeding.

Terrence Sheen will be remembered as the man with the "boiled down bass voice." All who have heard or are at all acquainted with Mr. Sheen will wish him success in his new undertaking.

"Those who have heard the stentorian tones of Terrence Sheen's voice must feel that he would make a good auctioneer. It will therefore be pleasing news to learn that Terrence is taking a course of study in the Reppert Auctioneering School, Decatur, Indiana, with a view of becoming one.

"He started for the middle west last week, intending to drive his sister's car through to Ohio, and after reaching his destination in that state, concluded he would go to Decatur and study auctioneering, an ambition he has secretly fostered for some time.

"In a letter he says in part: "The school's idea is to develop an auctioneer who speaks plainly and has plenty of humor, but clean enough so that the sister, sweetheart, wife or mother would not be offended with the language.

"There are men here of all ages. Forty-four in my class. The man I am rooming with is from New York state, near Cortland. He has a dairy of sixty Ayrshires. Many of the fellows have farms. Mr. Reppert is a gentleman—every inch of him. Yet he is bubbling over with fun and good humor.' Honesty in an auctioneer is a great essential. People have to have confidence in an auctioneer.

## A Pocket Herd Book



for the Busy Breeder is nearly as Essential as his pocketbook. He keeps it with him so that he can give breeding dates, production records and pedigree of his animals at any time. It keeps him POSTED.

Given as a Premium with a two-year subscription to the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. New or Renewal.

Cut out this AD, write your name and address, attach your check, Postal Money Order or a ONE dollar bill and mail to us. The Pocket Herd Book will come to you by return mail and you will receive the paper for two years.

Name .....

Address .....



## FOR SALE

### A Real Show Bull



#### Veeman Netherland Hengerveld

First Prize Two-Year-Old at the 1929 Lewisburg and Allentown Fairs.

First Prize Yearling at the 1928 Bloomsburg Fair.

First Prize Bull Calf at Bloomsburg 1927.

He has headed his class wherever shown. His sire, his dam and his full brother are all show ring prize winners.

This bull, a splendid individual, is from a wonderful cow and is bound to make an excellent stock-getter and herdsire.

#### Also 2 Fine Ormsby Bulls Of Serviceable Age

Their dams are big producers and remarkably well bred. We can recommend any of these bulls in every particular.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Herd T. B. Clean and Blood Tested.

#### Clarks Grove Dairy Farm

Shamokin

Pennsylvania

### Doctor Finds Holstein-Friesians Profitable

FRANKLIN COUNTY, Pennsylvania, is noted for the number of good purebred Holstein-Friesian herds it contains. One of the many good ones is that owned by Dr. B. F. Myers, a practicing physician living in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

Fifteen years ago, in 1915, Dr. Myers started a Holstein-Friesian herd on a farm which he then owned. Five years later, owing to pressure of other business he sold the farm and the entire herd. Two years ago, having bought another farm, he again started a herd which, at the present time, contains seventeen head. The foundation animals were selected from well-known herds in Franklin County, Pa., and northern Maryland.

At the head of the herd he placed the bull Rolo Rag Apple King, which he bought from Mr. Charles Wertheimer whose splendid Holstein-Friesian herd is known to everyone in Maryland and nearby states.

As the name indicates, Rolo Rag Apple King was sired by Rolo Pontiac Fayne, senior herdsire at the Wertheimer establishment. This bull, whose daughters have made a splendid showing as producers, was sired by one of the many good sons of King of the Pontiacs and was from the Canadian champion Rolo Mercena De Kol, credited with the production of 51.93 lb. butter in a week, the highest record ever credited to any cow of any breed.

Dr. Myers' herdsire was from Rag Apple Segis Idlewild, a daughter of Rag Apple Pontiac Lad and Idlewild Princess Segis. Rag Apple Segis Idlewild was a splendid cow and was credited with producing 898.8 lb. butter, 22,450.4 lb. milk in a year.

Having a large practice, Dr. Myers is unable to give personal care to the members of his herd, but manages the establishment by means of a foreman. The herd is T. B. tested and is under State and Federal supervision. Type, production and profit are kept in mind in the breeding operations and herd management. Although the Doctor really keeps the farm and herd more for diversion than for profit, and says that he likes livestock and has the farm and herd for a hobby in order to have a change from his strenuous life as a physician, he reports that he has found purebred Holstein-Friesians to be profitable. We do not wonder at this at all, as in December he reports one of his cows, Bess Piebe Korndyke, as milking 70 lb. daily with an average test of 3.6% butterfat.

His present establishment, which contains one hundred and five acres of which ninety-five are tillable is named Twin Springs and is located on the Molly Pitcher Highway, four miles south of Chambersburg or a ten minute drive from that busy little town. The Doctor is very proud of his herd and is glad to show them to visitors and, most any time when he can get away from his business, can be found on the farm.

"We are now," announced the guide, "passing through a rural hamlet."

"Oh," exclaimed the sweet young thing, "I thought a hamlet was a little pig."

We are seldom short-measured on a peck of trouble.

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## The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Advertising Department

HARRISBURG, :: PENNSYLVANIA



## The Meadow Brook Dairy

**M**EADOW BROOK STOCK FARM is near Elizabethville, Pennsylvania, in the Susquehanna River valley. It consists of one hundred and ten acres and for the past sixteen years has been owned by Milton E. Koppenheffer, who is a dairyman as well as a good farmer. His herd, which numbers twenty-eight animals, consists of grade Holstein-Friesians with a few purebreds.

The Meadow Brook herd is headed by Prince Kalamo Tidy, a straight-backed animal of well-known bloodlines. His sire was by a grandson of King of the Ormsbys and traces to the famous old time show bull, Paul Calamo Korndyke. The sire's dam was a good daughter of Lothian De Kol Korndyke, now heading the herd at the Pennsylvania State College, and her dam was a granddaughter of Tidy Abbekerk Prince.

The dam of Prince Kalamo Tidy is Myrtle Korndyke Swandale. Her sire was by Lothian De Kol Korndyke from a daughter of Ormsby Korndyke Lad. Myrtle has a cow testing association record, made as a two-year-old, of 285.4 lb. butter, 7,014 lb. milk and her dam made nearly 600 lb. butter and 12,940 lb. milk in a year.

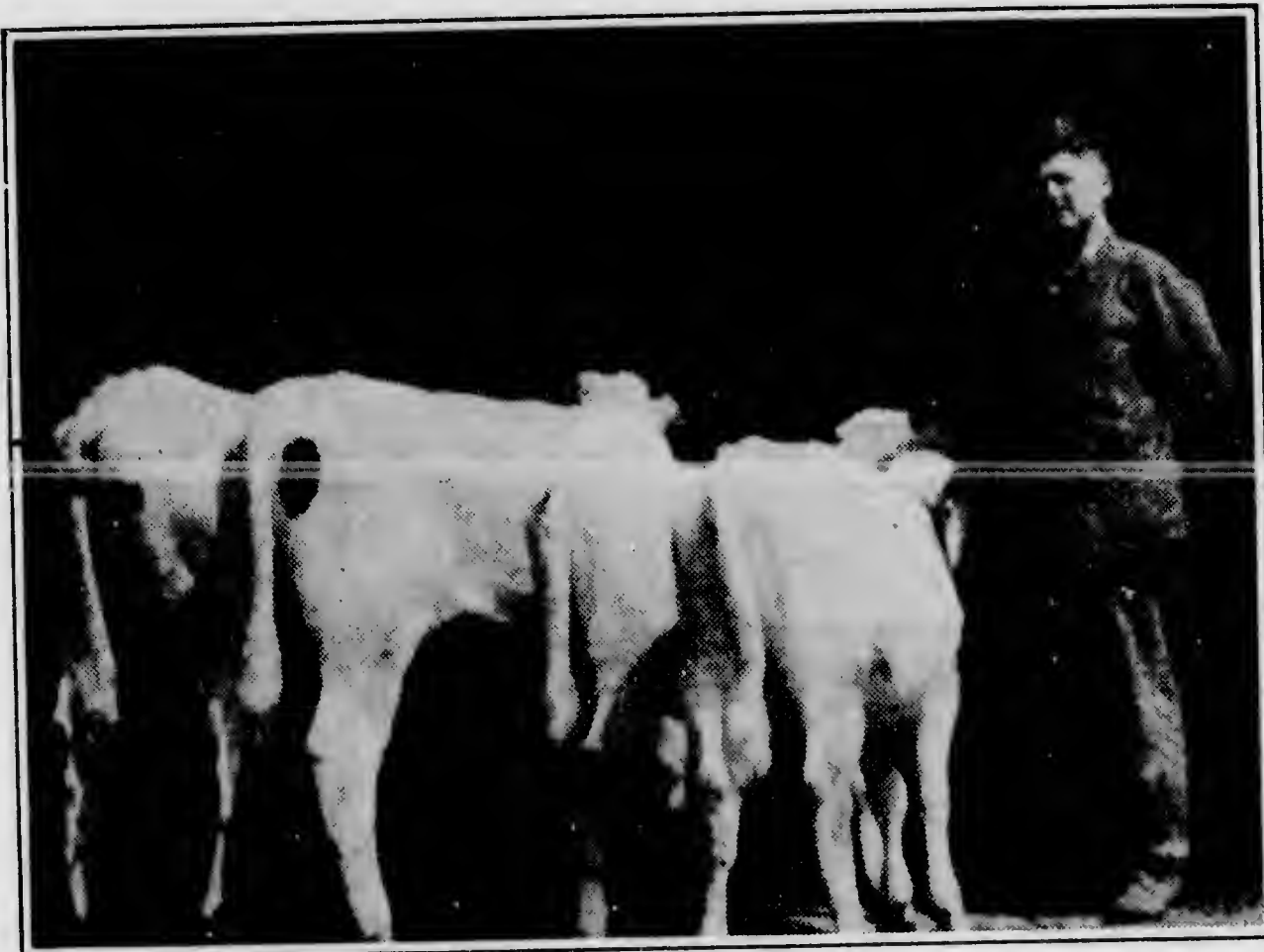
A cement silo, 12x35, attracts the attention of everyone visiting this farm. It is well filled with rich silage, the best ever seen by the representative of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN who visited this establishment. It would seem that animals receiving liberal amounts of this kind of silage, supplemented by legume hay, should produce milk at a very low cost.

The product of this dairy is shipped to Philadelphia

and marketed in fluid form. Mr. Koppenheffer, who is well respected in his community, represents his district at meetings of the producers' organization which handles the product of the Meadow Brook Dairy.

## A Promising Bunch

**O**N HIS farm near Millerstown, Pennsylvania, J. R. Black is raising a dandy bunch of Holstein-Friesian heifers. These are daughters of Alcartra Sir Pietertje, a handsome bull that formerly stood at the head of this herd. Alcartra Sir Pietertje is related to many animals that have been sold for high prices.



J. R. BLACK AND SOME OF HIS PETS

His dam, Lady Aaggie Alcartra Pauline, is a big producing cow, a granddaughter of King Alcartra Pauline.

The sire of Alcartra Sir Pietertje was Dutchland Konigen Sir Pietertje, a son of Dutchland Pietertje Aaggie Topsy and King Segis Pontiac Konigen who was by King Segis Pontiac from a daughter of King of the Pontiacs, lines of breeding that fifteen to twenty years ago was bringing tremendous prices both at private sale and public auction.

The illustration accompanying this brief article shows a nice bunch of heifers in farm condition. They are well grown, of dairy type, light colored and show promise of developing into big producing cows. Mr. Black has every reason to be proud of his pets.

## Certified Dairies Ordered to Blood Test

**A** NUMBER of Pennsylvania dairymen producing certified milk have been notified by the American Medical Milk Commission that their herds will have to be blood tested. This test goes by a number of names; it is sometimes called the Abortion Test, sometimes the Agglutination Test. If the animals react to this test they are termed "positive" and it is suggested that their milk may carry the germ which causes Undulant Fever in mankind.

The claim that milk from "positive" cows causes the disease termed Undulant Fever is not proven. A number of sensational articles along this line have lately appeared in leading magazines. The latest medical testimony, however, indicates that there is very little danger, if any, to mankind from this source.

## PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

February 5, 1930—Waynesboro, Pa., R. D. No. 1. H. R. Henodel, S. R. Miller & Sons, Mgrs.  
February 19, 1930—Hershey, Pa. John Oneal, Jr., Dispersal. 30 head Purebred Holstein-Friesians. Tuberculin Tested.  
February 20, 1930—Chambersburg, Pa. R. 8, Fred Crider.  
February 24, 1930—Chambersburg, Pa. John B. Keller, S. R. Miller & Sons, Mgrs.  
March 1, 1930—Lawn, Pa. J. Sherk Stoner's Dispersal. Purebred and grade Holstein-Friesians.  
March 1, 1930—Elizabethville, Pa. Milton E. Koppenheffer Herd Dispersal. Grades and Purebreds.  
March 3, 1930—Emaus, Pa., R. D. No. 1. P. G. Lichtenwalner Herd Dispersal.  
March 10, 1930—Greencastle, Pa., R. D. 9. Fred Davison; 45 head of Registered Holstein-Friesians. S. R. Miller and Sons, sale managers.  
March 17, 1930—Greencastle, Pa., R. D. 2; 55 head of Registered Holstein-Friesians. Ira C. Barr, S. R. Miller & Sons, Mgrs.  
March 18, 1930—H. A. Beattie, R. 2, Shippensburg, Penna. S. R. Miller and Sons, sales managers.  
March 19, 1930—Bellville, Pa. R. H. King.  
March 20, 1930—Union Bridge, Md. Jesse Pfoutz. Glen R. Mead, Auctioneer.  
March 21, 1930—Andersonburg, Pa. Dispersal of W. C. Smith Herd.  
March 22, 1930—Cleona, Pa. Annual Sale, F. L. Heilman & Son.  
March 25, 1930—Woodsboro, Md. H. H. Werking, Lone Pine Farm; 30 Registered Holstein-Friesians. S. R. Miller and Sons, sale managers.  
March 27, 1930—Boiling Springs, Pa. Ivo V. Otto and William High, 45 head. Accredited and Blood Tested. A. A. Raudabaugh, sales manager.  
March 28, 1930—Carlisle, Pa. William S. Ker, 45 head. Herd Accredited. A. A. Raudabaugh, sales manager.  
April 9-10, 1930—Madison, Wis., Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale. J. R. Garver, manager.  
June 5, 1930—Denver, Colorado, National Holstein Sale.

## AN EXTENSIVE BUSINESS

For nearly half a century dairymen have been buying chain hanging stanchions manufactured at Forestville, Connecticut. The Warriner or Crumb chain hanging stanchion is standard equipment on dairy farms all over the country.

The head of this establishment is Winthrop W. Dunbar and stanchions are only one of the many things he manufactures. Besides carrying nearly everything used in a dairy barn, including carriers, hay tools, and pen fittings, the Dunbar establishment furnishes poultry supplies, tanks, automatic water systems for houses or barn and even concrete mixers. In fact, there is hardly anything around the dairy or stables that Mr. Dunbar does not manufacture. There are fifty-five different things enumerated on his letterhead and we have an idea that there are a number of others that could be put on there.

If you are thinking of new barn equipment of any kind we advise you to drop a post card to Wallace W. Dunbar, Forestville, Connecticut.

## LOWERING PRODUCTION COSTS

Lowering the cost of production is the ideal of every producer no matter what he has to sell, milk or manufactured goods. There are a number of ways in which many a dairyman may cut costs. One of the chief ways is culling and discarding the low producers and unprofitable animals—those who do not pay a profit for their year's care and board.

By feeding good silage and legume roughage, that is alfalfa and clover hay,

the dairyman may decrease the cost of production because he requires less expensive grain.

By improving the pastures one may lower producing costs. Scrub trees and bushes should be cut and burned so that more nutritious grasses can grow.

Only good strong healthy calves from the best cows should be raised. By raising the best calves the entire herd will gradually grow better and better,—the cows will not only produce more but will also make better use of their food.

## LINCOLN SAID:

"I do the very best I know how . . . the very best I can . . . and I mean to do so until the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me won't amount to anything; if the end brings me out wrong, ten angels swearing I was right would make no difference."

Abraham Lincoln was at the darkest hour of the Civil War—an hour which saw him accused of prolonging a needless war, of setting brother against brother, of wasting men, money and materials. He didn't ask "What are people saying about me? Am I popular with the voters? What are my chances for reelection?" He was content with one single, simple question and that question he asked of himself "Am I right?"

A Chicago professor says it takes 1,015 motions to wash dishes. It takes Chicago professors to develop important facts like that.

**CRUMB'S**  
Chain Hanging  
**STANCHIONS**

Also Water Bowls  
Litter Carriers  
Feed Carriers  
Steel Stalls  
Steel Partitions

I can SAVE MONEY  
for you. Send for  
booklet.

**WINTHROP W. DUNBAR**  
Box 443, FORESTVILLE, CONN.

## Old in Experience Young in Pep and Energy



For a quarter of a century I have been giving satisfaction selling Holsteins.

You can profit by my experience by securing me for your sale.

Write or wire for dates.

**GLENN R. MEAD**

East Aurora New York

## Sales and Pedigree Work

Are you planning to sell your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

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Amazing Self Tamer

PROVE IT ON YOUR BULL 30 DAYS

SAVES LIVES, LABOR, FENCES, POTENCY. —Free as halter for barn, yard, pasture; drinks, feeds, breeds same. Light, durable, adjustable. Thousands sold. Cow's and State Farms, leading breeders have approved after trial. Money-back guarantee. Order today. Write for Proof and all facts. (Makers Dr. Spencer's Cow Pokes, Bull Staffs, etc.)

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## Complete Herd Dispersal

MARCH 1, 1930

Grade and Purebred Holstein-Friesians  
HERD HEADED BY



**PRINCE KALAMO TIDY No. 1742 H. B.**

A choice bull backed by long lines of show animals and big producers.

**COWS HEIFERS**

**HEIFER AND BULL CALVES**

**Well Grown Thrifty T. B. Tested**

The C. T. A. records of the milkers will be given on sale day. If you want stock that will make money for you COME TO THIS SALE.

**MILTON E. KOPPENHEFFER**

ELIZABETHVILLE, PA., R. D. 1



## Head Your Herd with a Polled Bull

Insure Uniform Type, Great Dairy Capacity and Hornlessness



SEGIS NAPOL CORNUCOPIA  
Born October 15, 1928

His sire's three nearest dams were Great Cows, Big Producers of Rich Testing Milk.

His own dam, ERKDALE LADY PIETERTJE SEGIS, is a large, light-colored handsome cow that has produced 16,000 lb. milk in twelve months, dropping her calves less than a year apart. Her daughters are also big producers. Her son is in every way desirable and would be an honor to any man's herd.

The bull is in good condition, ready for service now and is both T. B. and Blood Tested.

Price, \$300

George E. Stevenson  
Scranton Pennsylvania

## COMMONSENSE FEEDING METHODS



### WINTER FEEDING

Now the cows are in the barn the problem for the dairyman is to fit his grain ration to the roughage he has on hand. Some mows contain a larger proportion of hay and clover than do others. Probably the silage varies in feeding value. The careful feeder adjusts the grain ration accordingly. Suggested rations are:

POOR ROUGHAGE WITH SILAGE: 100 lb. corn or barley, 100 oats, 100 bran, 100 gluten, 150 cottonseed meal, and 150 linseed meal.

MIXED HAY WITH SILAGE: 100 lb. corn or barley, 100 oats, 100 bran, 100 gluten feed, 100 cottonseed meal, and 100 linseed meal.

CLOVER HAY WITH SILAGE: 200 lb. corn or barley, 200 oats, 100 bran, 100 gluten feed, 100 cottonseed meal, and 100 linseed meal.

### SOME CHEAP AND GOOD RATIONS

By A. L. HAECKER

To feed well means to supply the animal with its requirements and at the same time to furnish the ration cheaply. The cost of the ration is the largest item connected with the keeping of stock, and the labor is second. To furnish a ration ample in food elements and one that is cheap, is the secret of success in profitable feeding.

#### THE IN-MILK COW

A cow giving a good flow of milk is performing a work which is much greater than that performed by an animal fattening, and the requirements for feed must be met or the animal will either lose in weight or shrink in milk. The greatest profit is always obtained from animals that are giving a large production. This is true because the body requirements must be taken care of, and they form a large percent of the ration. If only maintenance is given, then we must expect a loss, for it is impossible to produce without proper food.

#### A FEW FUNDAMENTALS

While the subject of feeding is rather complicated, it has, like all other subjects,

a few fundamentals; if these are violated the chances of success and profit in the enterprise are lost. All domestic animals require sufficient feed to furnish them with nutrients to supply their needs or requirements. In other words, "We can't get something out of nothing," and if we expect an animal to fatten or produce milk, we must furnish sufficient feed to perform the function. Without doubt our greatest loss in dairying is caused by a lack of sufficient and efficient feeding. It is a wise plan to balance both roughage and grain whenever possible, for in this way you can feed your grain in large or small amounts and still give the animal a balanced ration.

In most sections it is possible to obtain corn and oats, and the average stock keeper is inclined to use what he has on the farm rather than purchase feeds. Here is a ration which might be used for a large cow giving a large flow of milk:

	Amount Pounds	Pro.	C. H.	Fat
Corn silage ..	50	.625	7.10	.35
Alfalfa hay ..	15	1.755	6.13	.15
Corn .....	10	.79	6.67	.43
Oats .....	6	.642	3.19	.228
		3.812	23.09	1.16

Clover hay may be used in place of alfalfa. I would suggest that the corn be of yellow variety, for yellow corn contains more vitamins.

#### ALL CONTAIN SILAGE

I have often wondered what the average stock keeper thinks when he reads these rations and notes they all contain corn silage. I have just reviewed a large number of rations coming from many of our states as well as from our U. S. Department of Agriculture, and I note they nearly all suggest corn silage. I presume a stock keeper who does not have a silo would be inclined to look upon these rations as impractical and out of place. I will suggest to him that he consider this silage question. Corn silage would not be recommended in the ration if it were not almost indispensable for best results. Corn silage is used because it supplies a succulent ration—that is, grasslike. It furnishes a digestible amount of carbohydrates easily assimilated, and best of all it is a feed that any farmer in this country



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Box H

CABBAGE BEANS PEAS WHEAT RYE

Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

## ABSOLUTE DISPERSAL SALE

March 1, 1930

of My Choice Dairy Herd

Consisting of Nearly 50 Head of Heavy Producing Holstein-Friesians



THE KIND WE LIKE

Handsome, Typy and Big Producers

Our Herd is enrolled in the Lebanon County C. T. A. The production records of the milkers will be given on sale day.

Choice Young Bulls

Bred Heifers

Growthy Heifers and Heifer Calves

The kind that will grow into MONEY for you.

Besides the Purebreds we will sell

18 BIG PRODUCING GRADE HOLSTEINS

Fresh or soon due to freshen.

This is a Tuberculin Tested Herd and any cow you get here will pay you a handsome profit for good feed and care.

The reason I am selling is because I am giving up the farm which I have occupied for the past seven years.

**J. SHERK STONER**

Lawn

Lebanon County

Penna.

Farm is located along the public highway leading from Lawn to Campbelltown, about 14 miles from Harrisburg.

can supply cheaply. Some of our states have discovered the real use of the silo, but I am inclined to believe that the majority of the stock keepers are still unsold.

When clover and alfalfa hay is high and scarce, the protein can be made up with linseed or cottonseed meal. The following is an excellent ration for an average sized cow:

Feeds furnished	Digestible Protein Pounds	Total Digestible Nutrients Pounds
Clover hay, 11 lb. ....	0.811	5.456
Corn silage, 33 lb. ....	0.396	5.544
Corn and cob meal, 6.5 lb. ....	0.461	5.310
Linseed meal, 1/4 lb. ....	0.453	1.174
Total .....	2.121	17.484

There are many mill feeds and by-products that can be profitably and wisely fed to all kinds of domestic animals; but it should be kept in mind that on most farms the cheapest and best feed can easily be supplied, and it is not necessary to purchase high-priced feeds or patent concoctions. A safe rule for using silage in the ration is to feed it in amounts of about 3 pounds for each 100 pounds of animal. A 1,000-pound cow could receive thirty pounds of silage. A 1,400-pound cow could receive forty-two pounds. For every four pounds of silage it is well to balance with one pound of legume hay.

In order to make the best and cheapest ration it is necessary for the stock keeper to figure in advance what he wishes to feed. In other words he can figure his ration before he plants the crop and in this way make it ample and economical.

### GRAND VIEW DAIRY

The Grand View Dairy of forty-five purebred Holstein-Friesians is owned by C. C. Gingrich of Lawn, Pennsylvania and operated by his son-in-law, William G. Fausnacht. The herd is enrolled in the local cow testing association and on twice-a-day milking is making a very fair showing, according to the December report. One cow is credited with 53 lb. fat and 1,261 lb. milk and another with 50.1 lb. fat.

The Grand View herd was the second dairy in Lebanon County to be placed on the State and Federal Accredited List. The animals are of Korndyke, Pontiac, and Clothilde blood and the present herd-sire is Sir Sylvia Echo Rauwerd, a son of Champion Echo Sylvia Posch from a daughter of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac.

### FATAL CALF CHASE

An unusual accident is reported from Wisconsin. A calf belonging to Frank Nausbaum, who operated a dairy near Neenah, got loose. Frank and his brother, Gottlieb, were chasing the calf which ran around a hay stack. The men went after the calf from opposite sides and ran into one another with the result that Frank is dead. His skull was fractured when he bumped heads with his brother.

"What are the 'jaws of death,' pa?"  
"Almost any married man is liable to be jawed to death, my son. You can figure out the rest of it yourself."



## THE WILSONS

Among recent visitors to the office of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN was that sterling dairyman L. C. Wilson and his two sons, Charles and Clarence. The Wilsons own a couple of good farms located between Millinburg and Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, in the fertile Buffalo Valley. They report a good demand for the right kind of Holstein-Friesians and,



"LEW" WILSON AT HOME

particularly, for sons of their herdsire Lord Boelyn Korndyke Penstate.

The Wilsons exhibited Lord Boelyn Korndyke Penstate at the 1929 Union County Fair held at Lewisburg, Pa. Although only a four-year-old bull and, therefore, showing at a disadvantage because he had to compete in the same class with bulls that were mature and fully developed, the Wilson herdsire not only won first prize in the aged bull class but

was also made senior and grand champion male.

Lord Boelyn Korndyke Penstate, is a handsome, light colored, long-bodied bull with a splendid, clean cut head and a very straight back. He was sired by Penstate Boelyn Korndyke, a son of Sir Beets Korndyke and his dam, Annie Segis Korndyke Aaggie, was by King Aaggie Korndyke Segis from Lady Segis Annie. The pedigree of this bull shows a combination of big producing strains and among his ancestors were many old time, show ring prizewinners.

The Wilson herd is operated from a practical dairy standpoint, the cows milked twice daily and fed in proportion to the amount of milk they produce. Mr. Wilson and his two sons attend to the feeding and milking and keep a very close watch on the animals. Any cow that does not pay generously for her feed and care goes to the butcher. The milk is marketed through the Sheffield Producers Coöperative Association, Inc. and the herd test averages right around 3.7%. That the Wilson enterprise is a profitable one is evidenced by the fact that recently they added another large farm to the one they have been running for the last four or five years.

## A WINNING FIGHT AGAINST DISEASE

In order to supply milk to the pioneer families of the fast growing city of San Francisco, Darius Ogden Mills, well-known miner, banker and railroad promoter, started the Millbrae Dairy in the late sixties. Sometime in 1875 Holstein-Friesian cattle were brought into California and the Millbrae Dairy gradually turned black and white. When fire and earthquake devastated San Francisco in 1906 milk from Millbrae Dairy did much to alleviate distress.

The second owner of this dairy was Ogden Mills, son of the founder. The present owner is the founder's grandson,

Ogden L. Mills, Under-Secretary of the Treasury.

In 1921 seventy-eight per cent of this large herd reacted to the tuberculin test. To build a healthy herd and retain the bloodlines of the old was the chief problem. This was attempted on the assumption that calves do not have the disease when they are dropped.

The cows were allowed to freshen in pastures away from the barns or contaminated corrals. The calves were removed as soon as possible to another ranch about three miles from where they were born and were fed pasteurized milk from the cattle at the old ranch. In three or five weeks, depending on the development and strength of the calves, their feed was gradually changed to skim milk. As they developed they were fed a grain ration consisting of one-third ground oats and barley, one-third linseed oil meal and one-third skim milk powder. When they were from six to nine months old, depending upon the season and the development of the animals, they were turned to pasture and no more grain was given them.

Special precautions were taken to prevent the introduction of tuberculosis. The feeding buckets were sterilized after each milking and the help was not allowed to transfer from the old ranch and, thereby, bring infection.

At the end of the first six months, when the calves were tested, only one and one-half per cent reacted. These were removed and very few reactors were found in the crops of the next five years.

During the first year the scheme was in operation every effort was made to take the new born calf from its dam immediately after birth; in most cases before the calf had time to suck. Although it was rarely that a calf received the colostrum, no trouble was experienced for a while. Then came a period during which a large number of the calves were unthrifty and many died. It was decided to allow each calf to remain with its

## THE SILO

The silo used on our American farms is often considered a relatively new invention. This is strange in view of the fact that the principle of ensiling green forage dates back to the days when the center of agricultural advancement lay in the Nile River Valley of Egypt. The ancient Egyptians put their surplus green forage in a pit and kept it there as a safe-guard against famine.

Another interesting bit of silo history is that Caesar, upon invading Gaul, put green grasses in pits as a source of food for his cattle and horses. Perhaps his plan was that in case he should have to retreat over the lands which he had devastated, he would have periodical supplies of feed for his livestock.—*The Arizona Producer.*

mother from 24 to 48 hours after birth so that it could receive the first milk. It was easier to raise such calves and no reactors were found when the calf had been permitted to remain with its dam 48 hours or less. It was found hazardous, however, to allow a calf to remain with its dam beyond the 48 hour period.

Fortune seemed to smile until 1927 when ten per cent of the young stock reacted to their first tuberculin test. A careful investigation showed that the man who had been in charge of the calves for the first six successful years had died suddenly; his place had been filled by a new man who had not properly pasteurized the milk.

Meanwhile the heifers raised at the calf ranch were coming into milk. In the spring of 1927 the old diseased herd was slaughtered. Corrals and yards at the home ranch were thoroughly cleaned, all manure was removed, the barns were thrown wide open, and buildings that had housed cows continuously for more than fifty years stood idle throughout the summer exposed to wind and sun. In the fall the cows were placed in this barn and, although two years has passed since the home ranch was restocked, not a single reactor has been found.

The precautions used to eradicate tuberculosis have also eradicated abortion disease. A number of the animals in the old herd reacted to the blood test but so far none of the animals raised on the new place have shown any reaction to the test. The breeding records show that over ninety-five per cent of the cows are impregnated with one service of the bull and that the average lactation period is ten months. The ratio of cows in milk to dry, eleven to one, indicates a very high degree of fertility.

## MAKING WORK EASIER

A labor saving machine that is being used more and more in Illinois and surrounding states is the Shockmover. It is said that with this machine one man and a team can clear five acres of corn shocks in a day without heavy lifting.

In the prairie states fall wheat is sown soon after the corn is cut. If the wheat is sown between the shock rows strips will be left where later sowing is necessary. If the shocks can be moved to a place near the barn one sowing is all that will be necessary.

Some farm machinery like mowers, reapers, threshers, etc. are used only a few days in the year. The Shockmover, however, is fitted with a dump box about one half the size of a regular farm wagon box. With this dumping arrangement the Shockmover and box can be used almost any time in the year, not only for crops but also for hauling stone, and such things as plows and harrows or barrels. The manufacturers have tried to make a machine that will be used as much as the ordinary farm wagon in addition to having its own specific use.

Economically speaking, freedom is measured by the margin between one's income and one's expenditures.—*Harper's Magazine.*

A dumb man once picked up a wheel and spoke.

A blind man once picked up a hammer and saw.

FOR years I have translated and prepared Holstein-Friesian literature to be distributed in South American countries. I have also had much experience in corresponding with breeders in those countries who have purchased animals from the United States. I now offer my assistance and cooperation to breeders who desire to get in touch with the promising and profitable South American market.

RALPH E. MORETON  
102 MAIN ST., BRATTLEBORO, VT.

<b>WATER BOWLS</b> 	<b>MANURE CARRIER</b> 	<b>STALLS AND STANCHIONS</b> 	<b>VENTILATING SYSTEMS</b> 
<b>ANIMAL PENS</b> 	<b>If it Pertains to Your Barn it's a Job for LOUDEN</b>		<b>ENGINEERING SERVICE</b> 
<b>FEED CARRIERS</b> 			<b>FEED TRUCKS</b> 
<b>BARN DOOR HANGERS</b> 			<b>HOG HOUSE EQUIPMENT</b> 
<b>GARAGE DOOR HANGERS</b> 			<b>HORSE BARN EQUIPMENT</b> 
<b>HAY TOOLS</b> 	<b>WATERING TROUGHS</b> 	<b>BULL STAFF</b> 	<b>MANGER DIVISIONS</b> 

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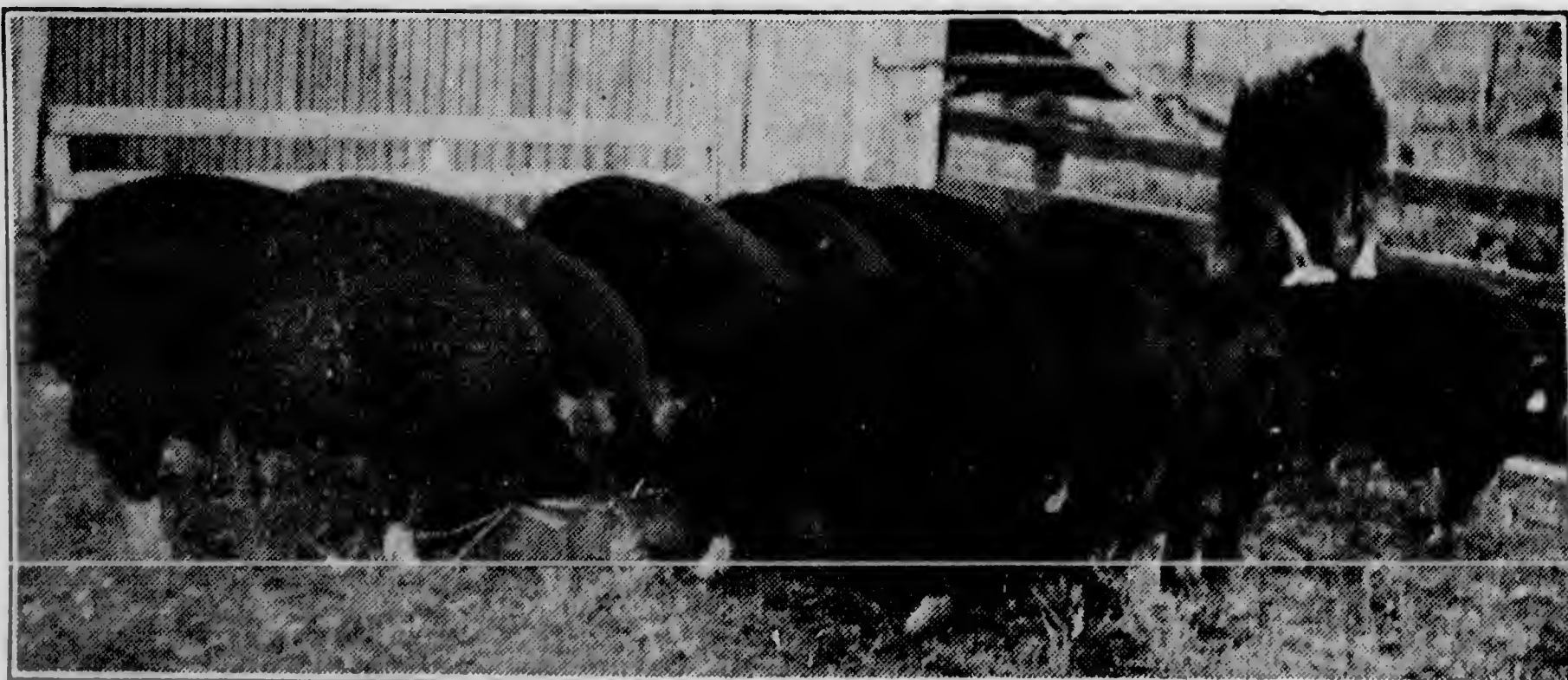
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Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



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**PUREBRED BRONZE STOCK TURKEYS** \$7 to \$15. Mrs. B. B. Todd, Easton, Md.

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**DEALER IN EUROPEAN** Peat Moss, and Pacific Coast Alfalfa Hay and Meal. Also all kinds of Hay and Straw. Apply LOUIS E. PAGE, Boston, Mass.

**HARDY ALFALFA SEED** 90% pure \$9.00. Sweet Clover 95% pure \$3.00. Red Clover \$10.00. Alsike \$10.00. All 60 lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. GEO. BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

**FOR SALE—"SELECT DAIRY ALFALFA"—Clover, Timothy and Clover Mixed.** Delivered prices quoted. Prompt shipment. John Devlin Hay Co., 192 N. Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.



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**GOOD FAMILY MILK GOATS FOR SALE.** BELGIAN YARDS, Kinderhook, N. Y.

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**MILK GOATS** for family use and breeding stock. QUAKERTOWN GOAT FARM, Haviland, Kans.

**SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS—Sows, Boars, Pigs.** A. M. KENNEL, R. 4, Honey Brook, Pa.

**NUBIAN and SAANEN MILK GOATS.** Write for catalogue. SOUTHERN HERD, New Canton, Va.

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**FOR SALE—Holsteins and Guernseys.** Several hundred head to select from. WHITEWATER STOCK FARM, A. M. HANSON, Prop., Whitewater, Wis.

I am in the market for a few good Purebred Holstein-Friesian heifer calves. HARVEY C. BROWN, 2009 Monument Ave., Richmond, Va.

**FOR SALE—A few choice Registered Holstein heifers.** Two bulls, 2 months old, out of 4.25 and 3.7 dams. At farmers price. CHAS. F. BOWERS, Union Bridge, Md.

**FOR SALE: HOLSTEIN BULL,** born December 13, 1929. Sire, Rolo Rag Apple King, grandson of Rolo Mercena De Kol, the world's champion cow, 51.93 lb. butter in 7 days. Calf's dam—Bess Piebe Korndyke, milking 70 lb. milk, 3.6 test. Dr. B. F. Myers, Chambersburg, Pa.

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**PURE HONEY** postpaid, 5 lb. \$1.10. THOS. P. ROSE, Shiloh, Va.

**HARDWOOD ASHES—Nature's own fertilizer.** GEORGE STEVENS, Peterborough, Ontario.

**RABBITS—For real pedigree Chinchilla Rabbits,** write the PENNY GROVE RABBITRY, Houston, Del.

**CEDAR POSTS,** three to six inch top. Seven feet long. Ten cents each. F. O. B. PAUL DELUDE, Cabot, Vermont.

**HONEY—Delicious clover, 5-lb. pails.** \$1.10 postpaid; 10, \$2.00. WHEELER AND TURVEY, Ionia, Ontario County, N. Y.

**SIEFERT ROLLERS—Pairs \$9.50, trios, \$10.50.** Nesting soon. Write promptly. CORA GAHLMER, Rt. 1, Manilla, Ind.

**GLADIOLUS BULBS** Standard, new and rare varieties. Write for descriptive price list. 4 SISTERS GLAD RANCH, Clarence, New York.

**FOR SALE—Milk bottling machine—excellent condition.** THE NEWTON MILK CO., Baue Joutstra, Treas., Great Meadows, New Jersey.

**QUALITY RABBITS—Raise rabbits for us and make good profits.** We purchase all young rabbits produced from our stock. Chinchillas,

Flemish Giants, New Zealands and Belgian Hares. Bargain prices. Pullets, Chicks and Eggs of all breeds. Hatches weekly all year. Illustrated circular and information free. HARRY WOOD COBB, National Distributor of Baby Chicks and Breeding Stock, Gettysburg, Penna.



## DOGS

**FOR SALE—Pedigreed pointer dogs** ready for hunting. E. J. BASTIAN, Lebanon, N. Y.

**REGISTERED GERMAN SHEPHERD POLICE PUPPIES** for sale, from \$10 up, also two female dogs. Registration papers guaranteed. Mrs. R. H. L. CHICHESTER, Falmouth, Va.

## FROM A PRIZE WINNING FAMILY

When a livestock owner can raise and develop animals of his own breeding and have them win the first premium at his county fair despite stiff competition, he has every right to be pleased with his stock, particularly if he only has a small herd.

J. F. Dietz of Schuylkill Haven, Pa., exhibited some stock last fall at the Schuylkill County Fair. His herdsire, De Kol Tehee Joe, won first prize in the two-year-old class and then was



DE KOL TEHEE JOE 2572 H. B. Grand Champion Bull heading the herd of John F. Dietz, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.

awarded the senior and grand championships. At this fair a silver cup is given for the best bull of any breed, bred and raised in Schuylkill County, and De Kol Tehee Joe added this to his winnings.

Among the Dietz show string was the two-year-old heifer De Kol Ona Fayne Wayne. She won first prize in the two-year-old class and with her half sister, the first prize senior yearling heifer, was shown in the class for Produce of Cow and the pair won second premium.

This was not the first time De Kol Ona Fayne Wayne has carried off the highest honors in her class at the Schuylkill County Fair. A daughter of Mr. Dietz was enrolled in a calf club and had this animal for her heifer. At the 1928 Fair the heifer was first exhibited in the Club Class where the judge gave her the blue ribbon. Then competing in the open classes she was awarded the first prize in the senior yearling heifer class.

De Kol Ona Fayne Wayne, now a

three-year-old, had dropped a very nice bull calf sired by De Kol Tehee Joe. In his advertisement in this issue Mr. Dietz offers the bull calf for sale and he certainly should be desirable as his sire and the dam as well as a number of other relatives are first prize winners.

## HORNLESS AND HANDSOME

Segis Napol Cornucopia, a handsome, hornless, yearling bull, is advertised in this issue by George E. Stevenson, the first developer of hornless Holstein-Friesian cattle.

Segis Napol Cornucopia was sired by Sir Napol Cornucopia Origin, a bull whose calves were about eighty per cent heifers and the son of Mercedes Segis Pietertje Aaggie, credited with the production of 21,000 lb. milk in a year with an average test of 3.6% fat. Her dam, Mercedes Pietertje Aaggie 2d, as a four-year-old is credited with 20.13 lb. butter in a week, her milk averaging 3.5% fat.

Sir Napol Cornucopia Origin, sire of the Stevenson bull, was sired by Origin Sir Napol Cornucopia whose dam, Cornucopia Plum Johanna 2d, produced 731 lb. butter, 13,968 lb. milk in 305 days, her average test being 4.19% fat.

The dam of the young bull Mr. Stevenson is advertising is Erkdale Lady Pietertje Segis. She is a large, light-colored cow, straight backed and big bodied. She dropped the Stevenson bull, October 15, 1928. On September 21, 1929, she dropped another handsome young bull. Within a year her owner says that Erkdale Lady Pietertje Segis has produced two bull calves besides 16,000 lb. milk on twice-a-day milking. He describes her as a remarkably, persistent milker and also says that her daughter, not yet four years old, is now giving 60 lb. daily on twice-a-day milking without any attempt being made to see how much she could produce.

Erkdale Lady Pietertje Segis is not only a handsome cow and a big producer but she is also a regular breeder. She dropped a heifer November 30, 1929, the bull now advertised on October 15, 1928 and another calf on September 21, 1929. She is backed by a long line of excellent producers and her son is worthy of heading a high class herd.

"Smart Man (boarding car)—"Well, Noah, is the ark full?"

Conductor—"Nope. Only one jackass so far. Come on in."

# Nothing for Sale at This Time

Watch This Space for Further Offerings

## OLD HOME FARM

Allan achy

EUGENE B. BENNETT, Owner

New Jersey

## FLETCHER'S FARMING

Is a \$1.00 a year farm and home Texas Monthly Journal, but to introduce it into new homes, we will give a Serial Story Club subscription for 25c. Send your quarter today and get all the numbers containing our current story, "The Settling of the Sage," a book-length story of the west.

Send without delay to

## HONDO, TEXAS

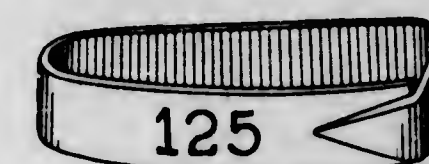
**SPECIAL:** Clip this, attach \$1.00 cash or money order, and send to us and we will send you our paper for a year and mail you postpaid one of our boxes of 100 envelopes and 200 note sheets printed to your order—a \$2.00 value for only \$1.00.

## PUREBRED AND HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS

I handle only the best. Would be glad to quote you prices.

W. J. Few  
West Chester, Pa.

## Breeders' Needs



## KETCHUM CLINCHER EAR TAGS

25 Tags	\$1.75	Numbered consecutively and lettered.
50 "	2.50	Special prices on larger orders.
100 "	4.00	

## CLINCHER PUNCHES

### COPPER BULL RINGS

2 1/2 inch 30c. 3 inch 35c. Cannon Metal Bull Rings 3 1/2 inch in diameter \$1.35. Strong enough to hold any bull.

Bull Nose Punch \$1.45. Cuts the hole and guides the ring through.

Cattle Leaders, Sheep and Hog Tags, Poultry Leg Bands, Etc.

Postage Paid. Order through

Breeder & Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.  
or Ketchum Mfg. Co.  
Dept. L. Luzerne, New York



## JUNIATA HERD

Many good dairy herds in Juniata, Perry, Franklin, and Westmoreland Counties, Pennsylvania, have been or are headed by young bulls that came from the Juniata herd owned by E. J. Cunningham and Sons of Mifflintown, Pennsylvania.

The present Juniata herd was started in 1919 by the purchase of two heifers, a two-year-old, Towanda Princess Spring Farm, and a yearling, Beauty Fayne Albina De Kol. Previously the herd consisted of grades headed by a purebred Holstein-Friesian bull.

For a number of years the Juniata herd has been on the State and Federal Ac-

tion, the facts in the case are that the herd has improved steadily year by year and the heifers promise to greatly outyield their dams when they attain maturity.

The present head of the herd is Penstate Korndyke King, a bull that traces a number of times to Pontiac Korndyke. His sire, Sir Beets Korndyke, is both a son and a grandson of the famous old sire, King's dam was Sir Jessie Pontiac Korndyke Helen and she was sired by a bull who was both a son and a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke, the best known son of Belle Korndyke, foundation animal of the modern Korndyke strain.

All the females at present time in the



LEADERS AT JUNIATA FARM  
E. J. Cunningham and Penstate Korndyke King.

credited List. It is enrolled in the local cow testing association where it has made quite a showing for production. During the association year ending in 1926 there were twelve cows in the dairy and their average production was 12,484 lb. milk, 434.2 lb. butterfat. The following year the average for thirteen milkers was 12,842 lb. milk, 439 lb. fat. During the last two years there has been an average of fourteen cows milking. For 1928 the average production was 14,131 lb. milk, 453.2 lb. fat. Five cows were sold early in the association year ending in 1929 and their places filled by heifers coming into milk. This is reflected in the production average for the year which was 12,164 lb. milk and 410 lb. butterfat. Although these figures seem to indicate a drop in produc-

Juniata herd are descendants of the two original animals, although Towanda Princess Spring Farm dropped only two calves, the bull Grand Hope Prince Pontiac was kept as a sire and headed the herd for several years. Beauty Fayne Albina De Kol, the other foundation female, had a number of daughters.

There are some good producers in Juniata herd. Sophia De Kol Hengerveld was credited with the production of 18,197 lb. milk, 583 lb. butterfat in a year while another year she produced 635 lb. fat, 17,936 lb. milk. She has two daughters in milk, Front Line Myrtle De Kol Pontiac is credited with 12,235 lb. milk, 424.3 lb. butterfat. The other daughter, Queen De Kol Pontiac Pet, produced 13,259 lb. milk,

445.1 lb. butterfat in an association year.

Albina Lily De Kol Hengerveld, a full sister to Sophia, has to her credit 16,583 lb. milk, 528.5 lb. butterfat and she is the dam of Front Line Hannah De Kol Pontiac with 12,220 lb. milk, 440.9 lb. butterfat. Sophia and her full sister are daughters of Ridge Farm Champion Hengerveld and Beauty Fayne Albina De Kol while the three younger cows were all sired by Grand Hope Prince Pontiac.

Occasionally animals from this herd have been exhibited at local fairs where they have always acquitted themselves with credit and have brought home prize ribbons.

E. J. Cunningham, the founder of this herd, is now in his early seventies but is as enthusiastic over the virtues of purebred Holstein-Friesians as though he were fifty years younger. His sons are associated with him in the business and they are building a herd of which they have every reason to be proud.

## DISASTROUS FIRE AT LICHTENWALNER'S

When a cow testing association was started in Lehigh County, March 1, 1923, the herd of P. G. Lichtenwalner of Emaus, Pennsylvania, was enrolled and has been in it ever since. For three years the average milk production of this dairy increased 1,000 lb. per year. For the year ending March 1, 1929, the butterfat average increased 40 lb. per cow and the Lichtenwalner family were very proud of their animals as practically all that they have now are home raised.

A disastrous fire, which recently swept away the barn, hay, and implements will force them to sell the entire herd which will be done as soon as proper arrangements are made. There are some good cows at Twinbrook Farm, as the Lichtenwalner establishment is called. For instance Hartog Alcartra Mechtilde freshened as a seven-year-old and in the year was credited with a production of 11,722 lb. milk, 434.9 lb. butterfat. She is a daughter of Homeland King Alcartra and Hartog Beauty Girl Mechtilde.

March 3d has been selected as the date on which this herd will be dispersed at public auction. The sale will be held on the Lichtenwalner farm near Emaus, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania.



**Vitone Minerals**

Greatest Mineral Mixture and Worm Killer ever offered to the public. Guaranteed.

	Postpaid	By Freight
20 lbs.	\$2.00	\$ 5.00
30 lbs.	\$2.75	\$14.50
50 lbs.	\$3.50	\$23.75

Self-feeder free with 500 lbs.

**VITONE MINERAL COMPANY**  
68 Miller Ave., Lancaster, Ohio

## Special Trial Offer

Regular price \$1.50 per year. Send 25c in stamps for special three months' trial offer.

**AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER**  
801 Exchange Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Colonel C. M. Hess

## Holstein Auctioneer

677 N. Howard Street  
Akron, Ohio

## WHY ROLO IS TO BE SOLD

Rolo Pontiac Fayne, well known as the head of the Elmwood dairy, is siring a lot of splendid producers. The present herd consists almost entirely of his daughters. Their owner, Mr. Charles Wertheimer, does not wish to breed Rolo to all of his daughters and has decided that, rather than sell the heifers, he will part with the old bull. This is an opportunity for a breeder to secure a tried and proven sire who has both daughters and granddaughters in milk. The health of Mr. Wertheimer prohibits the taking of trips of any consequence from Frederick so that anyone visiting the herd is practically sure of meeting the owner.

The Wertheimer herd is enrolled in the Frederick County C. T. A. and the November report shows that "Bess," a member of this herd, is credited with 56.9 lb. fat, 1,626 lb. milk; a very praiseworthy showing for a cow on twice-a-day milking.

## DOINGS AT HEILMAN'S

The herd of Frank Heilman and Son is enrolled in the Lebanon County Cow Testing Association and the December report shows members of this herd producing heavily. One cow is credited with 1,587 lb. milk, 74.6 lb. butterfat, standing at the head of the list in this respect. A second cow has to her credit 1,632 lb. milk, 52.2 lb. fat and another Heilman cow is credited with 1,284 lb. milk and exactly 50.0 lb. fat.

March 22, on the farm near Cleona, Pennsylvania, Frank Heilman will hold his annual sale and dairy field day. For the coming event he promises that the offerings will be of usual Heilman quality, big producing stock that are capable of going into any herd and returning a profit for feed and care.

The past season has been exceptionally favorable for the production of clover seed, and the crop in the United States is about double that of last year and of the average for the past five years, according to reports.

Lack of safety bull pens causes many good dairy bulls to be sold for bologna before their value is proven by the performance records of their daughters.

If you want heavy milkers that are sound and free from disease, write me your wants.

**W. A. EBERTS,**  
Leighton, Penna.

## COMPLETE DISPERSAL SALE

**MARCH 21, 1930**

## A Producing Herd of Purebred Holstein-Friesians

*Every Female Bred and Raised Here*



**Whiteye Marathon Koningen**

This cow and her dam have each produced 60 lb. milk daily on twice-a-day milking and general dairy care.

The bloodlines of this herd combine the Pietertje, Korndyke, Inka and Koningen strains, all noted for heavy persistent production.

The herdsire is **PRINCE CHANCELLOR COLANTHA**, a well-bred son of Dutchland Prince Colantha.

The creamery slips for 1928 show that the average amount of milk produced by members of this dairy and delivered to the shipping station was 9,000 lb. with an average test of 3.59% butterfat. Will give 1929 figures on sale day as well as the butterfat test and milk production of each member of the dairy.

Herd Tuberculin Tested and Clean.

Auctioneer: Colonel Glenn R. Mead

For any desired information address:

**W. C. SMITH**

Andersonburg

Perry County

Pennsylvania



THE JUNIATA HERD OF PUREBRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS  
Owned by E. J. Cunningham and Sons, Mifflintown, Penna.



# My Farm Being Sold, I Must Sell

FEBRUARY 19, 1930

## My Herd of 65 Good Dairy Cattle

INCLUDING

**33**  
PUREBRED  
HOLSTEIN-  
FRIESIANS



**32**  
BIG  
PRODUCING  
GRADES

ONE OF THE MANY GOOD ONES

The Purebreds are of Canadian Bloodlines. Among their ancestors are animals that have won Grand Champion Honors at the greatest Canadian Fairs.

*Nearly every member of the herd is of milking age.*



A REPRESENTATIVE GROUP

NOTE THE QUALITY AND EVIDENT DAIRY CAPACITY

These cows are PRODUCERS that will pay for themselves many times over in any good dairy.

### COWS and HEIFERS, Fresh and Springing BULLS CALVES

From the standpoint of individuality, breed type and producing capacity the members of this herd are bound to please any critical judge.

Auctioneers: Bomberger and Hess.

Herd Tuberculin Tested.

**JOHN ONEAL, JR., Hershey, Pennsylvania**

*Farm is one mile south of Hershey on the road to Elizabethtown.*

### ZIMMERMAN HAS NEW HEAD-QUARTERS

There is a Manhattan building in Chicago and another one in Milwaukee and in both buildings there is an office of the Zimmerman Advertising Agency. The head of this agency, Carl L. Zimmerman, is well known to advertisers and publishers of papers having a wide circulation among agricultural communities.

Mr. Zimmerman for years has had an extensive clientele in Wisconsin where the agency office was Room 716 Manhattan Building, Milwaukee. The new office, which will be made his business headquarters, is 303-304 Manhattan Building, 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, where the Zimmerman agency will have larger and more diversified service facilities for the advantage of their customers.

### THE FIRST NEWSPAPER

The first printed newspaper was published in London, England, about the close of the reign of King James the First by a man named Butter, who had been a hired letter writer in the employ of numerous country gentlemen. His business was to pick up the news of London and send a written sheet of it weekly to his employers. The thought struck him that he might serve his customers more quickly, and enlarge his business indefinitely by printing instead of writing his sheets. At first he met with little encouragement. The English are not a people fond of innovations, and the old manuscript letter sheets were generally preferred. Butter's paper was laughed at by the wise. Ben Johnson made it a butt of his ridicule in his comedy "The Staple of News." After some time the invention became better appreciated, and newspapers increased in size, merit and numbers.

In 1709 the first morning paper appeared in London. From this time discussion was combined with news. Before this the journals had confined themselves entirely to the narration of events. More than one editor had been severely punished for printing news about the government. So late as 1710 a lad of nineteen had been hung for publishing an article against hereditary right.

### STANDARD MILK GRADES

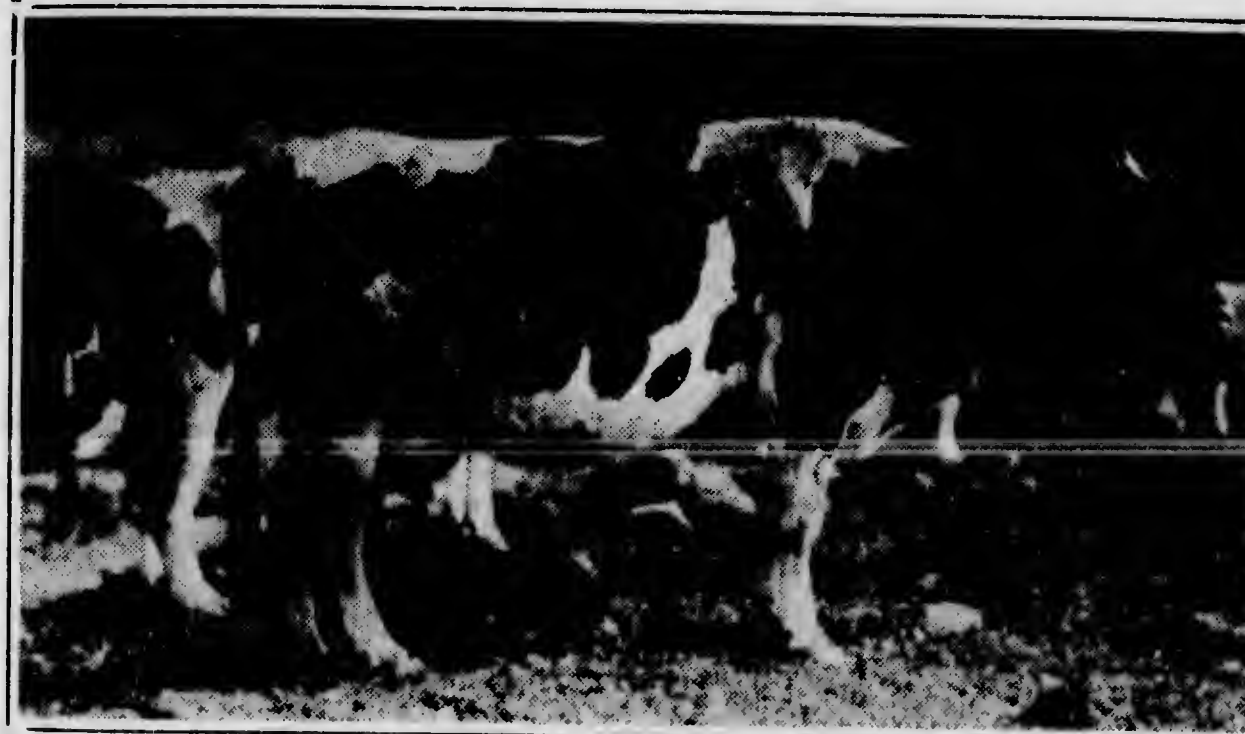
The New Jersey Department of Agriculture through its dairy advisory committee is attempting to figure out standard grades for milk produced and sold in that state and also a state standard dairy barn score card. The advisory board will publish its suggestions which will be submitted in the form of a bill at the next session of the state legislature.

At the present writing four grades are suggested as follows: Certified Milk, Grade A Natural or Raw Milk, Grade A Pasteurized Milk, Grade B Pasteurized Milk.

A schoolboy says there are too many switches on the road to knowledge.

# One Grand Foundation Cow

*The Kind to Use  
in Building a Herd*



### MERCEDES SEGIS PIETERTJE AAGGIE

She produced 21,000 lb. of milk in a year in my barn with an average test of 3.6% butterfat, milked twice-a-day except during her heaviest milk flow. She has given 70 lb. daily right along on twice-a-day milking.

Mercedes was bred and raised in this herd together with her four daughters, her two full sisters and their daughters. They make a wonderful family group, having TYPE, SIZE, STAMINA, and PRODUCING CAPACITY. They are Real Dairy Cows anybody might be proud to own.

Because of this and because of his type and apparent vigor I selected Mercedes' son, SIR NAPOL CORNUCOPIA ORIGIN to head my herd. The offspring of this HORNLESS bull are vigorous, growthy animals of splendid type. His first crop of heifers now coming into milk are heavy producers, rich testers, and all HORNLESS.

If you want a HORNLESS Bull Calf, some good HORNLESS Heifers, or Cows that will both Produce and make a Profit for you by the Milk-Pail Route—get in touch with me at once.

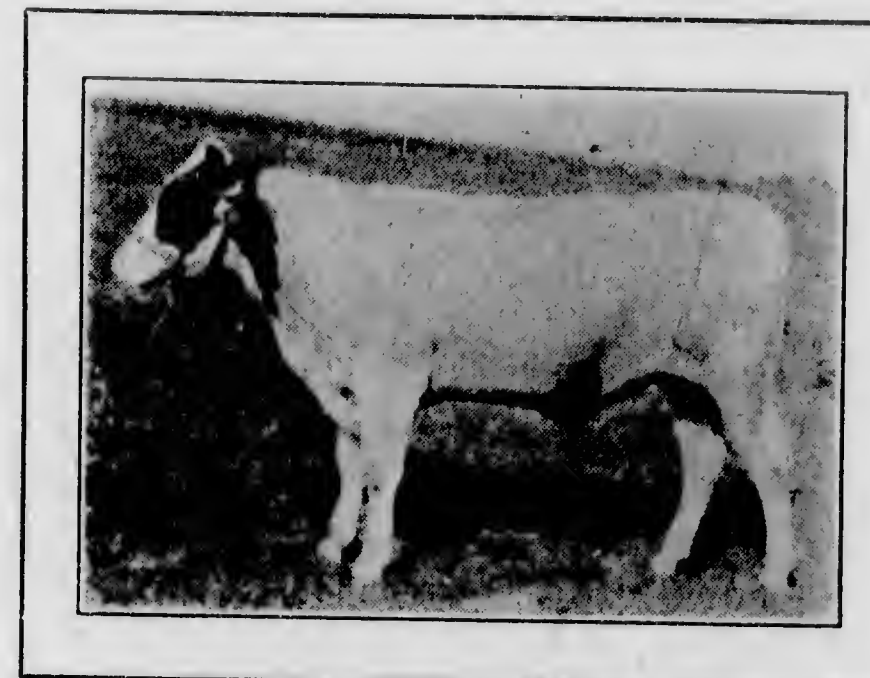
**A. W. DOWNTON**

**Starrucca, Wayne County, Pa.**

*This Herd Is Accredited and Every Animal  
Is Purebred*

# Stock that Can Win

*In the Show Ring as Well  
as Pay-at-the-Pail*



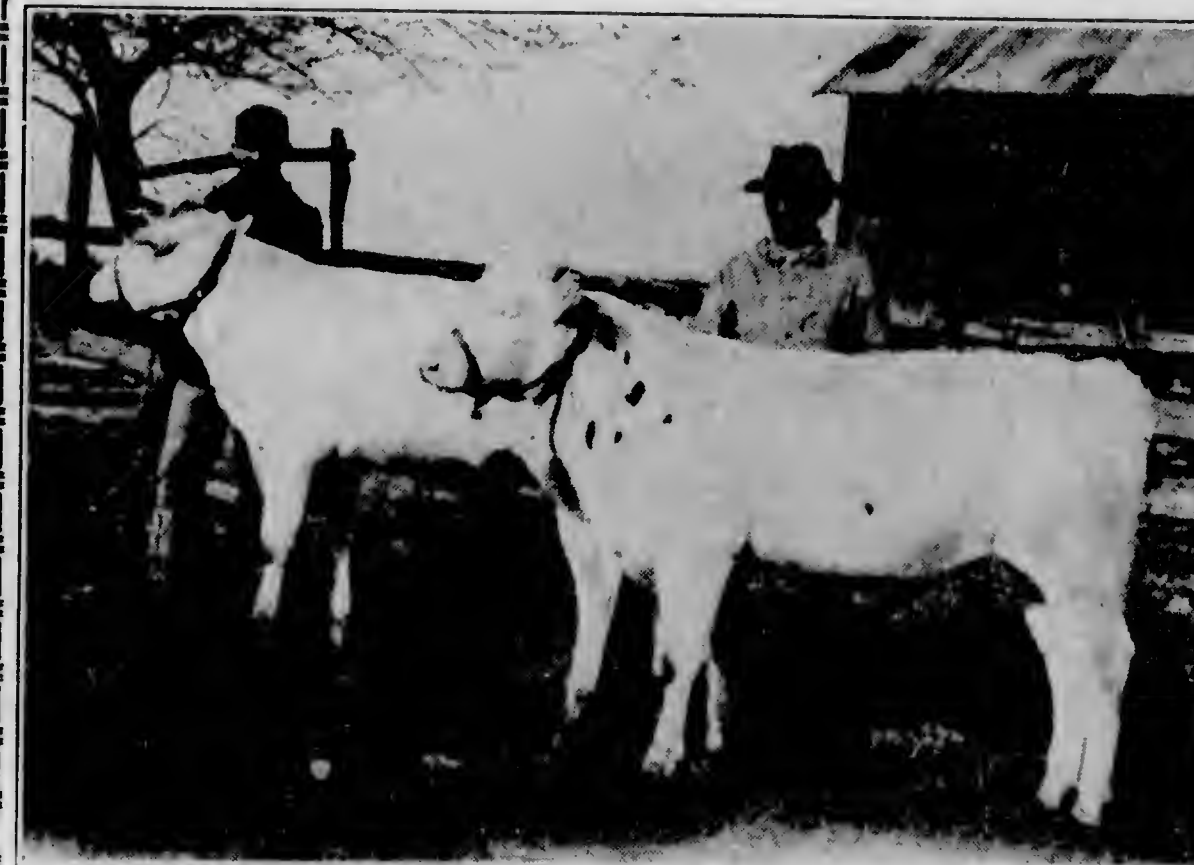
### MY PRESENT HERDSIRE

is a son of the famous sire and show bull

### JOHANNA RAG APPLE PABST

winner of many Grand Championships, including THREE times at the Canadian Royal, one of the greatest shows held on this continent.

His dam is a splendid young cow and is from a big producer that was classed "EXCELLENT" by the inspectors of the Canadian Registry Association.



### THE KIND WE RAISE

Animals we sell give uniform satisfaction to the purchasers. Bulls raised here head high class dairy herds in Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and many other states.

This was the first purebred herd established and the first Accredited in Washington County and has been on the Accredited List TEN YEARS.

Bargain Prices now on Young Show Bulls of High Quality.

**J. FRED ROULETTE**

Sharpsburg

Maryland

*My Herd Has Passed 14 Successive Clean Tests*



## You Can Obtain High Class Purebred Holstein-Friesians at Any Time from Maple Grove Stock Farm

All the animals in this large herd with the exception of the young herdsire, PABST KING SEGIS PRILLY PEARL, were bred and raised on the premises as were their dams for several generations.

OUR HERD IS NOW HEADED BY



PABST KING SEGIS PRILLY PEARL

son of the undefeated show bull King Segis Alcartra Prilly, and a cow that produced 822.4 lb. butter, 18,736 lb. milk in a year, milked three times daily.

THE KIND WE RAISE



BACKED BY GENERATIONS OF MAPLE GROVE BREEDING

We aim to breed cows that pay a substantial profit for their feed and care, live long and breed regularly.

Two Maple Grove females each dropped FOURTEEN calves in this herd at separate freshenings.

**Production  
Type  
Health**



A GROUP OF OUR FOUNDATION FEMALES

**Established  
21  
Years**

We specialize in Choice Young Bulls suitable to head Big Producing Herds. Also in Heifers that you can develop into Profitable, Big Producing Cows.

Our Quality is the Best and our Prices are Reasonable.

We can supply you with one animal or a carload.

## MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

Centerville, Crawford County, Pennsylvania

Frank Jones, Mgr.

Herd Accredited March 23, 1923, and EVER SINCE.

# The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. IX

HARRISBURG, PA., JANUARY 22, 1930

No. 2

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c. Per Year

## Dependable Advanced Registration

The New Registry Association, the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., at their Fifth Annual Meeting held in Harrisburg, Penna., January 23, 1930, adopted a plan to record economical milk and butter production of Purebred Holstein-Friesians which places within reach of every dairyman the possibilities and privileges of keeping an Accurate and Permanent record of each cow in the herd. Full particulars given on page 55.

Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairymen Everywhere





## Brookdale Offerings



### Choice Growthy Calves, Bulls or Heifers

Their dams are granddaughters of King of the Pontiacs and King Korndyke Sadie Vale and our records show that they pay a good profit for their feed and care.

Their sire is DUTCH ORMSBY FAYNE LYONS, a bull of magnificent individuality and royal breeding whose daughters are developing into excellent producers.

**WM. L. MARTIN**

Manheim Lancaster County Pennsylvania

*Brookdale Herd Is Tuberculin Tested*

## Head Your Herd with a Son of



### ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE

#### *The World's Record Bull*

Sons of "Rolo" sire splendid stock. Take your choice—we have them ranging from a few weeks to a year old. Their dams are of royal breeding, handsome cows that pay at the pail.

*Write today for price and pedigree of a "Rolo" Bull*

**CHARLES WERTHEIMER**

Frederick

Maryland

## CARROLL HERD



### CHOICE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS IN THE CARROLL HERD

Business dairy methods are practiced in the Carroll herd which is headed by ROLO CALAMO CHAMP, son of the great Rolo Pontiac Fayne, the best known bull in Maryland.



**RALPH G. ROOP**

NEW WINDSOR

MARYLAND

*Carroll Herd Is Under State and Federal Supervision and has never housed a reactor*

## Bull Calf from Prize-Winning Stock

Born September 8, 1929

He was sired by



### DE KOL TEHEE JOE

First Prize Two-year-old Bull, Senior and Grand Champion at the 1929 Schuylkill County Fair.

His dam, DE KOL ONA FAYNE WAYNE was the First Prize Two-year-old at the same Fair. She is a light-colored, straight-backed young cow with a splendid udder and is a real producer.

If you want a bull that is bound to sire good individuals and big producers write:

**JOHN F. DIETZ**

Schuylkill Haven, Penna.

*This Herd Is Accredited.*

# The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

VOL. IX

HARRISBURG, PA., JANUARY 22, 1930

No. 2

## Fifth Annual Meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

THE fifth Annual Meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., was held in Fahnstock Hall, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, January 23d. The meeting was called to order at 10:30 A. M. In the absence of President Bennett, the Veteran Holstein-Friesian breeder, S. R. Miller, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, presided and read the following letter:

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION, INC.:

It is with sincere regret that I am unable to be present at our *Fifth Annual Meeting*.

I take great pride in the Association, the principles for which it stands and the great progress it has made.

I want to thank the members for electing me as their President and deem it an honor to be thus affiliated with such a worthy, progressive organization.

I trust that my successor will be a real dairyman and a real farmer. I do not feel that anyone like myself who operates his farm with tenant farmers, and is not a really and truly dirt farmer, should be President of our Association.

Wishing the Association further and continued success and pledging my loyal support, I am

Yours respectfully,

EUGENE B. BENNETT.

Dr. M. F. Barnes, Director of the State Veterinary Laboratory, read an interesting and instructive paper on Infectious Abortion, more properly called "Bang Disease." For many years Dr. Barnes has worked on disease eradication problems and is the originator of the so-called Pennsylvania plan for the control and suppression of Bang or Abortion Disease. Other states have adopted or are now adopting this plan in whole or in part. We are printing this paper in full in this issue.

Following Dr. Barnes, C. W. Halliday gave a very interesting talk in regard to cooperative marketing of milk, giving the particulars in regard to the method used by the Sheffield Producers Cooperative Association, Inc., in handling and selling the milk of the members of that Association. Mr. Halliday's talk was very timely and instructive, giving those present a clear and concise idea of the market milk situation as it exists in the East, particularly in the New York milk shed. We are giving Secretary Halliday's talk more or less in detail in another part of the paper.

The subject of Economical Milk Production was presented by W. K. Moffett, Agricultural Secretary, Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce, whose talk was very, very instructive in that he pointed out that regardless of the price at which milk was sold, the profit or loss in the production of market milk depended not alone on the price for which it sold or the cost of production but on the difference between the cost of



EUGENE B. BENNETT

President of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., who was unanimously reelected for his second term at the recent Annual Meeting.

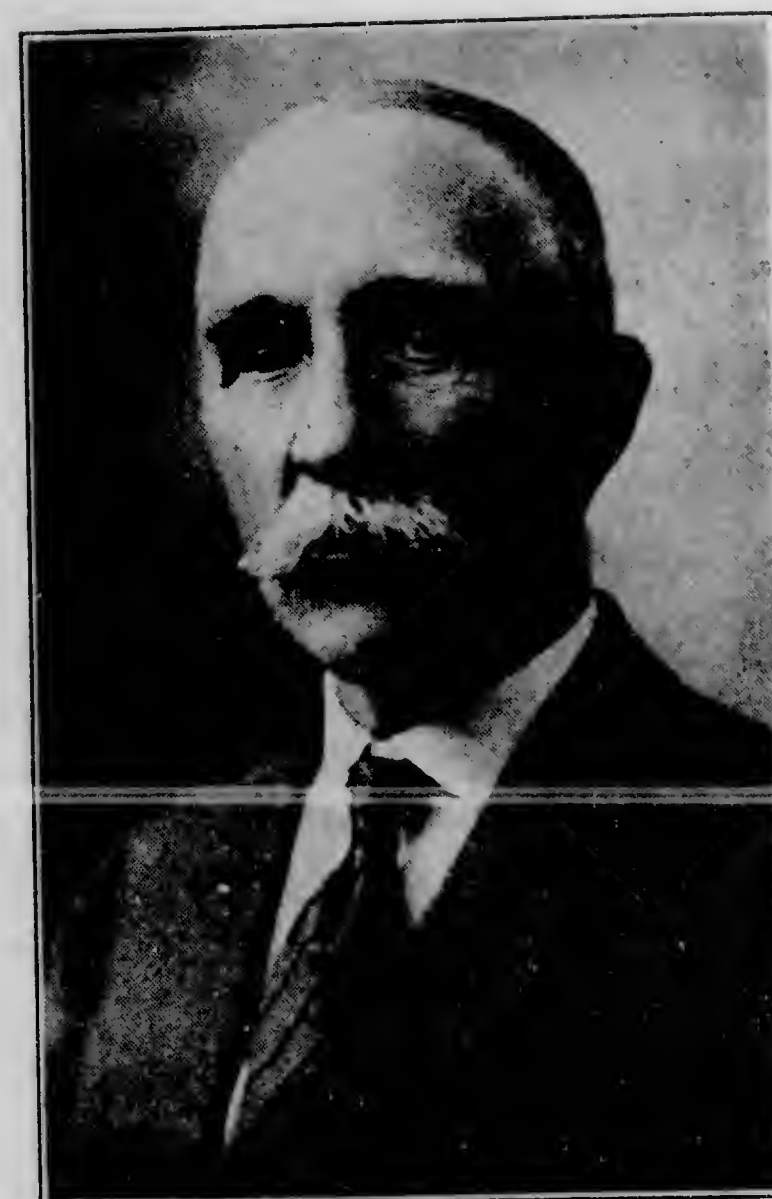
production and the price the producers received for it. We are also giving Mr. Moffett's talk more in detail on another page.

Immediately following the addresses the question was raised as to whether the meeting should adjourn and convene at 1:30 or go on with the other business of the Association. It was decided to continue and the business meeting was taken up. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved and the Secretary-Treasurer's report offered.

The Association has made a steady growth in each Department during the past year. Its Membership has increased over sixteen per cent, the total now being



1,662. The Association has completed 19,647 registrations and 15,486 transfers. The Association's net worth is now \$3,964.67. This amount represents a 22 per cent increase over the previous year. The Secretary reported that a large number of breeders had joined the Association since the report was compiled; fourteen new Members joined the previous week.



S. R. MILLER, CHAMBERSBURG, PA.,  
who presided at the Fifth Annual Meeting  
of the Holstein-Friesian Registry  
Association, Inc.

The steady growth and progress which the Association has made is due to its improved method of recording Herd Book records, which makes it possible to render a better and more prompt service to the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle at a great saving in fees.

Following the Secretary's report, the matter of considering By-Law Amendments was taken up. The

Arthur W. Downton amendment, as appeared in the call of the meeting, to provide that the word "Naturally Polled" appear on the Applications for Registry and that the Secretary keep a separate file of all Naturally Polled Holstein-Friesians, was adopted.

Upon the adoption of Mr. Downton's proposed amendment, he read a letter from Mr. George E. Stevenson, who suggested that a special registry certificate be issued for Naturally Polled Holstein-Friesians. A picture of a polled animal, male and female should be substituted in place of the present picture of a horned cow and a horned bull. Mr. Stevenson agreed to stand the expense of making the necessary plates to print such certificates. His letter to Mr. Downton is as follows:

Mr. A. W. Downton,  
Starrucca, Penna.

MY DEAR MR. DOWNTON:

I have just received a copy of the Call of the 5th Annual Meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., for January 23, 1930, at Harrisburg, Pa. I am much interested in your proposed Amendment to Sect. 11, Art. XXII, to insert the words "Naturally polled," etc.

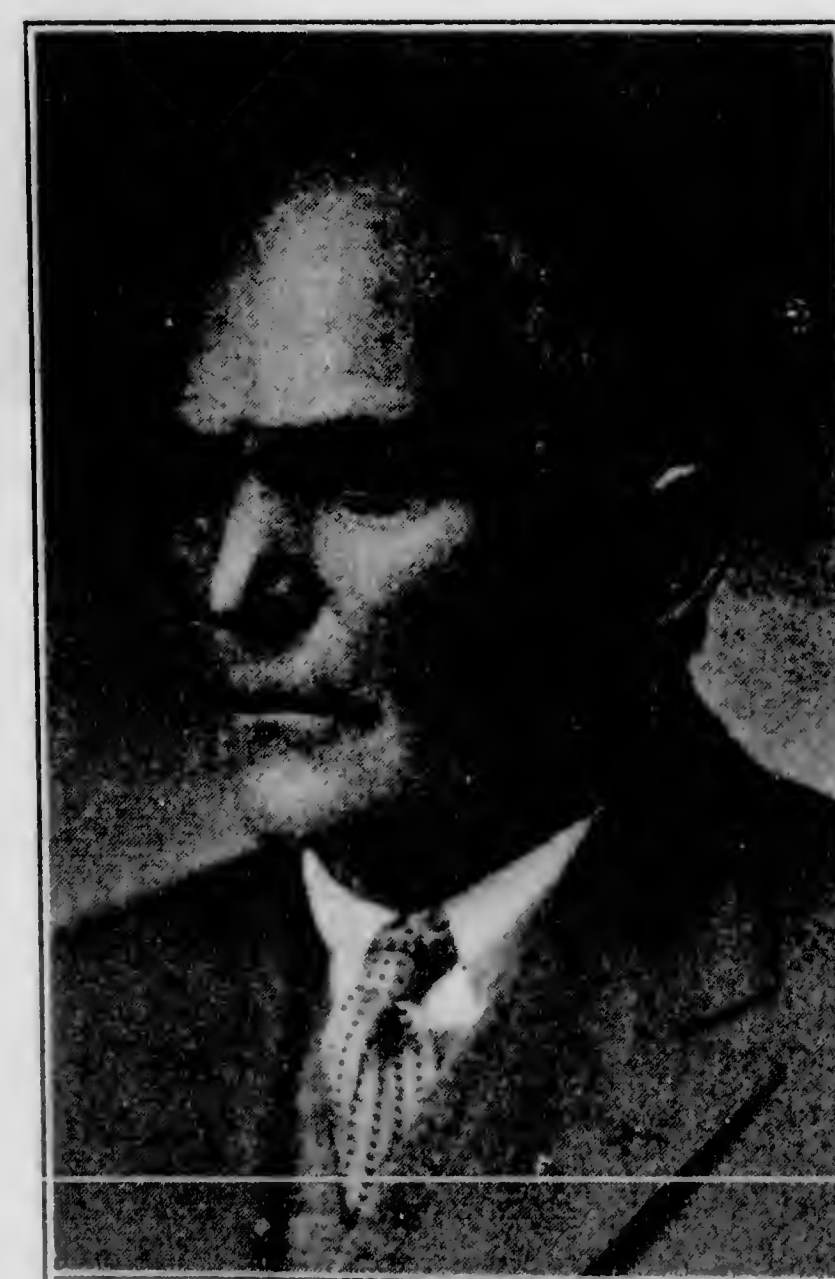
I would suggest a further addition to the above, viz, and also to issue the Certificate on a form showing a polled sketch or outline of the animal, either sex, in place of the ones now used showing horns. If this is done I will stand the expense of making the cuts, etc.

Yours truly,  
GEO. E. STEVENSON.

Mr. Downton said, "Acting upon Mr. Stevenson's suggestion, which I think is entirely proper, the Secretary informs me that with practically no additional expense, excepting the making of special plates which Mr. Stevenson agrees to bear, Certificate forms can be printed carrying the picture of a polled Holstein-



JUSTUS A. JOHNSON, LOOMIS, NEB.  
Director of the Holstein-Friesian  
Registry Association, Inc.



J. E. KRAUSE, GENOA CITY, WIS.  
Re-elected Third Vice-President.



W. L. MARTIN, MANHEIM, PA.  
Re-elected Second Vice-President.

Friesian cow on the female Certificate and a polled bull on the male Certificate, I am therefore offering the following resolution:

"That the Secretary be instructed to issue a special Certificate of Registry for 'Polled Holsteins' by substituting the picture of a polled cow and a polled bull to replace the present horned cow and horned bull that appear on the regular Registry Certificate. The expense of preparing these special plates to be borne by Mr. Stevenson personally."

This resolution was adopted unanimously.

#### DEPENDABLE ADVANCED REGISTRATION ADOPTED

Dependable Advanced Registration was the next matter of business taken up and with very few changes, the proposed plan as presented in the Call of the Meeting was adopted. There was some discussion in regard to the limitation of the time during which a cow should be milked three times daily, some expressing the belief that the time should be extended from 60 to 90 days and others to 120 days. To bring the matter to a vote a resolution was offered extending the privilege of three times a day milking to 120 days at freshening, which resolution was lost.

The plan provided that the production for one lactation period be based upon the first 305 days with the provision that the cow should drop a mature calf within twelve months of her previous freshening time. The 305 day provision was stricken out, it being the opinion of those present that if a cow dropped a calf within a year, she should be credited with her entire production, regardless of the number of days she might have been milked, whether it be more or less than 305 days.

An amendment was offered by Mr. R. S. Heisey, Bachmanville, Pennsylvania, a former cow tester, to the effect that the Association should not accept any records carrying 4.5% fat or higher. This provision was taken care of by directing the Executive Committee to make a special investigation of any and all high

butterfat percentages before accepting the records. The Dependable Advanced Registry Rules, as amended, appear elsewhere in this paper.

A resolution was offered and passed that each member who made application to enter his herd for Dependable Advanced Registration on or before the first day of April, 1930, should receive one of the Milk Record Cabinets, including a year's supply of milk record sheets, free.

The following resolution was also proposed and passed unanimously:

"That the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN be recognized as the official organ for the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., and the Board of Officers be authorized to publish such reports and such information regarding the Herd Register as in their judgment will be to the best interest of the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle, and the Dairy Farmers who breed and own Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle for economical and profitable milk and butter production and breeding purposes."

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS

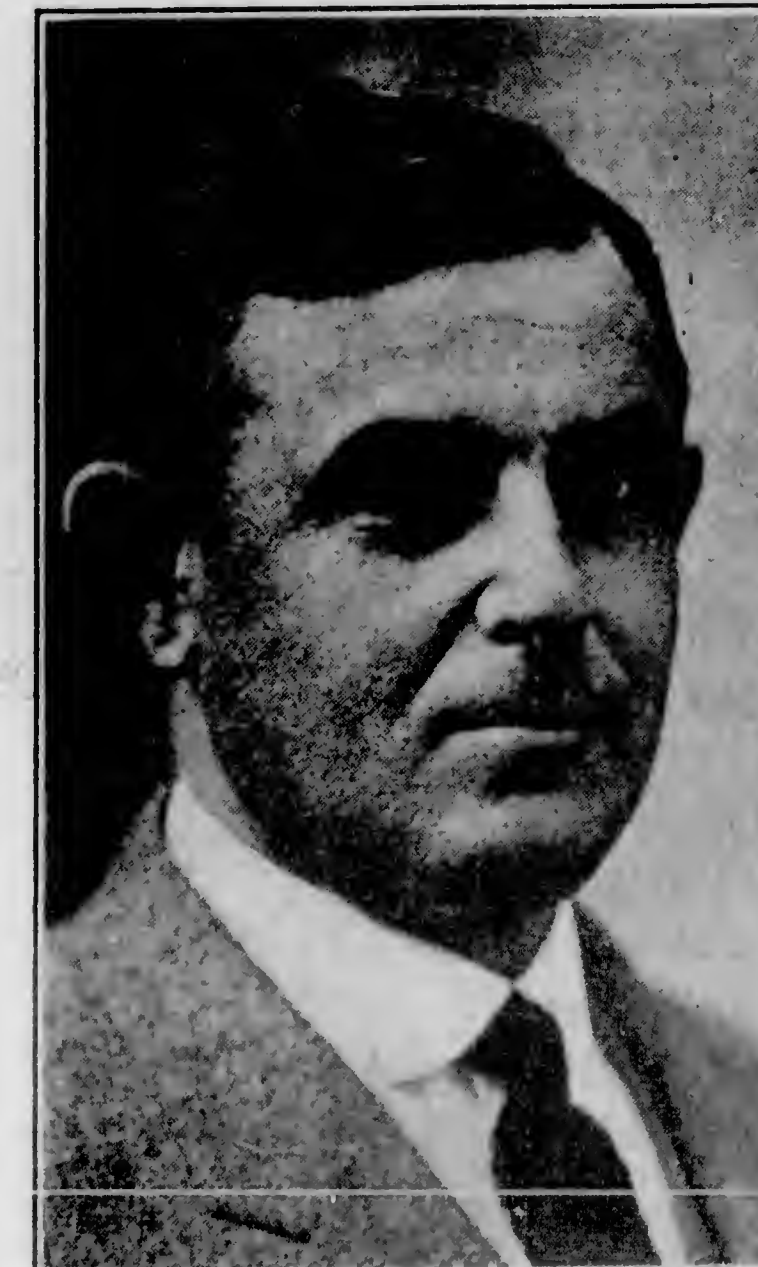
Next came the election of officers, the nominations being made from the floor.

For President, Mr. S. R. Miller renominated Eugene B. Bennett, of Allamuchy, N. J., paying tribute to him for his efforts to improve the Holstein-Friesian business and his support of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc. The nomination was seconded by John C. Bream and several others, and Mr. Bennett was elected unanimously.

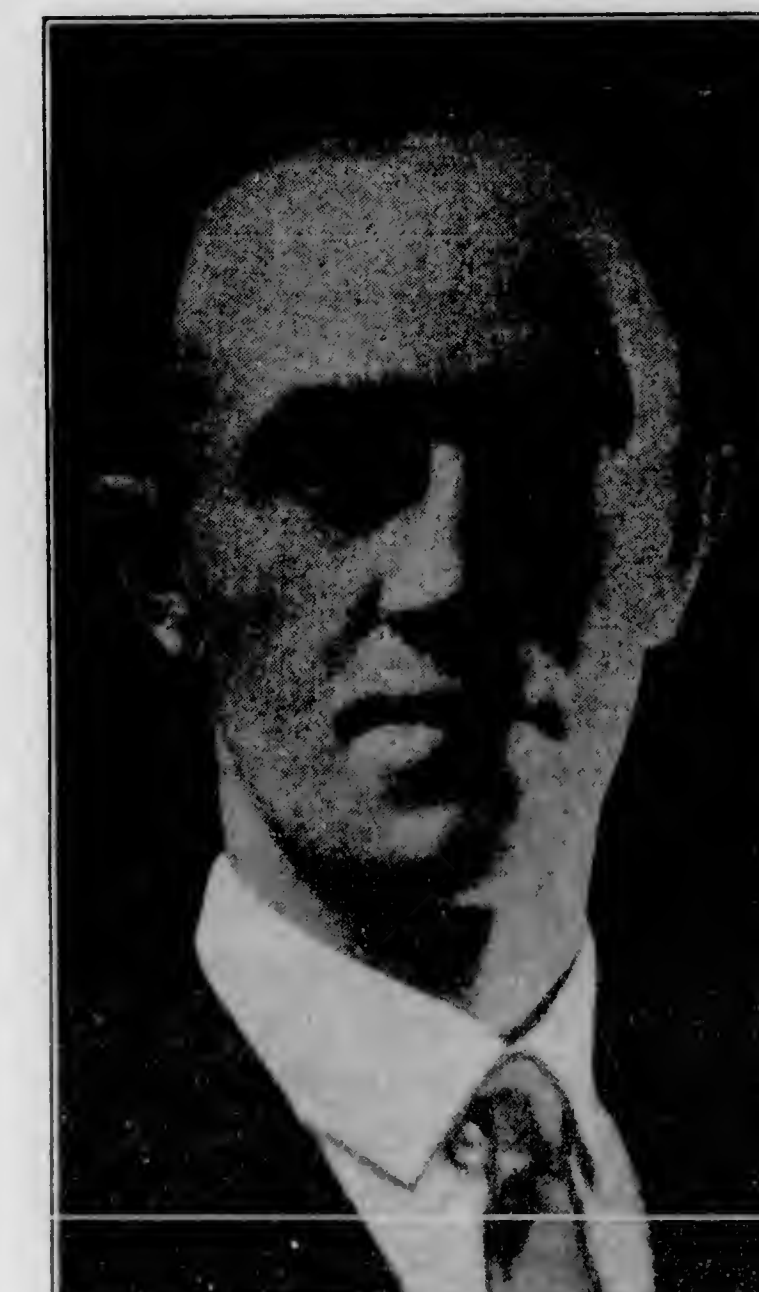
Clyde S. Paine, of Edison, Nebraska, was elected First Vice-President; W. L. Martin, of Manheim, Pennsylvania, re-elected Second Vice-President; J. E. Krause, of Genoa City, Wisconsin, re-elected Third Vice-President; Howard C. Reynolds re-elected Secretary and Treasurer and John C. Bream, of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, re-elected Director for a three-year term.



JOHN C. BREAM, GETTYSBURG, PA.  
Re-elected a Director to serve another  
three year term.



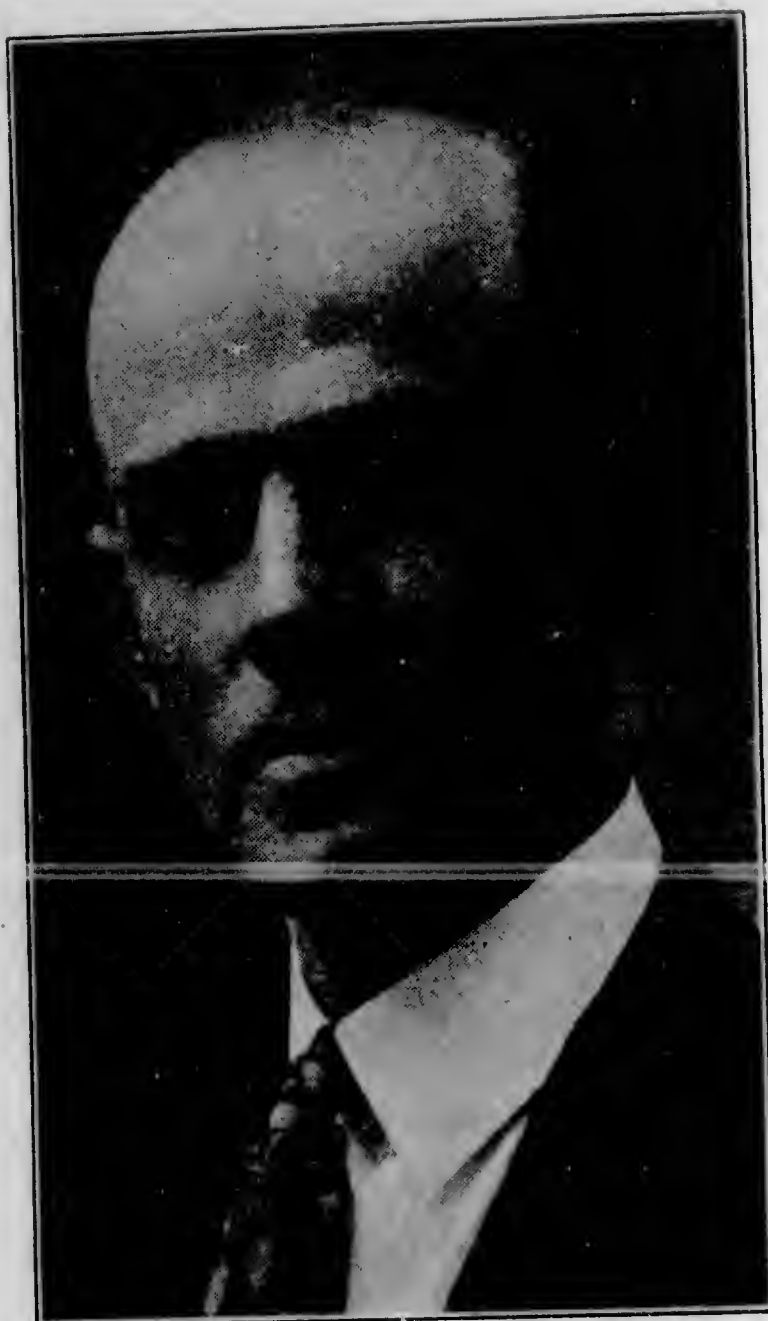
HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, HARRISBURG, PA.  
Re-elected Secretary and Treasurer.



ALBERT BECKLEY, STRYKERSVILLE, N. Y.  
Now serving his third year as a Director.



Just before the meeting adjourned Mr. S. R. Miller, who was very active in getting breeders to join the New Association, having called upon 126 breeders before the Association was organized, 116 of whom signed the proposed Constitution and By-Laws, took



RALPH G. ROOP, New Windsor, Md.  
Now serving his third year as a Director.

occasion to express his firm belief in the New Organization, stating that he was proud of the wonderful progress it was making, pleased to be a member, and felt that the future progress of the Holstein-Friesian Industry will be built around the New Association.

## Economical Milk Production

By W. K. MOFFETT

*Agricultural Secretary of the Penna. State Chamber of Commerce. Presented at the Meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., Harrisburg, Pa., January 23, 1930*

**D**ESPITE what has been said and written with reference to the surplus in milk and other dairy products in the United States, I have not been able to find that we have had any great increase in the total number of dairy cows in this section. The average production of dairy cows has however, increased in quite a number of sections where dairy cattle are raised. Pennsylvania is reported as having a smaller number of cows than five years ago, therefore, our surplus in dairy products is largely due to the increased production of the cows rather than an increased number of cows.

"To have economical production it is necessary to have good machinery with which to work. As Dr. Barnes has previously pointed out, it is impossible to have economical production and at the same time have a diseased herd because it boosts the cost of producing milk.

"The dairyman," stated Mr. Moffett, "is not at the present time putting into the dairy business the intense

thought to eliminate waste and improve the materials with which he works, as is being done in business or in the industrial world.

"The profit to be derived from a dairy herd cannot alone be determined by the price at which the products are sold. The cost of production is in reality the chief factor that determines the profit or loss."

Mr. Moffett pointed out that dairymen must discard all unprofitable cows, and, to determine those cows that are not profitable, it is necessary to keep individual records of milk and butter production of each animal in the herd.

In this connection Mr. Moffett cited an experience which he had on a farm in Vermont.—"We had 165 cows that were all choice animals. We had cows for which we paid as high as \$7,000. Some of our cows had wonderful records as far as production goes but when we figured out the cost of production, we had a pretty bad showing. The last two years we have cut out of that herd over 75 head and by carefully weighing our feed, and knowing what we are doing with our figures on the board, we are producing within 1,000 pounds as much as we did with the whole herd and we have cut our price of production \$3.20 per hundred. We should try to improve our herds from that standpoint. That is all that we can depend upon.

"Unless we do handle the Purebred business from that angle, cut out forced feeding, forced testing and



W. K. MOFFETT  
Agricultural Secretary of the Pennsylvania  
State Chamber of Commerce.

get good Purebreds, I cannot see where your Purebred business is going to mean very much.

"You may all have a milk scale and you may all have a record sheet and weigh all of your feed very carefully, and you may be feeding each cow according to production, and keep an individual Cow Testing Association record, but to get results and increase your profits, you must get rid of your low producers that increase

the cost of production, and replace them with cows that can produce milk and butterfat more profitably. The purpose of your Association is to aid in the breeding of more profitable dairy cattle.

"I take it for granted that most of you fellows know or should know that the Purebred Industry in all parts of the country has been trying to make records, regardless of cost, under forced conditions. What good are these records? They only help to sell cattle to

the little farmers at figures far above their value. "You fellows are on the right track. I think your organization is to be commended on the progress you are making.

"I know a lot of organizations that are directed by men who do not have to depend upon the farm or the cows for their living and I think the time is ripe for an organization that promotes and protects the men who have to make their own living on the farm."

## Bang Disease\*

By M. F. BARNES, Harrisburg, Pa.

**A**GRICULTURE is the basic industry of mankind and was first practiced by Adam in the Garden of Eden. The livestock branch of this industry is among the largest industries of the world from the standpoint of value of its products. The dairy industry from the same standpoint is the most important branch of the livestock industry. The dairy cow is the machine from which the income is derived and possesses an average value about equal to the average cost of maintenance for one year.

So it is readily conceived that profit in the dairy business lies in the production of dairy products, chiefly milk, and is represented for each machine individually by the difference in the maintenance cost and the value received for these products. The wider the margin between these two points, the greater the profit. Yet this is not all profit for each producing cow must bear her share of the maintenance cost of herdsires and her pro rata share of the average original cost or the cost of growing to producing age, prorated to the average number of years in production; also her pro rata share of non producers and wrecked machines, those that have only a beef value or are diseased, and those which die as the result of diseases or are killed as a result of accidents. All such expenses as these must be covered before it is possible for a dairymen to stay in the business. Few dairy herds exist wherein all producing cows meet this requirement. Many dairymen do not study their cows individually, and; therefore, do not know that many cows are maintained at a loss. No healthy cow should be disposed of however, until after it is shown with proper feed and care, that she is not capable of producing above her cost of maintenance. With proper feeding and everything else being equal "disease" is the chief factor interfering with high production and "health" is the most important essential to maximum production.

Milk produced by healthy animals and properly handled constitutes one of the most wholesome foods for mankind. On the other hand no food of mankind is more readily rendered unwholesome and dangerous for human consumption than milk improperly handled or that produced by animals affected with diseases transmissible to humans.

The producer realizes the importance of healthy animals in obtaining maximum milk production. Many producers know from experiences that diseases have

cost them more than the cost of healthy animals. It is more economical to render herds free from diseases and more profitable to maintain them free by the adoption of proper disease prevention and control measures than to maintain diseased herds.

The production of milk is a normal physiological function of the dairy cow. This function does not continue to full capacity without stimulation. The birth of a normal calf about once each year is another normal function of the dairy cow and is necessary that the production of milk may be properly stimulated. A cow



DR. M. F. BARNES  
Director of the Pennsylvania State  
Veterinary Laboratory.

cannot produce her full share of the dairyman's income if either of these two interdependent functions is interfered with. Aside from improper feeding and care, disease is the chief factor interfering with these functions. No cow can perform either of these functions to normal capacity if she aborts her calves or is sterile. Bang disease is, therefore, the chief disease interfering with these functions.

Bang disease; formerly known as Bovine Infectious Abortion, Abortion Disease, Contagious Abortion, Abortion, Bang Bacillus Disease, etc., is, from an eco-

\* Presented at the fifth annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., Harrisburg, Pa., January 23, 1930.



onomic standpoint, the most important disease of cattle now prevalent in this country.

In 1920 the American Veterinary Medical Association, the largest association of its kind in the world, adopted "Bovine Infectious Abortion" as the official name for this disease but at the 1929 meeting of the same association "Bang disease" was adopted as the official name.

Bang disease is now widely prevalent in this country and in practically all other countries wherein the cattle breeding and the dairy businesses are developed. It was probably introduced into this country through the importation of cattle infected with it. Its original widespread occurrence was synchronous with the movement of infected cattle from one place to another, chiefly the movement of purebred cattle for the purpose of improving the purebred breeds of cattle, or for improving grade herds, until finally, a large number of centers of infection were established throughout United States.

Bang disease is a specific disease caused by *Bacillus Bang* (*Brucella abortus*) and nothing else. The origin of this disease and when the first case occurred are not known. The specific cause, Bang's *Bacillus* (*Brucella abortus*), was discovered by Professor Bernard Bang, of Copenhagen, Denmark in December 1895. The disease was thought to have occurred many years prior to the time that Professor Bang discovered its cause; yet, there is no proof. Animals were known to abort in early Biblical times and ever since, and, abortions had been classified as sporadic and contagious long before the cause of Bang disease was discovered but the proof that these were due specifically to the germ discovered by Bang had not been furnished. There are many reasons for believing that this disease was prevalent in this country for many years prior to the time of the discovery of the cause but a definite Bang disease history can date back no further than the time of discovery of the cause, after which time, it was possible to abolish the idea that abortions were due to witchery, evil spirits, climatic conditions, fright, smells, etc.

During the period since the discovery of the cause many exhaustive searches have been made for a cure but none has yet been found. Vaccination experiments have been repeatedly conducted ever since 1905 and by these experiments now twenty-four years old, no suitable immunizing agent has yet been discovered.

Many opinions and suppositions were expressed in some of the earlier writings on this disease but through research studies many of these suppositions have been set down as facts and others have been disproved.

Research establishes knowledge; research proves; and, research disproves. It has been only through research that the fundamental knowledge necessary to control, prevention and eventual eradication of this disease, has been established. Yet there still remains a great deal to learn but research will continue to add new facts to our basic knowledge. Representatives of your organization, veterinarians and stockmen in general and all others having contact with stockmen, in advices given and actions taken, should be guided by sound knowledge already in existence rather than circulars making claims of cures and immunizing agents neither of which is known to exist at the present time and will

not be known to exist until the fact of their existence is made known by research.

The necessary foundation knowledge for the elimination and prevention of Bang disease is now well understood although easier ways may be found in the future. Plenty of proof now exists that breeders and dairymen will not succeed to the highest degree until this disease is out of their herds.

Bang disease affects cattle of all classes and breeds, cattle of all ages—both male and female. It is transmitted from one animal to another and is usually introduced into herds through the introduction of infected animals. After the disease is introduced into a herd, the usual system of herd management tends to keep active rather than to eliminate the infection. Any agency which serves as a means of bringing Bang *Bacillus* in live form and susceptible animals together may be considered a source of infection. Therefore, the proper system of herd management should contain a system of "disease prevention" containing principles with the purpose of keeping the causes of diseases and susceptible animals apart.

The chief disseminators of Bang disease are:

The infected cow at the time of aborting, or at the time of calving, and a short time before and after, through contaminated discharges and the afterbirth.

The infected bull through the semen.

The carrier cow through the milk.

The young calf taking milk from an infected cow, through the feces.

The users of the living culture vaccines.

The barnyard manure pile.

The herdsmen through careless practices.

Animals become infected chiefly through the mouth from contaminated feed or other materials; possibly through the vagina as a result of direct inoculation from infected bulls; experimentally and possibly naturally through the conjunctiva of the eye, the teat canal, abrasions in the skin and injections of the living culture vaccine.

No other disease of cattle now prevalent in this country deserves as much serious thought and attention from the standpoint of herd efficiency in the production of dairy products and beef as does Bang disease. No other disease handicaps so much the improvement of purebred breeds of cattle. Bang disease strikes at the heart of the cattle breeding and dairy business; it tears away the foundation, or destroys the very nucleus—the calf; and thus, defeats the purpose of the breeder. It wipes out families, terminates special lines of breeding, and prohibits the propagation of certain blood lines.

The symptom of aborting does not occur in every case of infection with Bang disease in females and cannot occur in male animals but in those cases where it does occur, it is manifested only at a certain time or at certain times during the course of the disease which usually extends throughout the life of the infected animal. The occurrence of several abortions in a herd is usually indicative of the presence of Bang disease and that a rather high percentage of the animals have already become infected.

The herd symptoms, or manifestations are best de-

scribed as the occurrence of abortions and sterility; occasionally acute rheumatic attacks with stiffness and elevation of body temperature; occasionally a bull with swollen scrotum, testicle and spermatic cord; more udder troubles than usual—mastitis, or garget, more retained placenta; more than the usual number of big knees; reduction in the amount of milk produced by the herd; scarcity of calves; and a general herd inefficiency.

Bang disease causes a variety of losses all of which have not been measured. In Pennsylvania Bulletin 404, five years ago, the writer estimated the annual loss in Pennsylvania at more than \$5,000,000 and \$100,000,000 for the United States, but now believes that \$10,000,000 would not measure the cost of this disease to Pennsylvania breeders and the cost no doubt reaches a quarter of a billion to \$300,000,000 for United States.

In arriving at the 1925 estimate a number of losses now known to occur were not included but on the same basis the estimate should now be much higher than the \$5,000,000. The estimate at that time was based on data secured from a number of representative breeders having accurate records, but, nothing was said of the calf loss, the loss to beef breeds and the reduced amounts of milk in dairy cows except those which actually aborted or were sterile. It is now quite well established that the breeding efficiency of reactors averages around 50% as compared with an average between 90% and 100% for non-reactors, and, that there is a loss of 20% to 30% in milk in the reacting group.

The Storrs, Conn. Experiment station reported a yearly loss of \$44 for each reacting cow due to milk loss, calf loss and cow depreciation.

The Oregon Experiment station (Bulletin 232) reported that infected cows were unprofitable because; they gave less milk, had more garget, more breeding trouble, more joint trouble with lameness, and produced fewer live calves. The reactors produced 28% less milk than the nonreactors. In a three year period 31 cases of garget occurred in 44 reacting cows as compared with 2 cases of garget in 27 nonreactors. Chronic enlarged joints with lameness were numerous among the reacting group and quite rare in the Bang disease free group. The reactors averaged a calf for each 19.6 months as compared with a calf each 13.4 months in the nonreacting group. The Oregon report described the typical picture of herd manifestations of Bang disease as had been previously observed in Pennsylvania.

Keystone Dairies reported that reacting cows produced 3 pints less milk per day than the nonreacting cows; also, that the average time required for a calf in the reacting group was 26 months as compared with 14 months in the nonreacting group.

Similar reports are now coming from many sources and if the interest and good work continues the losses due to Bang disease will be more accurately measured. Breeders and dairymen are in a good position to furnish valuable data.

In a "Preliminary Report of Bang Disease Control in Fourteen Pennsylvania State Institution Herds" by Dr. B. S. Fritz and the writer, the following is a summary of some of the data reported:

Bang disease gained entrance in 1922 into a herd having 112 cows with an average production of 10,539 lb.

milk. The disease progressed rather slowly and reached its peak in 1924 and 1925. In 1926, due to the sequelae of Bang disease, the number of cows had been reduced to 91 and the average production of the 91 cows was 8,860 lb. milk or a difference of 19%.

In the same herd

One hundred and four negative cows in 198 years averaged 13,143 lb. of milk which at 4c per pound had a value of \$525.72.

Sixty positive cows in 96 years averaged 9,438 lb. milk which at 4c per pound had a value of \$377.52.

This is a difference of 3,705 lb. milk, \$148.20, or 28%.

In the same herd

Eighteen cows in a total of 26 years before becoming positive produced a yearly average of 13,012 lb. milk with a value of 4c per pound of \$520.48.

The same 18 cows in a total of 26 years after becoming positive produced a yearly average of 7,516 lb. of milk with a value at 4c of \$300.64.

The difference in this case was for the same cows during a period before, and a period after becoming positive to the blood test for Bang disease.

The difference was 5,496 pounds of milk, \$219.84, or 42%.

In the 26 years as positive animals, there were 11 abortions or 42% and these occurred in 7 or 39% of the 18 reacting cows.

In another herd

Eighty-eight negative cows in 147 years produced 145 calves and an average of 6,165 lb. milk.

Forty positive cows in 70 years produced 33 calves and averaged 5,153 lb. milk.

The difference in milk was 1,012 pounds or 16+%. The calves were 99% for the negatives and 47% for the positives.

In another herd

Seventeen negative cows in 34 years gave birth to 32 calves or 94%, and averaged 7,573 lb. milk.

Twenty positive cows in 37 years gave birth to 22 calves or 59%, and averaged 5,897 lb. milk.

The difference in the milk average was 1,676 lb. or 22%.

In the several herds data are available to show that:

Seventy-eight positive cows in 133 years gave birth to 70 calves or 52.5% efficiency.

Three hundred and forty-nine negative cows in 875 years gave birth to 870 calves or 99.4% efficiency. In this latter group there were six abortions which were not included.

Pennsylvania was probably the first state to institute a system of systematic blood testing with the elimination of reactors and the establishment of "Bang disease free" herds to which a certificate was issued, but at the present time many other states have a similar system.

The Bang disease committee of the United States Sanitary Association at the 1929 meeting reported that



Nine states including the Province of Hawaii exclude cattle until blood tested.

Seven states exclude known reactors.

Nineteen states now have some form of a plan in operation.

Six states prohibit the sale of reactors within the state without a permit.

Eleven states are accrediting herds.

Twenty-four states have no regulations but 16 of these are about to adopt regulations.

The Pennsylvania Plan is a method of "actual control" which requires determination and elimination of disease and diseased animals and the practice of methods necessary in the safe-guarding of the herd. The execution of such principles as these whether under the Pennsylvania or some other plan constitutes the only successful method of elimination of this disease which has been devised. It requires the keeping of the cause and susceptible animals apart. It is a voluntary plan and has now been successfully carried out in Pennsylvania for ten years. It is published in leaflet form and can be secured by those interested and; therefore, needs no further description at this time. However, a brief summary of progress is given.

In Pennsylvania up to 1922 testing was being done systematically in about one-half dozen herds and only one certificate had been issued. The progress since that time has been gradual with a gradual increase in the number of herds being tested, the number of blood samples tested, the number of herds operating under the plan and the number of certificates issued.

During the year 1929 approximately 52,000 sera were tested as compared with 40,000 in 1928; 25,000 in 1927; 19,000 in 1926; 13,000 in 1925; 7,000 in 1924; 4,000 in 1923; 2,500 in 1922; 2,000 in 1921; 700 in 1920 and 100 in 1919.

Testing has been done in over 3,000 herds; more than 1,000 are operating under the Plan and 270 certificates have been issued.

We considered the early work of Bang disease elimination under the Pennsylvania plan as a research study and along with it we attempted to study all cases of abortion occurring in negative animals but believe this is no longer necessary. After the study of a comparatively large number of abortions in negative animals we have never yet been able to isolate Bang Bacillus from aborted fetuses and placenta unless the blood of the cow was positive to the blood test. In no case have we isolated Bang Bacillus from an aborted fetus of a cow which remained negative to the blood test subsequent to aborting. That a cow remains negative to the blood test subsequent to aborting, based on our experiences, is sufficient evidence to justify one in concluding that she is not infected with Bang disease.

However, we continue to advise that the herdsmen observe all pregnant animals daily, consider every abortion as being caused by Bang disease until proper studies have been conducted to prove it otherwise, consider every reactor to the blood test as a carrier of Bang disease, and consider every carrier a spreader.

In conclusion I wish to emphasize the fact that this disease is receiving more and more attention by boards of health and public health officials throughout the country. Dr. Hazeltine at the last meeting of United

States Sanitary Association reported that human cases of the disease had been reported in 46 states. He stated that there had been a monthly increase in the number of cases reported each month since 1927. The Philadelphia Board of Health recently passed a Resolution requiring that on and after March 1, 1930 all Inspected Raw Milk sold in the City of Philadelphia, shall come from blood tested cattle in accordance with the Pennsylvania Plan for the Prevention, Repression and Eradication of Bang disease which shall include blood testing of the herd and the elimination of reactors. It is only a question of time until municipalities throughout the country will require that all raw milk shall come from "Bang disease free" herds.

It is more economical and more profitable to maintain herds free from disease than to maintain diseased herds.

From the standpoint of the economic production of safe products, cattle breeders, dairy and beef producers can possess no more valuable asset than a herd of healthy cattle of the proper type.

No herd can produce to maximum capacity unless free from disease.

Young stock when maintained separate from mature reacting animals are comparatively free from Bang disease and are "ideal" for herd foundation stock provided they are properly tested and free.

Bang disease is introduced into herds through the introduction of infected animals and is eliminated only after, and not before, infected animals have been removed.

In regularly infected herds the equivalent of the herd in number of animals is lost approximately every three years, either in abortions or failure to reproduce.

Actual aborters produce only approximately one-half the amount of milk produced when calves are carried to maturity.

Official records show that the average amount of milk produced by reactors is 20 to 30% less than that of non reactors.

Blood testing, elimination or separation of reactors, the practice of necessary sanitary measures and prevention of reintroduction of the disease constitutes an effectual and successful method of control of Bang disease and is practicable in all herds where the aim is to build future assets.

## Just What You Need

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**Additional sheets in lots of fifty (50), 2 cents each.**

**Size 8 3/8 x 15 1/2 inches.**

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Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

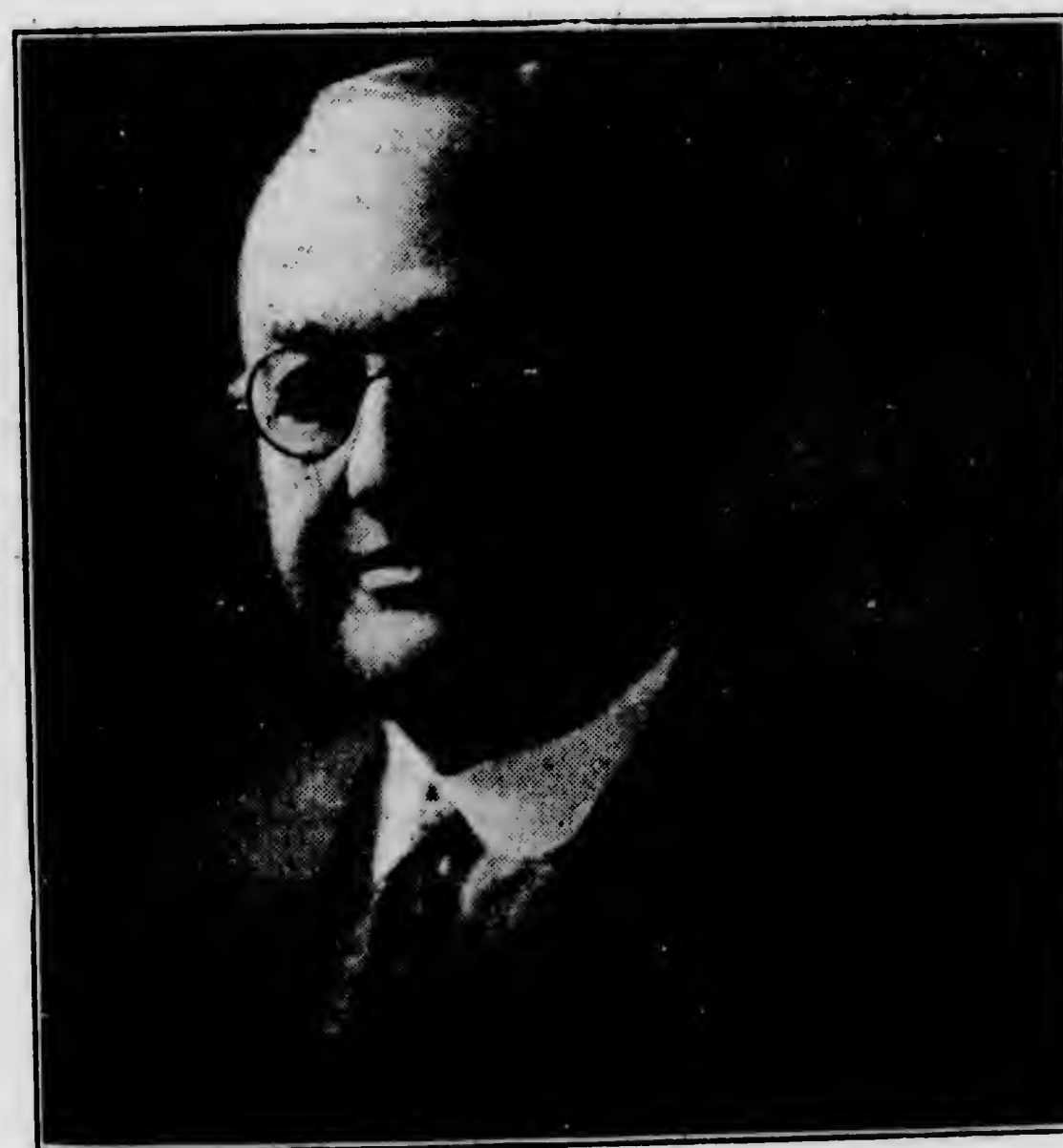
## C. W. Halliday Addresses Holstein-Friesian Breeders

*Presented at the Meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., Harrisburg, Pa.  
January 23, 1930*

**L**ADIES and gentlemen: When my friend, Mr. Downton, who is a fellow Director with me on the Sheffield Producers Coöperative Association Board of Directors, and also a member of your Association, asked me to come to this meeting, I had in mind that it was a meeting where we could sit down and discuss the market milk situation in the way that we handle our meetings, in a sort of round-table manner where you could ask me any questions you wished or offer any criticisms.

I might say, however, that the thing I wish to do is to talk direct. I have prepared no speech, and I will talk off-hand in a desultory manner.

Right after the close of the World War the farmer was the worst sufferer in the country. He suffered



C. W. HALLIDAY  
Secretary of the Sheffield Producers Coöperative Association, Inc.

perhaps worse than at any period since the Civil War. In looking around for a remedy to take care of his ills, coöperation was suggested from every side.

I believe thoroughly in coöperation and upon looking around I find that everything successful is of a coöperative nature. This leads us to consider just what kind of coöperation will succeed and what kind will not.

Coöperative organizations are dangerous unless they do more good or at least as much good as could be done without them.

There have been so many failures of coöperative organizations that it recalls to my mind what one of the older statesmen of the Republic said: "Oh, Liberty what crimes have been committed in thy name."—"Oh, Coöperation what crimes have been committed in thy name."

I believe thoroughly in coöperation. There are many organizations for selling your products coöperatively. It goes without saying that it is possible by coöperative effort to obtain a higher price for a product than if each producer individually offered his goods on the market.

In forming our Association we laid down a few fundamentals. (1) Every farmer who belongs should have a voice in governing the Association. (2) No farmer should be tied fast to the Association by any form of contract but should be left free to withdraw and sell his milk elsewhere if he saw fit.

The territory in which the Association operates is divided into sixteen districts, each of which elects a director to represent the district at the monthly price-fixing meeting. Each district is made up of sections in which farmers deliver their milk to a local plant. There are now about one hundred and thirty-two such plants in the Sheffield organization.

The Association started with about 3,000 members and in eight years the number has grown to 12,500. At first they sold about 9,000 cans daily while last year the number was over 50,000. Each month since the organization started has seen a membership growth over the previous month and each year has seen an increase in the amount of milk sold over the amount sold the year previous.

There has not been a month in which the members of the Association have not received a higher price for their milk than has been paid the members of any other organized group selling in the same market.

A unique feature of the organization was the low cost to the producers. At first it was arranged that not more than one-half cent per hundred pounds should be deducted for selling expenses. This amount has never been exceeded. In fact, during the past three years, owing to the increase in the amount of milk handled the one-half cent was deducted but five months in the year.

We have kept our expenses down so that it has not cost the average producer \$2.00 a year to sell his milk. There are some that cost more and some less—but the average has been less than \$2.00 a year.

The Association owns very little property and does not owe anything. Some of our office furniture was second-hand and some bought from a mail order house. The total investment is less than \$250. We pay \$15 a month for office rent. I have one stenographer, and she and I take care of the work.

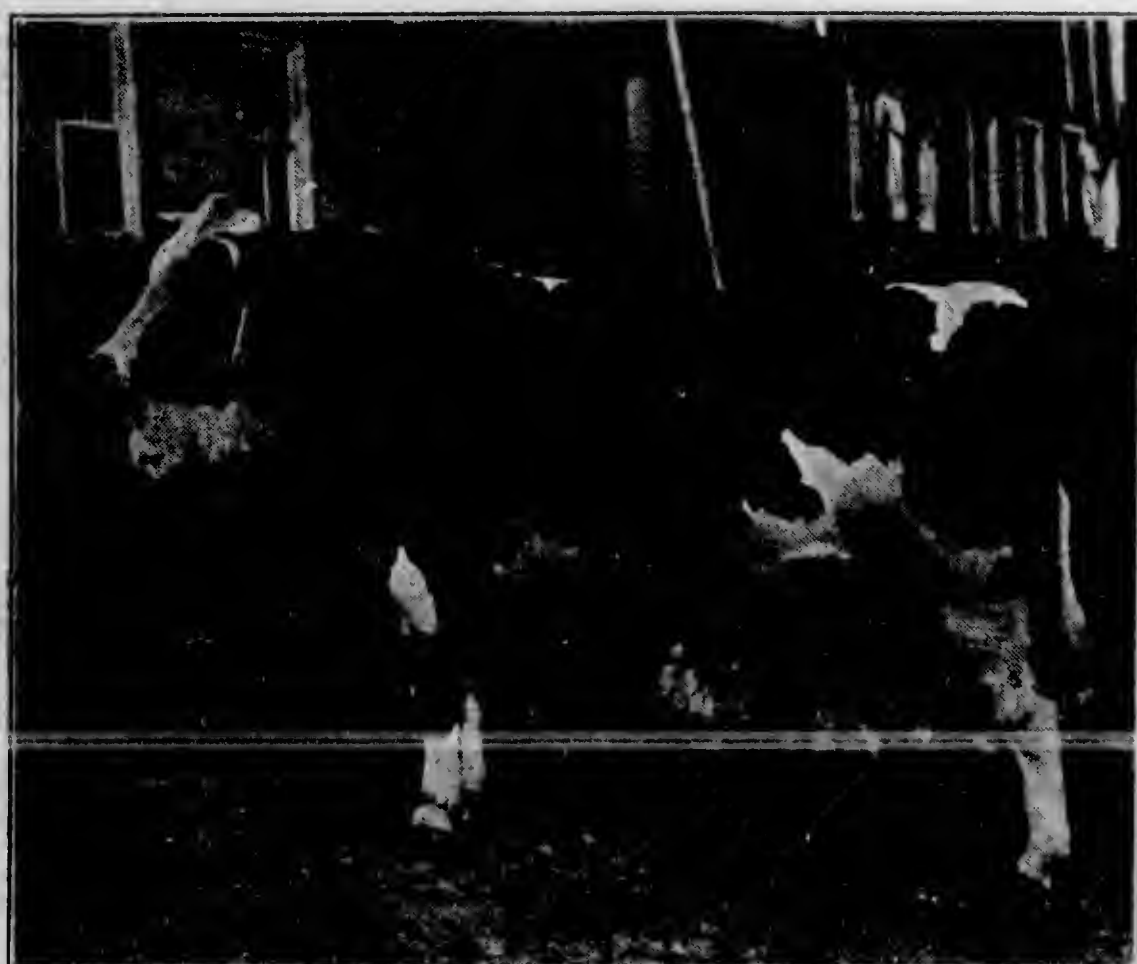
We have all the access we want to the Company's books to see whether they are treating us fairly or not and the very fact that we always have more members and the fact that we return to our producers the highest rate, is pretty good evidence that we are giving pretty fair treatment.

We have been asked what we would do if we had more milk than the New York City people could take. We sell any surplus to companies who make ice cream



## FOR SALE

### A Real Show Bull



#### Veeman Netherland Hengerveld

First Prize Two-Year-Old at the 1929 Lewisburg and Allentown Fairs.

First Prize Yearling at the 1928 Bloomsburg Fair.

First Prize Bull Calf at Bloomsburg 1927.

He has headed his class wherever shown. His sire, his dam and his full brother are all show ring prize winners.

This bull, a splendid individual, is from a wonderful cow and is bound to make an excellent stock-getter and herdsire.

#### Also 2 Fine Ormsby Bulls Of Serviceable Age

Their dams are big producers and remarkably well bred. We can recommend any of these bulls in every particular.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Herd T. B. Clean and Blood Tested.

#### Clarks Grove Dairy Farm

Shamokin Pennsylvania

instead of shooting that milk down into the cheese factory which returns the lowest price for milk.

The producers are not bound by any contract. They are at liberty to take their milk elsewhere if they can realize a higher price for it. This has the effect of keeping the directors on their toes to get the highest possible prices for milk. If they don't top the market the Association would go to pieces, the producer going where he could get more money for his product.

It keeps the dealer on his toes. If he does not pay as much or more than his competitors he is likely to be left without any supply.

A coöperative association is a benefit just as long as the producer nets more for his milk than he could if he sold it direct. If the cost of selling milk is more than the difference between the advanced price he can get selling coöperatively and the cost of selling, the producer loses out. If it is less he gains. *The money you spend in selling milk or any other product cannot be given back to the farmer.*

The Producer's Organizations in the East and others prominent in the Industry spread propaganda in order to get the dairymen to produce more milk. The New York City Health Commissioner in charge of the city's milk inspection and control suggested enlarging the milk shed. We told him that the shed could produce as much milk as New York City needed. The effect of the propaganda was that more milk was produced than was needed. In February, March, and April less milk was shipped than in the corresponding month of any preceding year but the surplus came in October, November and December when in other years there had been a decrease. It is believed that this will soon be adjusted. The dairymen are raising more calves; more dairy products are being consumed on the farm and less shipped to the city and the city demand is still increasing.

The Producer's Organization has an agreement with the Sheffield Farms Company, distributors of the milk, whereby, if any producer has trouble in his herd or is unable to keep the bacteria count down, a representative is sent to the farm to help locate the trouble. There is no charge to the producer for this service.

The "Basic Supply Plan" has been studied by the directors of the Association but it is expensive to operate while they are still considering it, at present they believe its disadvantages outweigh its advantages. There is no apparent prospect that it would be adopted in the New York City milk shed.

#### Dairymen's Meeting and Banquet

THE Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association held its annual meeting January 22d. The Possibilities of Electric Refrigeration in Milk Cooling was the subject of Professor R. U. Blasingame, of State College. He and his assistants had done investigational work on twenty-eight farms and eight different kinds of machines. As there are so many things influencing economic operation no conclusions would be given at the present time and as the cost of electric current and ice differed in different communities no cost figures would be given.

Two systems are in use, namely, wet and dry box.

In the wet system the cans of milk or cream are placed directly in cold water. In the dry system the bottles or cans are placed in a box in which the air is cooled.

It is necessary to make all concrete boxes water proof. To do this not more than six gallons of water to each bag of cement should be used.

"New Ideas in Calf Feeding Where Whole Milk Is Sold" was the subject of Professor C. B. Bender, of New Brunswick, New Jersey. This address will appear in our issue of February 8th.

In the afternoon R. A. Dutcher, of State College told the "Value of Milk in Nutrition," and E. M. Harmon, of Des Moines, Iowa, spoke on "Contagious Abortion and Undulant Fever." As Dr. Barnes went more fully into these latter questions in his address to the members of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association and as this paper is printed in full on another page, it is unnecessary to give Mr. Harmon's address at this time.

Nearly five hundred attended the Dairy Banquet Wednesday evening. R. F. Brinton served as toastmaster. The Reverend Doctor Jordan, Pennsylvania State Secretary of Agriculture and W. F. Schilling, a member of the Federal Farm Board, were among the prominent speakers.

Reverend Doctor Jordan told of the work of his Department relating to tuberculosis eradication, also emphasizing the importance of ascertaining how much the cows were doing in the way of paying a profit on their feed and labor cost.

W. F. Schilling of the Farm Board reiterated the fact that the Federal Farm Board would not lend money directly to producers but that the five hundred million dollars allotted by the Federal government to be at the disposal of the Federal Farm Board would be lent only to coöperative organizations, and when there was more than one such organization in a community handling the same produce they should consolidate. These statements were interspersed by witty sayings and wise cracks.

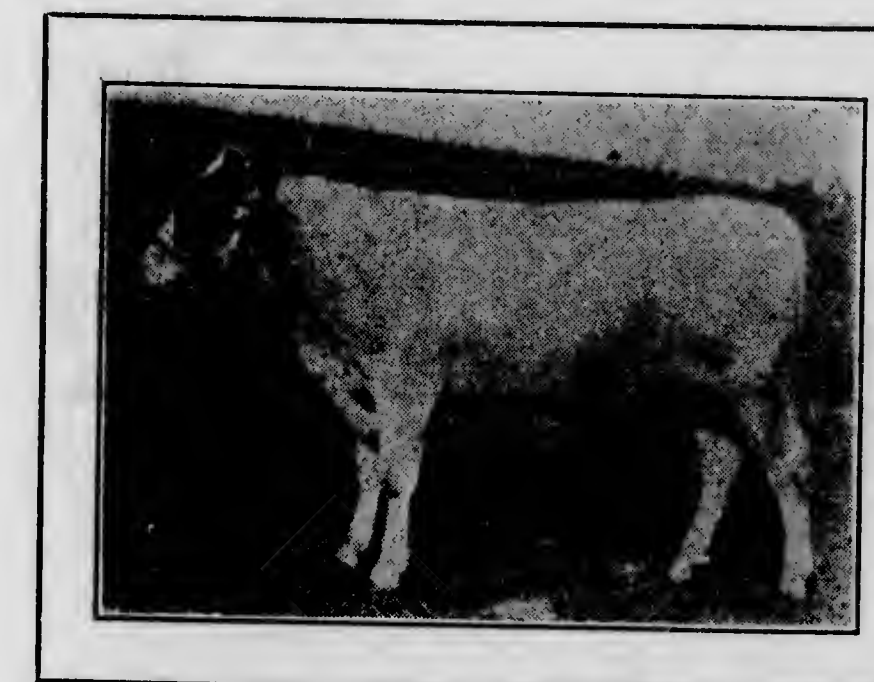
At the Banquet ribbons were distributed to the owners of herds entered in cow testing association work that equal or exceed an annual average butterfat production of a cow of 300 lb. or over. There were 813 such herds in Pennsylvania in 1929. The owners of only part of the herds were present to receive their ribbons.

Announcement was made of the prizes won at the Milk Exhibit. The Lenkerbrook Farms of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, furnished the highest scoring exhibit in the Certified Milk Class. This herd consists of Purebred Holstein-Friesians, many of them polled, and a few Guernseys.

Fred H. Sexauer, President of the Dairymen's League laid the blame for the present dairy surplus and consequent fall in prices to the heads of Commercial Firms in the Dairy Industry and to heads of State College and State Agricultural Departments who did not warn the producers that supply was exceeding demand. Only a year ago the Chief of the Federal Bureau of Statistics, speaking at the 1928 National Dairy Show said there was no possible danger of a dairy surplus, that the supply was barely ninety-nine per cent of the demand and that the growth of consumption was keeping pace with any growth of supply.

## Stock that Can Win

### In the Show Ring as Well as Pay-at-the-Pail



#### MY PRESENT HERDSIRE

is a son of the famous sire and show bull

#### JOHANNA RAG APPLE PABST

winner of many Grand Championships, including THREE times at the Canadian Royal, one of the greatest shows held on this continent.

His dam is a splendid young cow and is from a big producer that was classed "EXCELLENT" by the inspectors of the Canadian Registry Association.



#### THE KIND WE RAISE

Animals we sell give uniform satisfaction to the purchasers. Bulls raised here head high class dairy herds in Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and many other states.

This was the first purebred herd established and the first Accredited in Washington County and has been on the Accredited List TEN YEARS.

Bargain Prices now on Young Show Bulls of High Quality.

#### J. FRED ROULETTE

Sharpsburg

Maryland

My Herd Has Passed 14 Successive Clean Tests



# Dependable Advanced Registration



**Enter Your Herd  
Now**



**for Dependable Advanced Regis-  
tration and receive a Milk  
Record Cabinet  
FREE!**

The Milk Recording Cabinet pictured below, is a new invention designed especially for convenience in recording daily milk and butter production, and breeding and calving records as is required in the DEPENDABLE ADVANCED REGISTRY PLAN.



*Further particulars may be obtained by writing*

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION, Inc.**

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Secretary

Box 30

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Harrisburg, Pa.

## More About the Stoner Herd

THERE are nearly fifty head of dairy cattle in the herd owned by J. Sherk Stoner, who gets his mail from Lawn, Pennsylvania. The farm is in Lebanon County and is very close to the point where the boundaries of Lebanon, Dauphin, and Lancaster Counties meet.

The Stoner herd is enrolled in the Lebanon County Cow Testing Association and during the past year this herd averaged 300 lb. butterfat and 9,000 lb. milk for thirteen milkers of which seven were in their first lactation period. The report of the tester for the month of December, 1929, shows that there are some good producers in the Stoner herd. One of the cows stands in third place in the association with 60.8 lb. fat, 1,740 lb. milk to her credit. Another cow is credited with 56.3 lb. fat and 2,010 lb. milk and a third with 51.8 lb. fat, 1,620 lb. milk. This is on twice-a-day milking and is the ordinary everyday work of this dairy herd.

Pontiac, Colantha, Burke, and Veeman bloodlines are represented in this herd. One animal that is bound to attract the attention of any visitor is the five-year-old cow Belle of Wildwood. In the association year which ended June 30, 1929, she produced 13,074 lb. milk, 426 lb. butterfat and dropped two calves at separate freshenings less than twelve months apart. In her lactation period of 310 days she was credited by the tester with 12,708 lb. milk, 399.3 lb. butterfat.

Belle of Wildwood is the dam of a yearling bull, a two-year-old heifer, and a heifer calf in the Stoner herd. The two-year-old is especially promising, the yearling a

straight, thrifty looking animal, and the heifer calf is healthy and vigorous; the four making a pleasing family group.

There are a number of attractive, good-producing, young cows in this herd. Colantha Burke Butter Boy was credited with producing 7,957 lb. milk, 283 lb. butterfat in 273 days and Princess Colantha Butter Boy Beets has to her credit in the same length of time 225.4 lb. fat, 6,498 lb. milk. This was the first lactation period of both of these heifers who were sired by Butter Boy Beets Johanna, a very handsome bull whose daughters are making a good showing in a number of southern Pennsylvania herds.

The calves in the Stoner herd, both male and female, were by Prince Mercedes Burke, whose sire was a grandson of Spring Farm King and King of the Holsteins, Jr., and whose dam was by Korndyke Pontiac Veeman Glista from a daughter of Prince Johanna Wayne. Judging by the individuality and promise shown by these young things Prince Mercedes Burke was a real good sire.

At the head of the herd at the present time is King Konigen Bear Canary now coming two years old. This bull's pedigree shows a combination of strains noted for heavy and persistent production. His sire was by King Konigen Lyons from a daughter of King Clothilde Walker. His dam, Bear Creek Canary De Kol, was by Kalamazoo Pontiac Segis from De Kol Canary Lass, a cow that produced 93 lb. of milk in a day and was by Traverse Cadillac Lad.

Advertise in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. It pays.

## Choice Young Bulls

*Nearly a Year Old and  
Now Ready for Service.*

No. 1

**Sire: Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago**

Our senior herdsire whose daughters are splendid producers.

**Dam: Allis Dairy Queen Segis**

Last year she produced 9,436 lb. milk 334.1 lb. BUTTERFAT in C. T. A. This year she will produce around 10,000 lb. milk.

No. 2

**Sire: King of the Allis**

Our junior herdsire. He is from a cow that produced 29 lb. butter in 7 days, averaging 96 lb. daily and has a 30-lb. daughter that averaged 97 lb.

**Dam: Allis Berylwood Beauty Veeman**

7,517 lb. milk, 251.2 lb. BUTTERFAT in 322 days in her first lactation period. She is a daughter of BERYLWOOD from a 26.9 lb. daughter of King Korndyke Hengerveld Veeman.

*You cannot go wrong if you place one of these bulls at the head of your herd. For Further Particulars Write*

**L. L. ALLIS**

Rummerfield, Bradford Co.

Pennsylvania

**THIS IS AN ACCREDITED HERD.**

## CHOICE YOUNG BULLS

**FROM COWS LIKE**



**HOWITZER ECHO ALLIQUPPA**

14,860 lb. milk in a year. Milked twice-a-day nearly all the year. Prices Reasonable. Quality the Best.

**GEORGE W. FRIES**

Chambersburg, Franklin County, Pa., R. D. 2

*Federally Accredited Herd*



### Many Things to Learn

THE breeding of dairy cattle is a somewhat difficult game won only by those who are most careful in the selection of males and foundation females.

For twenty years, purebred Jerseys and Holstein-Friesians have been maintained at the Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio. Each herd has been headed by five sires which were young bulls at the time of purchase. These sires were carefully selected.

Of the five Holstein-Friesian sires, three improved the herd in type and production, one failed to make improvement, and one injured the herd.

Of the five Jersey sires bought as calves one injured the herd greatly in both type and production, one failed to make any real improvement in type and very little in production, two improved the herd and the fifth promises to make a still further improvement.

The above information is taken from Circular Number 13, issued by the Station which goes on to say:

"Much the same results were obtained with the foundation females. The progeny of some cows have been good in spite of the sires, and the progeny of others poor. Some undesirable sires will be obtained even under the most careful selection."

It is becoming more and more apparent that in many cases the influence of the dam is as strong and even in many cases stronger than the influence of the sire. It is important to use good females when laying the foundation for a purebred herd.

In breeding experiments being conducted with guinea pigs at the United States Farm at Beltsville, Maryland, brother and sister have been successfully mated for twenty-nine generations.

## FOR SALE

### Grandsons of Creator

Age 8 to 14 Months



#### FROM REGISTERED DAMS

with 450 to 500 lb. butterfat in C. T. A. work under dairy conditions and twice-a-day milking.

**JUSTUS A. JOHNSON**  
LOOMIS, NEBRASKA

### The Trend of Prices

VALUES of dairy cows are high in relation to other prices. Scanning the graph of prices for the past fifty years, that of dairy cows will be found to have reached a peak regularly at intervals of about 15 years. They were relatively high in 1885, again in 1900 and in 1915. Approaching 1930, for the fourth time they are high in relation to other farm prices. If history repeats itself, we may look for a gradual decline, beginning rather soon and lasting for seven or eight years.

The prospect revealed by the economists' diagrams counsels saving only the best calves from high-producing dams.—*Stock and Dairy Farmer*.

This is an age of purebreds. Our fathers who bought their farms for one-quarter of their present value, who paid less than one dollar a day for help, who bought feed and hay on the market for less than one-third their present price, could farm at a profit with common cows and common stock of all kinds.

Industrial and labor conditions have changed since those days. The scythe has been laid away and the modern mower has taken its place. The flail has been quieted and big threshing outfits perform in a few hours the work that required weeks of persistent toil. Even the crops must change with rising land values. The scrub dairy cows must go because we cannot afford to feed and propagate their kind today. Their places must be taken by the cows which have the highest efficiency in producing dairy products and calves.

## Hornless Holsteins



are the best of all dairy cattle.

They produce large quantities of milk containing a creditable percentage of butterfat. The shipping station where the milk is sold credits my herd with a 3.6% average.

For years we have been on the Accredited List and the number of calves and heifers show freedom from abortion.

Come and see my herd or let me price some good ones to you.

**A. W. DOWNTON,**  
Starrucca, Wayne Co., Pa.

# FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

### Too Busy

IN SPITE of the multiplication of household helps, life seems to grow busier and busier for the modern woman. How often we hear these words, "I simply do not have the time." Yet every day has its twenty-four hours of sixty minutes each for every one, young and old, rich and poor, and at that many of these days seem all too short for the carrying out of all the plans made for them. We cannot help but notice one thing, however, and that is that most of us find time for the things we want to do, whether they are the best and wisest or the reverse. It might not be a bad plan to budget our time in somewhat the same fashion as we do our money, even though it cannot be done with the last degree of exactness. In just a general way it would be well to see to it that we do not get too busy to do certain things that go to make up a well-rounded life. For instance? Well,

#### SUPPORT THE CHURCH

We should take time to support the church in whatever way we are called upon to do so, especially by attending the church services. Others find time—why can't we? If we let the humdrum of everyday life keep us and our children from the consideration of uplifting ideals and purposes as presented in the worship of Almighty God, we shall deteriorate in our daily life in all its connections. Any ability we may have along business lines or talent along artistic lines we should place at the service of the church. The records of the criminal courts of our country bear testimony to the fact that a very small percentage of those who come before them charged with crime had, in their childhood, any adequate religious training.

#### HELP IN THE COMMUNITY

We should take time to bear an active part in all uplifting community movements. None of these will run themselves—when so treated, they run down. We often hide behind a pretended lack of ability—equally often thinking how much better we could do than those who are shouldering the burdens—because we hate to spend the time required to do these things that pertain to community welfare.

#### HELP THE YOUNG

We should never be too busy to give a helping hand to any young man or woman who may be struggling with some problem of life—educational, financial or religious. Many times young people will talk such things over more freely with some one whose opinion they respect than with the members of their own family circle. Is there any finer thing to do than to give a boost to some such youngster? Let's not get so busy that they will not feel free to ask us to help them with their problems, and to give them the benefit of our experience with life.

#### CULTIVATE FRIENDSHIPS

We should take time to cultivate friendships—in varying degrees of closeness. There is no finer relationship than that of real true friendship. Many of the relationships of blood and marriage have been put upon us without our being consulted, but our friends we pick out for ourselves. It is a pact to which there must be two parties, and we have it on the authority of the Holy Book that if we would have friends we must show ourselves friendly. The man or woman who is too busy for friends must indeed lead a narrow selfish life.

#### TAKE TIME TO THINK

Many of us have never been to college and can never hope to go there, yet we have some desire to improve our minds. A college education does not necessarily mean a deep thinking mind as we well know when we see the products of many of our institutions of learning. Whatever our early education, we must keep ourselves in good mental trim by a little daily mental exercise which will help brace the mind for its tomorrows. Like the body, the brain will deteriorate when denied proper exercise. It is a good idea to think things out to a conclusion, to read something that will give us food for thought, and, once in a while, a little family argument—peaceful, of course—on some current topic, will stir the mind to nimble action. As we get older, it is as easy to let down mentally as some people do physically.

#### TAKE TIME TO LOVE OUR OWN

Above all, we should never be so busy that we have no time to love our own. Isn't it true, that in the rush of work, men and women get too busy to bestow that love and tenderness on those they really love the most. Aren't we sometimes the rudest to those we love the best? Because we are tired or busy or things have gone wrong we speak to them in tones and words that we would never dream of using to a stranger. When that gets to be a habit—and it will grow on one—we are missing the golden corn of human existence and living on the husks. Affection is deep down in our hearts, but we get so busy we have no time to give expression to it. It is as bad as allowing a machine to go unoled.

Do you remember the parable of the man who made a great supper and invited many? And how they one and all began to make excuse? They were too busy. And they were punished by not being permitted to eat at the feast, when as they saw the crowds going, very likely they changed their minds. One thing is certain, busy or not busy, some day we shall have to take time to die. Why not take a little time now for real living?

A woman never believes she has lost an argument with a man. She merely thinks he is too dumb to understand.



## The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS ..... Editor  
G. H. TRUCKELL ..... Associate Editor  
R. A. BALDWIN ..... Associate Editor  
HELEN C. NEWMAN ..... Household Editor  
EUGENE B. BENNETT ..... Contributing Editor  
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JANUARY 22, 1930

**The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.**

### Fifth Annual Meeting

THE report of the Fifth Annual Meeting of the "New Registry Association," the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., is most gratifying. The New Registry Association has placed the Holstein-Friesian Herd Book on an up-to-date and efficient basis through the adoption of revised and improved methods of recording records and issuing Certificates. Holstein breeders are now provided with a better and more prompt service and at a great saving in fees.

The "Dependable Advanced Registry" which was adopted at the Annual Meeting will place the matter of recording milk and butter production on a Dependable basis, and make it possible for Holstein breeders everywhere to keep an accurate and permanent record of the milk and butter production of each cow in his herd.

### Seeing Is Believing

By JUSTUS A. JOHNSON, Nebraska

WHEN the New Association was organized I was among the first from this state to send in my membership. I did not act hastily but wrote several letters to the Secretary's office making inquiry as to the purpose of the New Association, and the manner in which it proposed to conduct its business.

After making my first visit to the offices of the New Registry Association, I want to say to each of our members and others interested that I was pleasingly surprised to learn of the wonderful progress which our Association is making and see the efficient and economical methods under which the business is carried on.

Like many others I had become dissatisfied with the high fees and poor service which the Breeders of Pure-

bred Holstein-Friesian cattle were having to contend with. At the same time I thought these high fees were unnecessary, and that the condition could be corrected by adopting a more improved method of keeping Herd Book Records, placing the management of the Association on an economical and business basis, both of which I find have been accomplished by the New Association.

After spending three days in Harrisburg, most of the time in the Secretary's office, which has given me an opportunity of observing the organization that has been built up to handle our business, I want to say unhesitatingly, that I do not see how it would be possible to get together a more efficient and loyal force of workers, everyone of whom is thoroughly trained in their respective work.

I have had pointed out to me the many improved methods that have been inaugurated in the New system of recording records which tend to guard the integrity of the records and lessen the expense of the operation.

It was a great pleasure for me to attend the Annual Meeting and become acquainted with our Members from other Districts. My only regret is that every member of this Association and every breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle cannot visit our offices and attend our Annual Meeting and "See for Themselves."

### Register Bulls Early

IN THE state of Wisconsin a law went into effect last August which says that when claim for indemnity is made because a bull has reacted to the tuberculin test, the registration papers must be filed with the claim, otherwise it will be assumed that the bull is a grade. Wisconsin does not pay indemnity on grade or scrub bulls that react to the tuberculin test.

The amendment to the law reads as follows:

"Section 2. A new subsection is added to section 94.16 of the statutes to read: (94.16) (3) If registration papers are not presented at the time of the filing of any claim, the animal slaughtered shall be regarded as an unregistered bovine; but this shall not apply to an animal under the age of one year."

Many breeders sell bulls to dairymen and do not register the animal when the dairyman does not have purebred females. If the dairyman's herd is tuberculin tested and the bull reacts, as it might if other members of the dairyman's herd were diseased, the fact that the dairyman did not have registration papers for his herd-sire might cause a lot of trouble and result in serious loss.

Cheese is very rich, not only in protein and fat, but also in calcium and phosphorus, since these elements in milk are largely in combination in or with the casein and so are concentrated with the casein in the process of cheese making. The iron-protein compounds of the milk are also retained in the cheese.—Dr. H. C. Sherman, Professor Food Chemistry, Columbia University.

Successful farming is about one-tenth science and nine-tenths business management.

## The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., Dependable Advanced Registration Rules and Requirements

THE following rules and regulations were adopted at the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., held at Harrisburg, Pa., on January 23d.

The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., shall record milk and butterfat production of purebred Holstein-Friesian cows in accordance with Article XXIX, Section 1, of the By-laws which states, "This Association shall recognize only such milk and butterfat records as represent normal, hereditary and economical production." The plan to be known as "Dependable Advanced Registration."

### PURPOSE

Its purpose shall be to record economical and profitable milk and butter production of purebred Holstein-Friesian cows in conjunction with the cow's ability to calve regularly over a period of years, to the end that a complete and dependable record may be obtained, and preserved relative to those families of purebred Holstein-Friesians that are capable of returning to their owner the greatest profit from milk and butter production and living progeny.

Its further object shall be to make it possible for each dairyman who breeds purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle to keep a "dependable" and permanent record of each producing female in his herd, and make such information available, as an aid in selecting the most desirable and profitable animals for breeding and dairy purposes, and culling the undesirable and unprofitable purebreds from his dairy and breeding herd.

### SUPERVISION

The Secretary of the Association shall have charge of the Dependable Advanced Registration under the general supervision and direction of the Executive Committee. He shall prepare and publish blank forms,

Certificates and circulars needed in carrying this system into effect; receive and attend to all applications for entry; issue all Certificates over his signature and the Seal of the Association, and edit and publish such publications as are required to secure the efficiency and success of the system.

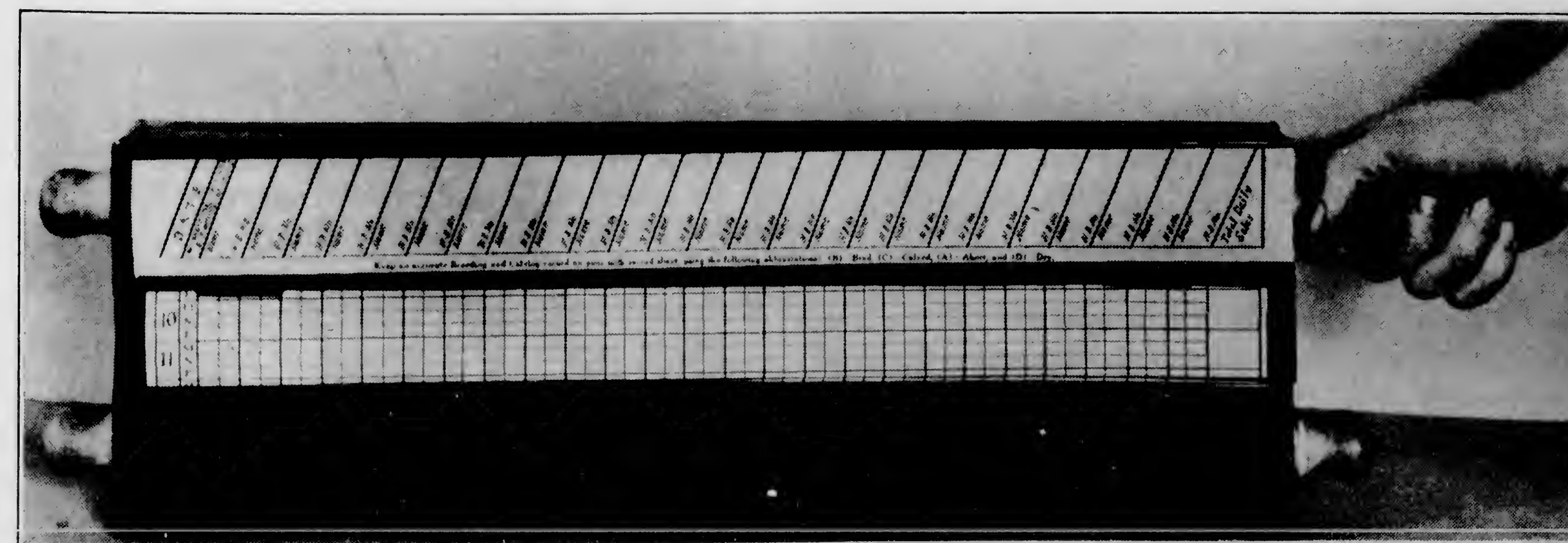
### APPLICATION FOR ENTRY

A member of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., may upon making application to the Secretary in writing on the proper form, accompanied with a fee of \$5.00, and agreeing to comply with the rules, enter his herd for Dependable Advanced Registration, which entry shall remain in full force and effect as long as the owner complies with the rules, but shall be terminated by the Secretary upon the owner's failure to render regular monthly reports of his herd, or upon written request by the owner.

### STANDARD

The cows in herds entered for Dependable Registration shall be milked twice daily, bred to drop a calf each year; they should be fed and otherwise cared for in conformity to economical and profitable milk and butterfat producing standards. Cows that produce 60 or more pounds of milk daily at freshening time, may be milked three times daily for the first 60 days of their lactation period, providing they produce on an average of 20 lb. at each milking.

Any attempt on the part of the owner, his agent or employees, to force cows entered for Dependable Advanced Registration to produce milk or butterfat beyond their natural inherited ability, by keeping such cows excessively fat, over-feeding, four times a day milking or deferred breeding, or any other practice not consistent with economical or profitable dairying but that may temporarily increase the milk flow or the richness of the milk, shall not be permitted.



MILK RECORD CABINET

Specially designed to record in duplicate daily production and breeding records of herds entered for Dependable Advanced Registration.



## DUTY OF THE HERD OWNER

The owners of all herds entered for **Dependable Advanced Registration** shall weigh, or cause to be weighed, the milk of each cow at each milking and keep a daily record of the same on regular forms provided for that purpose together with the record of all breeding dates, calving dates, etc. Each owner shall install a Milk Record Cabinet which has been designed especially for the purpose and convenience of recording daily milk production and breeding records in duplicate.

At the end of each Calendar month, and not later than the 5th day of the following month, the original daily production record for the month shall be signed by the owner, or the owner's agent, and mailed to the Association's offices.

When the herd is enrolled in a Cow Testing or Dairy Herd Improvement Association, the butterfat percentages of the milk of each cow in the herd, as determined by the regular monthly "**Babcock Test**," shall be recorded in the space provided for that purpose on the monthly milk record sheet, and signed by the person making the butterfat test.

In the event the herd is not enrolled in a Cow Testing or Dairy Herd Improvement Association, the average yearly butterfat percentage of each cow in the herd shall be determined by at least four or more "**Babcock Tests**" conducted during the lactation period. The milk samples to be taken at each milking during a twenty-four hour period. All tests are to be made by a Legally Qualified Tester, at the direction and under the supervision of the Secretary, and at the expense of the owner.

The normal richness or average butterfat percentage in a cow's milk that has been determined by testing samples of her milk at intervals during one entire lactation period, as is required for entry to the **Dependable Advanced Registry**, may be used in determining such cow's total yearly butterfat production in subsequent lactation periods.

## REQUIREMENTS

Each purebred Holstein-Friesian cow, to qualify for entry in the **Dependable Advanced Registry**, shall produce both milk and butterfat to equal or exceed the minimum requirement for age, as given below, in one lactation period and drop a mature calf within one year from her previous freshening date:

	Lb. Milk	Lb. Butterfat
Two-year-old class	6,000	204
Three-year-old class	7,500	255
Four-year-old class	9,000	306
Mature class	10,500	357

If the record is begun on the day the animal is two years old, or previous to that date, she must produce 6,000 pounds of milk. For each day the animal is over two years old at the beginning of her test, the amount of milk she will be required to produce in the year will be determined by adding 4.11 pounds to each day she is over two years of age.

The same ratio of increase shall be applied until the animals reach maturity, when the minimum milk production shall be 10,500 lb. The increase of butter-

fat requirements with age shall be determined in all classes on a 3.4 per cent basis.

No cow shall be admitted to the **Dependable Advanced Registry** whose average yearly butterfat percentage is less than three per cent.

A special investigation shall be made in all cases where the butterfat percentage is 4.5 or higher.

## BRONZE CERTIFICATE

Cows that have completed ONE lactation period in which they have qualified for entry in the "**Dependable Advanced Registry**" are eligible to a Bronze Certificate which shall be issued by the Secretary upon the return of her Registry Certificate accompanied by a fee of \$1.00. The Bronze Certificate shall, in addition to the pedigree, ownership record, and diagram of color markings, carry her record of milk and butterfat production.

## SILVER CERTIFICATE

Cows that complete a SECOND lactation period under the **Dependable Advanced Registration** plan, meeting all requirements as to the amount of milk and butterfat, and the time of calving, are entitled to a Silver Certificate, which shall be issued by the Secretary upon the return of her Bronze Certificate together with a fee of \$1.00. The Silver Certificate shall, in addition to the pedigree, ownership record and diagram of color markings, carry her records of milk and butterfat production.

## GOLD CERTIFICATE

Cows that complete a THIRD lactation period under the **Dependable Advanced Registration** plan, meeting all requirements as to the amount of milk and butterfat and the time of calving, are entitled to a Gold Certificate, which shall be issued by the Secretary upon the return of her Silver Certificate, together with a fee of \$1.00. The Gold Certificate shall, in addition to the pedigree, ownership record and diagram of color markings, carry her records of milk and butterfat production.

All subsequent records completed by cows in the Gold Certificate Class shall be recorded on her Gold Certificate free of charge upon the return of the Certificate to the Association's office.

## PROVEN Sires

Bulls that have sired six or more daughters that have been admitted to the "**Dependable Advanced Registry**" are entitled to be classified as Proven Sires. Upon the return of their original Registry Certificate by the owner, a Gold Certificate showing such classification shall be issued without charge.

## RESERVATIONS

The Association reserves the privilege of rejecting any or all records in part, or in full, or the privilege of cancelling records after they have been accepted if, upon investigation, it is found expedient to do so.

The Executive Committee is authorized to pass upon all matters pertaining to the **Dependable Advanced Registrations** not covered by the rules.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Sec'y.

## Butterfat Tests in First and Later Lactations

**D**AIRYMEN frequently ask if a cow's test during her first lactation can be taken as an indication of her test in later years. The records of all cows that have been in milk in the Station herd more than one year show very little change in the test from year to year. There is a slight reduction of the test as the cow grows older, but only slight. The butterfat test in the first lactation is a very good indication of the test that can be expected as an average test of the cow for the rest of her milk-producing lifetime.—*Circular No. 13, Ohio Experiment Station.*

## Sheffield Milk Prices

**D**AIRYMEN selling milk to the Sheffield Producers Cooperative Association, Inc., will receive for December milk \$2.72 per hundred pounds for Three Per Cent Grade B milk in the 201-210 mile zone. This is 18 cents less per hundred pounds than they received for November milk and is equivalent to \$2.92 for milk sold on a 3.5 basis.

From dairy sections all over the country as well as within the New York milk shed, reports come showing an abundant supply of milk and other dairy products, too generous a supply for the demand and this is forcing a larger percentage of milk into the lower priced classes.

On the 27th of December the directors of the Shef-

field Association met in New York City for the purpose of fixing milk prices for January, 1930. All sixteen districts were represented. President Mather appointed a Price Committee of four directors consisting of O. E. Southwick, Champlain, New York; Dr. K. A. Shaul, Cobleskill, New York; R. P. Kinney, Amenia, New York and Arthur W. Downton of Starrucca, Pennsylvania. This committee recommended that \$3.17 be paid for Three Per Cent Grade B milk coming from the 201-210 mile zone and used for Class 1 purposes. The Class 2 price was set at \$2.10; Class 3, \$2.05. Other Classes to be determined by market conditions.

## Our Costly Snoops

**D**ID it ever occur to you that this country now has more spies snooping around, under authority of authorized created and manned bureaus and commissions, sticking their noses into your business and mine than Washington had soldiers when he drove the British from this country? Do you know that this country is now paying something like \$500,000,000 per year to have young fellows from bureaus and commissions snoop around, tell you how to run your business?—*Sioux City Livestock Record.*

There is absolutely no substitute for advertising. The way to get business is to go after it; advertise for it, demand it, insist upon getting it, backing up those demands, of course, with the right kind of cattle, the right prices and right methods of selling.

## BUILT for BUSINESS



## THIS IS MY KIND

Large, healthy cows with straight backs, square udders and well placed teats.

Cows that milk heavily, test well, and drop a live calf every year.

Prices Reasonable for Quality, especially on choice young Bulls and Bull Calves.

ROBERT C. HARVEY

Highspire

Dauphin Co.

Pennsylvania

## Complete Herd Dispersal

MARCH 1, 1930

Grade and Purebred Holstein-Friesians

HERD HEADED BY



## PRINCE KALAMO TIDY No. 1742 H. B.

A choice bull backed by long lines of show animals and big producers.

COWS HEIFERS

HEIFER AND BULL CALVES

Well Grown Thrifty T. B. Tested

The C. T. A. records of the milkers will be given on sale day. If you want stock that will make money for you COME TO THIS SALE.

MILTON E. KOPPENHEFFER

ELIZABETHVILLE, PA., R. D. 1



# Business Builders!

*Breeder and Dairyman ads. are Business Builders because the readers of this journal are men who milk cows for a living, who buy bulls to head their herds, purebred and grades, and who, desiring to increase the producing capacity and improve the individuality of the animals they own, are in the market for purebred Holsteins.*

*To get in touch with this large and rapidly increasing market at a very low cost, just tell us your problems. We'll do the rest.*

## The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman

Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

### PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

February 5, 1930—Waynesboro, Pa., R. D. No. 1. H. R. Honodel, S. R. Miller & Sons, Mgrs.  
 February 8, 1930—Chambersburg, Pa. R. D. No. 8, Fred Crider. S. R. Miller & Sons, Managers.  
 February 19, 1930—Hershey, Pa. John Oneal, Jr., Dispersal. 30 head Purebred Holstein-Friesians. Tuberculin Tested.  
 February 21, 1930—Shippensburg, Pa. Henry W. Thrush. Twenty-five registered, 12 grade Holsteins. S. R. Miller & Sons, Mgrs.  
 February 24, 1930—Chambersburg, Pa. John B. Keller, S. R. Miller & Sons, Mgrs.  
 February 25, 1930—Chambersburg, Pa. L. W. Young. S. R. Miller & Sons, Mgrs.  
 February 26, 1930—Stevens, Lancaster County, Pa. F. S. Weinbold. Glenn R. Mead, Auctioneer.  
 March 1, 1930—Lawn, Pa. J. Sherk Stoner's Dispersal. Purebred and grade Holstein-Friesians.  
 March 1, 1930—Elizabethville, Pa. Milton E. Koppenheffer Herd Dispersal. Grades and Purebreds.  
 March 3, 1930—Emaus, Pa., R. D. No. 1. P. G. Lichtenwalner Herd Dispersal.  
 March 7, 1930—Rocky Ridge, Md. Harry Valentine. Twenty registered, 10 grade Holsteins. S. R. Miller & Sons, Mgrs.  
 March 10, 1930—Greencastle, Pa., R. D. 9. Fred Davison; 45 head of Registered Holstein-Friesians. S. R. Miller and Sons, sale managers.  
 March 15, 1930—Middleburg, Maryland. C. E. Sell and R. S. Feaser. Thirty-eight registered Holstein-Friesians, 8 grades. S. R. Miller and Sons, Mgrs.  
 March 17, 1930—Greencastle, Pa., R. D. 2; 55 head of Registered Holstein-Friesians. Ira C. Barr, S. R. Miller & Sons, Mgrs.  
 March 18, 1930—H. A. Beattie, R. 2, Shippensburg, Penna. S. R. Miller and Sons, sales managers.  
 March 20, 1930—Union Bridge, Md. Jesse Pfoutz. Glenn R. Mead, Auctioneer.  
 March 20, 1930—Belleville, Pa. R. H. King. S. R. Miller and Sons, Mgrs.  
 March 21, 1930—Andersonburg, Pa. Dispersal of W. C. Smith Herd.  
 March 22, 1930—Cleona, Pa. Annual Sale, F. L. Heilman & Son.  
 March 25, 1930—Woodsboro, Md. H. H. Werking, Lone Pine Farm; 30 Registered Holstein-Friesians. S. R. Miller and Sons, sale managers.  
 March 26, 1930—Allenwood, Pa. Luther Schooley. Dispersal Sale. Thirty-five head registered Holstein-Friesians. R. Austin Backus, sales manager.  
 March 27, 1930—Gallitzin, Pa. R. F. D. Joseph C. Weston. Glenn R. Mead, Auctioneer.  
 March 27, 1930—Boiling Springs, Pa. Ivo V. Otto and William High, 45 head. Accredited and Blood Tested. A. A. Raudabaugh, sales manager.  
 April 9-10, 1930—Madison, Wis., Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale. J. R. Garver, manager.  
 May 15, 1930—Shippensburg, Pa. W. H. Allison and Son. Forty head. S. R. Miller and Sons, Mgrs.  
 June 5, 1930—Denver, Colorado, National Holstein Sale.

#### BLACK AND WHITES LEAD

Nige, a registered Holstein-Friesian owned by T. N. Cashman of York Springs, Pennsylvania, stands at the head of the list of milk producers enrolled in the Adams County cow testing association for December, 1929, being credited with exactly 2,000 lb. Her fat total, 66 lb., stands second, being exceeded by a grade Holstein-Friesian owned by C. A. Bubb of East Berlin, Pennsylvania. A grade owned by E. H. Leer of York Springs stands third with 64.9 lb. fat.

Rosaline and Ona, registered Holstein-Friesians owned by Mrs. C. J. Weaner of Gettysburg, Pa., stand fourth and fifth with 59 and 56.8 lb. respectively while Ormsby, another member of this herd, stands eighth with 52.4 lb. fat to her credit.

A registered Holstein-Friesian owned by George Motter of Littlestown, Pennsylvania stands sixth with 55 lb. Registered Holstein-Friesians owned by A. B. C. Williams of York Springs stands

seventh with 52.9 lb. fat and tenth with 51.4 lb. Pauline, a purebred owned by J. C. Bream of Gettysburg, is in ninth place with 52.1 lb. and 1,534 lb. milk.

It will be noticed that all ten of the cows were black and white. All the cows mentioned with the exception of "Nige" were milked twice daily, the Cashman cow being milked three times a day, reports the tester, Harold Herr.

#### EASTERN FIRM GOING WEST

Dairymen supplying milk to Philadelphia and Baltimore will be interested to learn that the Abbotts Dairies has petitioned the Wisconsin Secretary of State for a license to conduct a dairy business in the state of Wisconsin.

The amount of authorized capital stock was given as \$10,000,000 preferred and 50,000 shares common without par value. The amount of capital stock paid in was quoted as approximately \$3,400,000.

The principal office in the state of Wisconsin will be at Cameron.



#### CRUMB'S Chain Hanging STANCHIONS

Also Water Bowls  
Litter Carriers  
Feed Carriers  
Steel Stalls  
Steel Partitions

I can SAVE MONEY  
for you. Send for  
booklet.

WINTHROP W. DUNBAR  
Box 443, FORESTVILLE, CONN.

#### Old in Experience Young in Pep and Energy



For a quarter of a century I have been giving satisfaction selling Holsteins.

You can profit by my experience by securing me for your sale.

Write or wire for dates.

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora

New York

#### Sales and Pedigree Work

Are you planning to sell your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER

Chambersburg :: Pennsylvania

If you want heavy milkers that are sound and free from disease, write me your wants.

W. A. EBERTS,

Lehighton, Penna.



#### FIELD SEEDS

Higher yielding and better strains of field crops have been produced recently by experiment stations and individuals. They pay much better. We specialize in seeds of these improved strains. Our catalog gives all the facts. Every progressive farmer should read it. Write today for free copy.

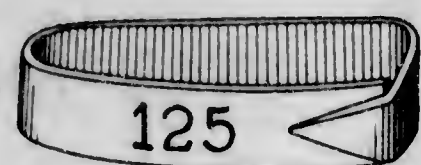
K. C. LIVERMORE

Box H

Honeoye Falls, N. Y.



## Breeders' Needs



### KETCHUM CLINCHER EAR TAGS

25 Tags	\$1.75	Numbered consecutively and lettered.
50 "	2.50	Special prices on larger orders.
100 "	4.00	

### CLINCHER PUNCHES

#### COPPER BULL RINGS

2½ inch 30c. 3 inch 35c. Cannon Metal Bull Rings 3½ inch in diameter \$1.35. Strong enough to hold any bull.  
Bull Nose Punch \$1.45. Cuts the hole and guides the ring through.

Cattle Leaders, Sheep and Hog Tags, Poultry Leg Bands, Etc.  
Postage Paid. Order through

Breeder & Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.  
or Ketchum Mfg. Co.  
Dept. L. Luzerne, New York

Colonel C. M. Hess

### Holstein Auctioneer

677 N. Howard Street  
Akron, Ohio

## FLETCHER'S FARMING

Is a \$1.00 a year farm and home Texas Monthly Journal, but to introduce it into new homes, we will give a Serial Story Club subscription for 25c. Send your quarter today and get all the numbers containing our current story, "The Settling of the Sage," a book-length story of the west.

Send without delay to

### HONDO, TEXAS

**SPECIAL:** Clip this, attach \$1.00 cash or money order, and send to us and we will send you our paper for a year and mail you postpaid one of our boxes of 100 envelopes and 200 note sheets printed to your order—a \$2.00 value for only \$1.00.

## Special Trial Offer

Regular price \$1.50 per year. Send 25c in stamps for special three months' trial offer.

AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER  
501 Exchange Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Dick (looking up from his newspaper) —"I say, Jim, what is the Order of the Bath?"

Jim—"Well, as I have experienced it, it's first the water's too hot; then it's too cold; then you're short of a towel; then you step on the soap, and, finally, the telephone rings."

## AN ATTRACTIVE YOUNG COW

Bell Hartog Abbeckerk is one of the good young cows in the herd of John Oneal, Jr., which will be sold at public auction February 19.

Bell has a twin sister in the herd named Polly Hartog Abbeckerk. As these young cows were born December 10, 1925, they are only just past four years old. They are daughters of Hartog Sir Netherland and Mollie Abbeckerk Colantha.

Hartog Sir Netherland is a well bred bull whose dam carries Posch blood and whose sire, Sir Hartog Abbeckerk, was the grand-champion show bull at the Canadian National and London Shows of 1922. He was from a great cow and is full brother to Dixie Colantha Hartog who produced 1,041 lb. butter in a year as a five-year-old and the next year made 1,081 lb. butter in 305 days.

Another pair of young cows bound to attract attention is Jessie Delight Korn-dyke, a six-year-old and her three-year-



BELL HARTOG ABBEKERK  
A four-year-old owned by John Oneal, Jr., Hershey, Penna.

old daughter, Jessie Korndyke Hesseltje. Jessie Delight Korndyke through her sire gets Korndyke and Sadie Vale Concordia blood and through her dam traces to old May Echo, ancestress of many famous producers.

Jessie Korndyke Hesseltje, the younger cow, was sired by De Kol Hesseltje, who besides the strains indicated by his name, also comes from the Ormsby family.

The families mentioned are represented in the pedigrees of other members of the herd and are representative blood lines of the animals Mr. Oneal will offer on sale day.

The herd needs to be seen to be fully appreciated. Practically all of the animals are young and with most of their producing life before them. The top-lines are good and the udders carried by the animals indicate that they are producers.

There are sixty-five head in the Oneal herd of which thirty-three are purebred Holstein-Friesians. At the head of the herd there are two well bred bulls from lines of breeding noted for production and superior individuality.

### Jones' Honesty

"What is Jones like in financial matters?"

"Well, I've been told the only thing he ever came by honestly was adenoids!"

Low fertility, shallow soil and continuous heavy grazing are among the conditions most common to pastures infested with white grubs.

## "CHECK UP" ON YOUR COWS

The dairy business may be likened to a big mercantile enterprise; the individual cows are the customers, and the dairyman is the manager. Some cows pay well for their feed and the labor required; others return no profits; and many actually return less than the value of their feed and care. Keeping records of the production and consumption of cows is to the dairyman what a bookkeeping system is to the merchant. The manager of a successful business establishment keeps an account of each customer doing business with him, encouraging those who are good pay and dropping from his books those that fall behind and never pay.

### VALUE OF RECORDS

The value of reliable records as a basis for obtaining increased production and greater economy of production of dairy herds has become so well recognized that much interest is being manifested in finding simple and correct ways of obtaining them. In the keeping of records the weights of the daily milkings, the value of milk and butterfat, quantity and cost of feed consumed, and the earnings over cost of feed of each cow in the herd should be obtained. This work does not require a great amount of skill. It involves the use of scales for obtaining weights of milk and fat, and simple addition, multiplication, and subtraction of figures.

To ascertain the amount of butterfat in the milk a Babcock tester is required. These are not expensive and the work of testing is very simple. If the dairyman does not wish to make the investment the proper official at the shipping station is usually glad to do the work. Some of the producers' marketing associations have men who make such tests upon request. Other marketing associations, particularly the big cooperative creameries of the west, test samples of milk if they are mailed to the creamery.

A set of scales, a Babcock testing outfit and sheets for recording weights constitute practically all of the equipment needed for testing work and these are not expensive. Records, therefore can be and should be kept by individual dairymen.

## THE OLDEST AMERICAN FARM PAPER

The oldest agricultural journal published in America is the *Southern Planter* which on January 1st issued its ninetieth anniversary number. While the paper was established in 1840 the first issue bore the date of January 1, 1841.

The *Southern Planter* was started as a monthly magazine but is now a semi-monthly. The ninety years, however, has not been continuous as publication ceased June 18, 1861, during the Civil War, but was resumed when the war closed.

Absent-minded Vegetarian (to stranger): "Dear! Dear! Was I going up or down the street when I met you?"

Stranger: "Why—er—up the street."

Vegetarian: "Ah! Then I've had lunch."

## MAPLE GROVE NEWS

It would be practically impossible to estimate the influence a successful high class breeding establishment has upon the dairy business. Herds are started by the sale of females and other herds markedly influenced by young bulls raised at such an establishment.

For twenty-one years Purebred Holstein-Friesians have been raised at Maple Grove Stock Farm, Centerville, Pennsylvania. A long list of young bulls have gone from this establishment to head good dairy herds. One of the latest to go is a very nice young bull born November 17, 1928 which was purchased by Mr. J. R. Townley of Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania. This fellow was a son of Clever Model Glista and the cow Ongley Snowdrop Glista.

Clever Model Glista was bred in the Cornell University herd. His sire was Model King Segis Koningen. This bull, his sire and dam and at least three of his grandparents, were prize winners at former New York State Fairs.

Clever Model Glista was from Glista Coreva credited with the production of 607.3 lb. butter, 13,310 lb. milk in ten months, her milk averaging 3.65% butterfat. She has a number of daughters that have made very large records for both milk and butterfat production and she was considered one of the very best cows of the Glista family of which the Cornell herd consists.

Ongley Snowdrop Glista, the dam of Mr. Townley's herdsire, was a granddaughter of Clever Model Glista being sired by one of his many good sons. It will be seen that this is a concentration of bloodlines which means an intensification of characteristics.

Maple Grove herd has been headed by three bulls carrying Glista blood. This well-known dairy establishment is run on a strictly business proposition, the cows milked twice daily and the product of the dairy sold to a shipping station at Centerville.

## SILAGE AN ECONOMICAL FEED

Silage is an economical dairy feed. A study of the performances of several hundred Pennsylvania cows enrolled in association work showed that those receiving silage had produced on an average, 1,200 pounds more of milk and 30 pounds more of butterfat and that their profit above feed cost was \$33.00 more than the cows without silage.

Around 1884, the practice of placing corn in the silo was just being started in this state. The possibility of this feed for dairy cows has grown so much that in 1924 almost one-seventh of the corn acreage of the State was placed in the silo and in several counties approximately two-thirds of the corn grown is cut for silage.

Gladys: "My father made his fortune when he was a young man. Would you like to know how he did it?"

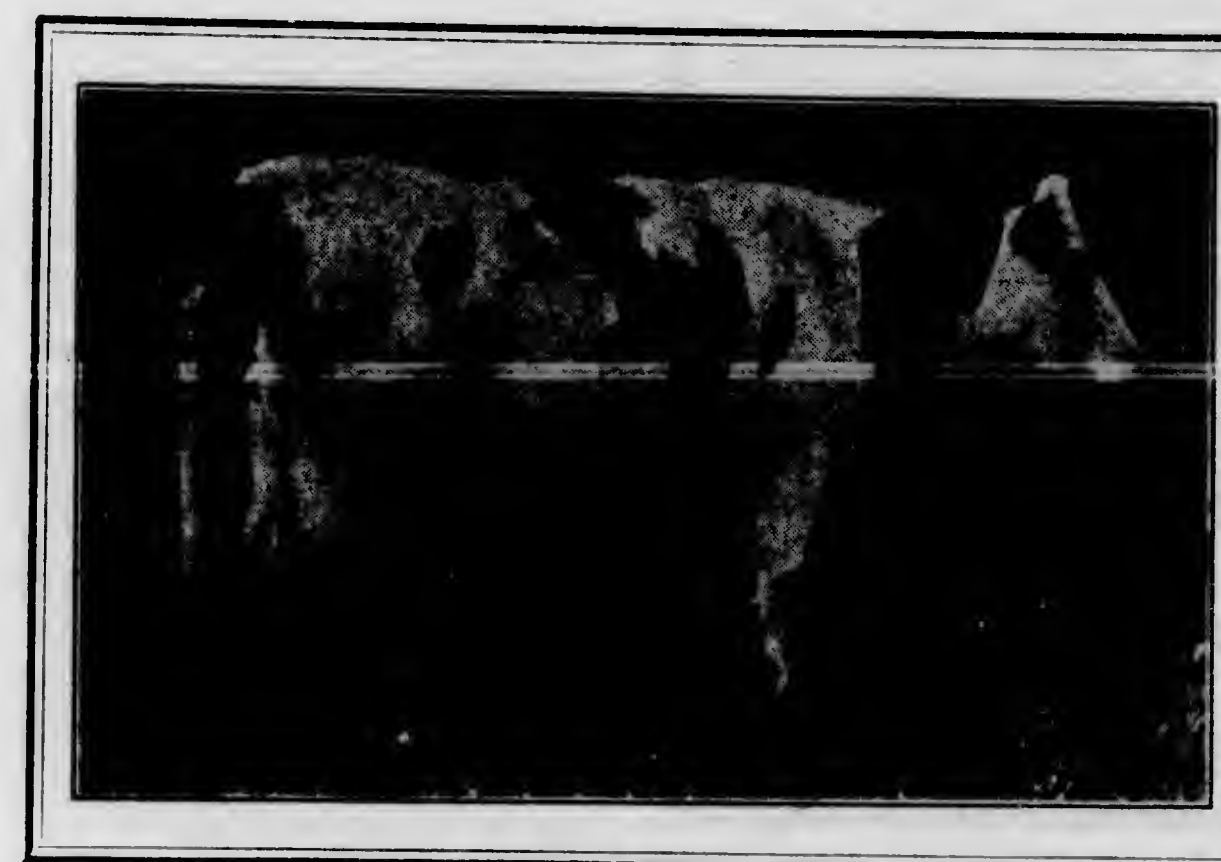
George: "Not particularly. But I would like to know if he still has it."

# COMPLETE DISPERSAL SALE

**MARCH 21, 1930**

## A Producing Herd of Purebred Holstein-Friesians

*Every Female Bred and Raised Here*



Whiteye Marathon Koningen

This cow and her dam have each produced 60 lb. milk daily on twice-a-day milking and general dairy care.

The bloodlines of this herd combine the Pietertje, Korndyke, Inka and Koningen strains, all noted for heavy persistent production.

The herdsire is **PRINCE CHANCELLOR COLANTHA**, a well-bred son of Dutchland Prince Colantha.

The creamery slips for 1928 show that the average amount of milk produced by members of this dairy and delivered to the shipping station was 9,000 lb. with an average test of 3.59% butterfat. Will give 1929 figures on sale day as well as the butterfat test and milk production of each member of the dairy.

Herd Tuberculin Tested and Clean.

Auctioneer: Colonel Glenn R. Mead

For any desired information address:

**W. C. SMITH**

Andersonburg

Perry County

Pennsylvania



### J. TERRENCE SHEEN LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER

Posted on Pedigrees  
SOUTH MONTROSE, PA.

## THE REASON WHY

*Why Do Full Brothers and Sisters Vary in Type?*

Answers to this and hundreds of similar questions You ask yourself can be found in the book

### THE BASIS OF BREEDING

Written by LEON F. WHITNEY, a farmer and livestock breeder who has gone deep into scientific reasonings and investigations and in this profusely illustrated 260-page book explains in plain language, Heredity, Production and Re-Production.

PRICE, \$3 a Copy.

Order Through The  
HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN  
Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

FOR years I have translated and prepared Holstein-Friesian literature to be distributed in South American countries. I have also had much experience in corresponding with breeders in those countries who have purchased animals from the United States. I now offer my assistance and cooperation to breeders who desire to get in touch with the promising and profitable South American market.

RALPH E. MORETON  
102 MAIN ST., BRATTLEBORO, VT.

### PUREBRED AND HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS

I handle only the best. Would be glad to quote you prices.

W. J. Few  
West Chester, Pa.

## SEEDS FOR SALE

Clover seed of high purity and germination. Medium and Mammoth Red Clover, \$12.50; Alsike, \$11.00; Yellow and White Sweet Clover, \$6.00; Common Alfalfa, \$15.00; Canadian Alfalfa (varigated), \$20.00; State Sealed Grimm Alfalfa, \$21.00; Blackfoot Grimm, \$23.00; Timothy, \$3.50; Manchu Soy Beans, \$2.25. All prices per bushel. Bags free, freight prepaid. Inoculator for beans, 50c per can, for alfalfa and clovers, 75c per can. Reference: Paulding National Bank.

M. G. STOLLER, Paulding, Ohio

## COMMONSENSE FEEDING METHODS



### THE ART OF FEEDING

To feed a balanced ration at all times consistent with the productive capacity of individual cows is the fine art of feeding for profit. The term "balanced ration" is not always understood. It merely means a ration or a daily food allowance sufficient to meet the requirements for keeping a cow in proper state of health and producing milk to her full capacity.

An abundance of good grass pasture furnishes the best example of a balanced ration for meeting all requirements of dairy cows. Evidence of this fact is the greatly increased flow and over supply of milk during the early summer months when grass pasture is abundant. Prime grass pasture is nature's provision of a well balanced ration for milk production and for conditioning all classes of animals which receive the benefit of it.

When natural green pasture is in its prime and when it stimulates a full production of milk, it is a complete and well balanced ration in the following respects:

It is highly palatable and cows eat it to their utmost capacity.

It is succulent, mildly laxative and contains all of the nutrients necessary for healthy body maintenance and the production of a maximum flow of milk.

The amount of digestible protein in relationship to other digestible nutrients provides a proper nutritive ratio, varying more or less but averaging in the neighborhood of 1:6 or 1:7.

It provides an abundance of minerals for body maintenance and milk production, supplied from both grass and more or less sod turf that is naturally consumed.

It also provides an abundance of vitamin substances recently discovered by nutrition chemists as necessary for health and best condition of farm animals.

Moreover, pasture conditions in the early months of summer offer a most suitable environment, including fresh air,

warmth of sunshine and freedom for getting the stimulating effect of exercise.

Dairymen would be more fortunate if they could market all of the feeds produced on the farm in the form of prime grass pasture. It is to be regretted that the duration of time when grass pasture furnishes a complete and balanced ration is short—so short that it perhaps serves best in teaching the dairyman a lesson in feeds and in the art of feeding. Even in summer we must turn our attention to rations artificially prepared to imitate prime June grass pasture.

In late fall, winter and early spring when cows do not have access to pasture, it is comparatively easy to control and check rations for profitable milk production. It is important to have a good supply of feed available. The most satisfactory supply of farm grown feeds will consist of an abundance of good corn silage, legume hay and grains like corn, barley and oats. A variety of other farm grown feeds will add to one's opportunity. Soy beans for hay or for grain may be used to good advantage. Roots, though somewhat expensive to grow, add variety and provide succulence in the absence of corn silage. Rye, though less palatable than other grains, may be used in place of corn. Barley is preferable for the reason that it can be used in place of either corn or oats. Other crops like soy beans, peas and flax may be used when it is not more profitable to sell them on the market and spend the proceeds for other concentrates. Dairymen who have succeeded in growing alfalfa successfully are most fortunate, first, in securing relatively large yields of feed from an acre, and second, in reducing the cost of the concentrate portion of the ration.

The foregoing list of farm grown feeds is the raw material which the dairyman aims to manufacture into milk and sell at the greatest profit. The primary object in keeping cows, from the dairyman's standpoint, is to convert these raw materials into milk in a manner to secure greatest returns on farm investment.

Balanced rations which meet the requirements for body maintenance and milk production, and water in abundance not colder than that from a deep well, are necessary in feeding for dairy profits. Salt should be supplied in a manner to give cows free access to it, and it is a good practice to feed it by adding one per cent of it to the grain mixture. Other minerals may be necessary, but these are best supplied in having an abundance of legume hay like clover and alfalfa, rich in calcium and a concentrate mixture including twenty per cent wheat bran, lin-

seed meal, or other concentrates rich in phosphorous. Three to four pounds of steam bone meal, spent bone black or acid phosphate with each 100 pounds of the grain mixture will supply both calcium and phosphorous. Limestone, wood ashes and marl may be used to supply calcium where a phosphorus supplement is not required. Potassium or sodium iodide in daily doses of two grains throughout the gestation period will prevent goiter or "Big neck" in calves.—George C. Humphrey.

### SILAGE FEEDING RULE

A good rule for using silage in the ration is to feed 3 pounds for each 100 pounds of the live weight of the animal. According to this rule a 1,000 pound cow should receive thirty pounds of silage and a 1,500 pound cow should receive forty-five pounds. For every pound of silage it is advisable to feed one pound of legume hay. This helps to balance the ration which furnishes succulence as well as plenty of roughage which the animal needs in order to properly assimilate her grain. It will maintain her body weight and help furnish the necessary nutrients in order to nourish her growing calf.

An American agricultural student has written an imaginary conversation between a farmer and a dairyman 20 years hence: "Everything ready for the milking?" says the farmer. "I think so, boss." "Cows been thoroughly scalded?" "Thoroughly." "Have they been fumigated with formaldehyde?" "Utterly." "Have the milkers been boiled?" "Every inch of them." "Have the milk pails been scrubbed with bichloride of mercury?" "Twice over, boss." "Good! Then you can set the barn on fire, put on sterilized rubber gloves, and begin milking."—Manchester Weekly Guardian.

The livestock man who will allow trash of any kind such as sticks, boards with nails in them, and other trash, to lie around the barnyards and pastures is not a good livestock man, nor a good manager. The matter of allowing loose wire around in the fields or in the pastures, whether it be fence wire or baling wire, shows poor management. Parts of this will sooner or later get into the hay or grass, of cattle especially, and in many cases cause death.

The National Bureau of Economic Research says that about 39 per cent of the population does the work which supports themselves and the remaining 61 per cent. Last year there were 46,580,000 workers and about 72,726,000 other people dependent upon them.

"Tommy," said the teacher, "come to the map and point out Australia to the class."

Tommy did so.  
"Who discovered Australia, George?" the teacher asked the next boy.  
"Tommy did," was the reply.

## ABSOLUTE DISPERSAL SALE

March 1, 1930

of My Choice Dairy Herd

Consisting of Nearly 50 Head of Heavy  
Producing Holstein-Friesians



THE KIND WE LIKE

Handsome, Typy and Big Producers

Our Herd is enrolled in the Lebanon County C. T. A. The production records of the milkers will be given on sale day.

Choice Young Bulls

Bred Heifers

Growthy Heifers and Heifer Calves

The kind that will grow into MONEY for you.

Besides the Purebreds we will sell

18 BIG PRODUCING GRADE HOLSTEINS

Fresh or soon due to freshen.

This is a Tuberculin Tested Herd and any cow you get here will pay you a handsome profit for good feed and care.

The reason I am selling is because I am giving up the farm which I have occupied for the past seven years.



J. SHERK STONER

Lawn

Lebanon County

Penna.

Farm is located along the public highway leading from Lawn to Campbelltown, about 14 miles from Harrisburg.



# The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

## POULTRY



**PUREBRED BRONZE TURKEYS**—Toms, \$10.00; Hens, \$8.00; trios, \$25.00. Unrelated mates and well marked. M. G. STOLLER, Paulding, Ohio. Reference: Paulding National Bank.

**PUREBRED BRONZE STOCK TURKEYS** \$7 to \$15. Mrs. B. B. Todd, Easton, Md.

**THOROUGHbred Partridge Rock** Breeding Cockerels, price \$4.00. W. B. HINE, Colchester, Vt.

**FERRIS BEST EGG LAYING STRAIN COCKRELS** \$7.50 each. TWIN SPRING FARM, Penlynn, Pa.

**PUREBRED BRONZE TURKEYS, GUARANTEED.** Mrs. FRANK BROWNING, Nampa, Idaho, Route 1.

**FOR SALE TURKEYS** Narragansetts; purebred, healthy \$8 and \$10. Miss PERNE SMITH, Horse Cave, Ky.

**PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS**—Choice. Unrelated breeding stock. CATHERINE WICKWIRE, Angola, Ind.

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, EXTRA LARGE** bone, beautiful bronzed, prices reasonable. C. W. GREEN, Reva, Va.

**BUFF COCHINS \$4.00 PAIR. WHITE SILKIES** and Japanese Blacktails \$5.00 pair. TWIN SPRING FARM, Penlynn, Pa.

**PHEASANT EGGS**—All varieties. Also Buff Cochins—Silkie and Blacktail Japanese Bantam eggs. TWIN SPRING FARM, Penlynn, Pa.

**BABY CHICKS, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes** and Leghorns, highest quality in the South. DIXIE POULTRY COMPANY, R. 19, Orlando, Florida.

**FOR SALE**—Mammoth Bronze, Goldband strain, from prize winning stock. Toms \$10; hens \$5 each. Mrs. JOHN GULLY, Lauderdale, Miss.

**FOR SALE**—Pure bred bourbon Red tom turkeys for breeders, large frame toms \$9. Mrs. HENRY PURCHILL, Roxbury, New York, Del. Co., R. 1.

**PEDIGREE RED COCKERELS** from trap-nested, disease-free stock. Write for Prices. F. S. CHAPIN, Longmeadow, Mass. Member Mass. Assn. Cert. Breeders.

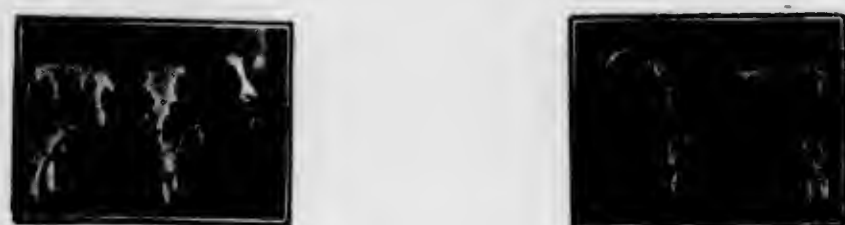
**TURKEYS**—Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland. Hens, Toms. Unrelated pairs and trios. Order early. WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

**WHITE PEKIN AND INDIAN RUNNER** ducklings. Bronze turkey poult and baby chicks. 14 standard breeds. Write for illustrated catalog. RIDGWAY DUCK HATCHERY, LaRue, Ohio.

**VERY CHOICE WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS** ready to lay. Barron or Tancred strain, \$1.50 in hundred lots; younger pullets, \$1.00 to \$1.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. ASSOCIATED POULTRY FARM, Hudson, Ill.

**CHICKS** 9 cents each and up. Leghorns, Reds Rocks, Minorcas. Culled flocks—also started chicks at 4-8 and 12 weeks old. Cockerels and pullets. Live delivery guaranteed. Our 20th year—Circular free. THE PENNA. HATCHERY, Box 42, Liverpool, Pa.

**QUALITY BABY CHICKS DELIVERED** weekly throughout the year, Leghorns, Barred, White and Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds, Wyandottes, White and Buff Orpingtons, Anconas, Black and White Minorcas, Black Giants and Brahmas, from \$12 per hundred up. Shipped by prepaid parcel post, live delivery guaranteed. Also breeding stock and eggs. Catalog free. HARRY WOOD COBB, National Distributor of Baby Chicks and Breeding Stock, Gettysburg, Penna.



## LIVE STOCK

**GOOD FAMILY MILK GOATS FOR SALE.** BELGIAN YARDS, Kinderhook, N. Y.

"Farmer would take five Purebred Dairy cows on shares. RAYMOND WIKI, R. 1, Robesonia, Pa."

**MILK GOATS** for family use and breeding stock. QUAKERTOWN GOAT FARM, Haviland, Kans.

**SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS**—Sows, Boars, Pigs. A. M. KENNEL, R. 4, Honey Brook, Pa.

**NUBIAN and SAANEN MILK GOATS.** Write for catalogue. SOUTHERN HERD, New Canton, Va.

**LARGE BERKSHIRES.** Service Boars, Bred Gilts, Tried Sows, Fall pigs. Both Sex. DILTS & GERMAN, Roseville, Ohio.

**FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN CALVES** from heavy rich milkers, Tuberculin tested, write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

**FOR SALE**—Holsteins and Guernseys. Several hundred head to select from. WHITEWATER STOCK FARM, A. M. HANSON, Prop., White-water, Wis.

I am in the market for a few good Purebred Holstein-Friesian heifer calves. Harvey C. Brown, 2009 Monument Ave., Richmond, Va.

**FOR SALE: HOLSTEIN BULL,** born December 13, 1929. Sire, Rolo Rag Apple King, grandson of Rolo Mercena De Kol, the world's cham-

pion cow, 51.93 lb. butter in 7 days. Calf's dam—Bess Piebe Korndyke, milking 70 lb. milk, 3.6 test. Dr. B. F. Myers, Chambersburg, Pa.

## ALFALFA HAY AND SEED

**FOR SALE: ALFALFA HAY AND ALFALFA meal.** ORA BALL, Lexington, Neb.

**BUY** genuine Grimm and Cossack Alfalfa Seed direct from SAM BOBER, Newell, So. Dakota, and save money.

**HAY—CLOVER, ALFALFA,** timothy and mixed car lots for sale. Delivered prices. MITCHELL HAY COMPANY, Lima, Ohio.

**HOME-GROWN CLOVER AND TIMOTHY.** Also other field seeds, crop of 1929. Write for prices. U. J. COVER, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

**DEALER IN EUROPEAN** Peat Moss, and Pacific Coast Alfalfa Hay and Meal. Also all kinds of Hay and Straw. Apply LOUIS E. PAGE, Boston, Mass.

**CLOVER, Northern Crown Medium Red, Mammoth, Alsike, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Oats, Barley, Seed Corn.** Write for prices delivered. HOLMES SEED COMPANY, Box 9, Canton, Ohio.

**HARDY ALFALFA SEED** 90% pure \$9.00. Sweet Clover 95% pure \$3.00. Red Clover \$10.00. Alsike \$10.00. All 60 lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. GEO. BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

**PURE CERTIFIED GRIMM AND COSSACK ALFALFA SEED** direct from the man who grows it. Hardest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. TRIANGLE RANCH, Cottonwood, S. D.

**FOR SALE—"SELECT DAIRY ALFALFA"**—Clover, Timothy and Clover Mixed. Delivered prices quoted. Prompt shipment. John Devlin Hay Co., 192 N. Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.



## DOGS

**FOR SALE**—Pedigreed pointer dogs ready for hunting. E. J. EASTIAN, Lebanon, N. Y.

**REGISTERED GERMAN SHEPHERD POLICE PUPPIES** for sale, from \$10 up, also two female dogs. Registration papers guaranteed. Mrs. R. H. L. CHICHESTER, Falmouth, Va.

## MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

**PURE HONEY** postpaid, 5 lb. \$1.10. THOS. P. ROSE, Shiloh, Va.

**HARDWOOD ASHES**—Nature's own fertilizer. GEORGE STEVENS, Peterborough, Ontario.

## MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE (Continued)

**RABBITS**—For real pedigreed Chinchilla Rabbits, write the PENNY GROVE RABBITRY, Houston, Del.

**CEDAR POSTS,** three to six inch top. Seven feet long. Ten cents each. F. O. B. PAUL DeLUDE, Cabot, Vermont.

**HONEY**—Delicious clover, 5-lb. pails, \$1.10 postpaid; 10, \$2.00. WHEELER AND TURVEY, Ionia, Ontario County, N. Y.

**SEFFERT ROLLERS**—Pairs \$9.50, trios, \$10.50. Nesting soon. Write promptly. CORA GAUMER, Rt. 1, Manilla, Ind.

**QUILT PATCHES**—Three pound roll, \$1. Postpaid. Money returned if not satisfactory. GRANT'S SUPPLY STORE, Warsaw, Illinois.

**GLADIOLUS BULBS** Standard, new and rare varieties. Write for descriptive price list. 4 SISTERS GLAD RANCH, Clarence, New York.

**FOR SALE**—Milk bottling machine—excellent condition. THE NEWTON MILK CO., Bauke Joustra, Treas., Great Meadows, New Jersey.

**QUALITY RABBITS**—Raise rabbits for us and make good profits. We purchase all young rabbits produced from our stock. Chinchillas, Flemish Giants, New Zealand and Belgian Hares. Bargain prices. Pullets, Chicks and Eggs of all breeds. Hatches weekly all year. Illustrated circular and information free. HARRY WOOD COBB, National Distributor of Baby Chicks and Breeding Stock, Gettysburg, Penna.

**CIGARS**—Buy your smokes direct from factory at factory prices. \$1.00 brings you our Sample Case containing 25 cigars. 4 different Brands. COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO., Dept. H., Dallastown, Pa.

**SEED POTATOES,** Russets, Green Mountains and World Wonder that averaged 300 Bu. per Acre. All raised from Certified Seed. Improved yellow Dent Seed Corn. Prices right. M. R. WITTERS & SON, R. 5, Lebanon, Pa.

**CHOICE FLORIDA ORANGES,** sweet, juicy, full-flavored; full standard bushel, \$1.95 with order, express charges collect; satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. HELEN THOMAS, Box 104, Thonotosassa, Florida.

## POSITION WANTED

"WANTED, a position by an experienced herdsman. Write DEPARTMENT R, HOLSTEIN BREEDER & DAIRYMAN."

**WANTED**—Position as Herdsman by man 20 yrs. old. Experienced, educated, free from habits. G. M. M., HOLSTEIN BREEDER & DAIRYMAN.

**WANTED**—A position as Dairyman, Herdsman, Farmer. By a married man. Educated. Experienced. A. B. C., c/o HOLSTEIN BREEDER & DAIRYMAN.

## KOPPENHEFFER PLANS TO SELL

The herd at Meadow Brook Farm, Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania, owned by Milton E. Koppenheffer consists mostly of grade Holstein-Friesians with a few purebreds. For several years it has been headed by purebred sires and contains two at the present time. The older bull, Prince Kalamo Tidy, is now coming three years old. The heifers and heifer calves in the herd are sired by him.

The younger bull is remarkably straight on the back. He was by Butter Boy Beets Johanna 6th, a splendid individual as was his sire Butter Boy Beets Johanna and his dam Colantha Burke Mechthilde. This cow, her dam and dam's dam have each produced more than 90 lb. of milk in a day.

Quality Queen Piebe Ormsby, dam of the younger Koppenheffer bull is a large, showy animal and a good producer. This grand-daughter of King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe was sold at public auction for \$400, and was guaranteed by the seller to produce 60 lb. daily on twice-a-day milking.

The Meadow Brook herd is enrolled in the local cow testing association. The tester visited Meadow Brook Stock Farm on November 3d when there were eight cows milking and again on December 5th when eleven were in milk. For the intervening month the herd was credited with the production of 319.2 lb. fat, 8,476 lb. milk with an average test of 3.76%.

The test book shows producing ability

on twice-a-day milking. Myrtle, a four-year-old grade Holstein-Friesian, is credited with 127.6 lb. fat, 3,689 lb. milk in 214 days and Celia, another grade, has to her credit in 164 days 3,145 lb. milk, 146.7 lb. butterfat. Queen, a ten-year-old purebred in 334 days produced 6,162 lb. milk.

Mr. Koppenheffer, who for a number of years raised horses and mules and was also a breeder of Chester White and Poland China hogs, plans to sell his entire herd at public auction Saturday, March 1st.

By the time the sugar interests have proved to the ladies that candy isn't fattening, plumpness will again be in fashion. Then the ladies will refuse to eat candy because it isn't fattening.—*The Pathfinder.*

"Darling, will you marry me?"  
"Why, how foolish! You couldn't even keep me in handkerchiefs."

"We can wait 'til your cold gets better, can't we?"

Doctor: "You certainly have acute appendicitis?"

Fair Patient: "Oh, Doctor, you flatter me."

**Offer for Spring Planting—**

**APPLE, PEACH, PEAR, PLUM and CHERRY TREES** in large assortment. All of the new and standard commercial varieties. Grape Vines, Strawberry, Raspberry and Blackberry Plants, Shade Trees, Evergreens, Rhododendrons and Azalias; Beautiful Ever-blooming Roses in large assortment. Largest Growers of Fruit Trees for the commercial orchardists in the East. All varieties propagated from select orchard bearing trees. New Spring 1930 Catalog in colors now ready. It is free—write for it.

**BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES**  
Box E, Princess Anne, Md.

## A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



## This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

## A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big-Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.



## Head Your Herd with a Polled Bull

Insure Uniform Type, Great Dairy Capacity and Hornlessness



SEGIS NAPOL CORNUCOPIA  
Born October 15, 1928

His sire's three nearest dams were Great Cows, Big Producers of Rich Testing Milk.

His own dam, ERKDALE LADY PIETERTJE SEGIS, is a large, light-colored handsome cow that has produced 16,000 lb. milk in twelve months, dropping her calves less than a year apart. Her daughters are also big producers. Her son is in every way desirable and would be an honor to any man's herd.

The bull is in good condition, ready for service now and is both T. B. and Blood Tested.

Price, \$300

George E. Stevenson  
Scranton Pennsylvania

### SHIPPING AGED BULLS

Having had considerable experience in the shipping of aged bulls, I feel that a few facts set forth in this article will be of value to breeders and shippers of purebred livestock.

A number of times in my experience, we have shipped aged bulls who were perfectly fertile at their old home and positively sterile upon arrival at their new home and continued in this condition.

Of course, the first thing that interested us was to determine the cause of this sterility after shipping. We found that the bulls that were sterile after shipping had ridden crosswise in the cars in which they were shipped, were more or less fretful in shipping, had bruised the regions around their pin bone and tail heads considerably, which had resulted in deeper inflammation of the tissues with a subsequent inflammation, swelling and closing the spermatic ducts, which of course rendered the animal permanently sterile.

This was definitely determined in four cases by postmortem, when the bulls were slaughtered.

Since it continues to be necessary to ship aged bulls, if the bull could not be given plenty of room in the car, the walls were well padded with sacks stuffed with hay, and nailed to the walls in the car. However, we found it much better to place the aged bulls lengthwise in the car, heading them in the direction in which the car would probably travel, and in case there was any danger of the rump being bumped, bruised or continually chafed during shipment, proper padding was provided.

You will find that aged bulls ship much more contentedly if they are placed in the car as above outlined.

Rectal massage by a qualified veterinarian has often proven of great benefit in case of sterility, due to one or more of the parts being diseased or congested.

We have experienced some temporary sterility in aged bulls, due to change in feed, water and climatic conditions after shipment, which in practically all cases has been overcome by a more or less prolonged feeding of sprouted barley, either wet or dried. Great care should be taken after the barley is sprouted, in that it is properly dried to prevent moulding, in case it is not needed for immediate consumption. If sprouted barley is not available, sprouted oats is a good substitute for this purpose, however, is not as efficient as sprouted barley in overcoming temporary sterility.

While we are speaking of sterility, I might mention that a good many of our so-called sterile show heifers that have become so by being kept overly fat on show circuit, will become regular breeders if given a good cooling out on a short grass pasture, where the internal body fats will, of necessity, be used up. In some cases in this class of heifer, we have not gotten any to breed until they become very thin in the winter time.—*Jersey Bulletin.*

### PEAT FOR BEDDING MATERIAL

Dairymen in the northwestern states are using peat in the cattle barn as bedding. It has the advantages of being an absorbent and deodorizer.

Several inches of dry peat are placed on the floor and then covered with straw. The animal is kept clean and the liquid manure, which contains about 50% of the nitrogen and 70% of the potash excreted from the animal body, is absorbed.

Peat for bedding has been imported in large quantities from Germany but peat is found in nearly all the states of the Union. There is very little labor connected with the preparation of this bedding material. The bog is first drained, then a portion is stripped and plowed during July or August and left to dry. When the furrow slices are sufficiently dry the peat is pulverized by disking, preferably on a dry, windy day when the conditions are ideal for evaporation. The dry peat is then hauled to the storage house or shed where it is ready for winter use. Any storage facilities that will keep the peat dry will do and need not be expensive.

### NOT VERY CRAZY

The old lady was paying a visit to an asylum home which she had endowed. In the gardens she came across a youthful inmate fast asleep in a hammock.

"Why aren't you working with the rest, my boy?" she asked tartly, after waking him up.

"I'm crazy," came the candid answer.

"But surely crazy people can work?" argued the other, pointing to some of the toilers.

"Maybe," was the reply, "but I ain't as crazy as that."

## Nothing for Sale at This Time

Watch This Space for Further Offerings

OLD HOME FARM

Allamuchy

EUGENE B. BENNETT, Owner

New Jersey

### BERYLWOOD HAS GOOD DAUGHTERS

Daughters of Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago are making a splendid showing in the general dairy and in cow testing association work, reports Lisle L. Allis of Rummerfield, Pennsylvania. The first daughter of this bull, finishing a year's work, made 1,100.2 lb. milk and 346 lb. fat and freshened again 33 days before the year ended. Allis Berylwood Beauty Veeman was credited with 7,517 lb. milk, 251.2 lb. butterfat in her first lactation period of 322 days. Allis Dairy Queen Segis produced 9,436 lb. milk, 334.1 lb. fat in her first lactation period and is expected to materially raise this in her second lactation period. Still another daughter has to her credit 10,243 lb. milk and well over 300 lb. fat. Three others have exceeded 250 lb. fat and 8,000 lb. milk.

These are the daughters just as they come and not a selected list. Most of these heifers freshened again within the year and this showing is simply their everyday dairy work in the Allis herd.

Sons of this handsome bull head good dairy herds in northern Pennsylvania and southern New York and they too are siring handsome heifers that show every indication of making great producers.

The junior herdsire at the Allis establishment is King of the Allis. He is a son of Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago and his dam, Rachel Pontiac Lyons Johanna, a daughter of Segis Hengerveld Beets Lyons, is credited with the production of 29 lb. butter in 7 days with an average of practically 96 lb. milk daily. Her daughter, Allis Pontiac Hazel, has to her credit 30 lb. butter in a week with a daily milk average of 97 lb.

At the present time Mr. Allis has for sale several sons of Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago as well as sons of King of the Allis from daughters of the Berylwood bull.

### THE BOY SCOUT'S TOAST TO MILK

"That I may be a healthy Scout, strong, vigorous, and active—I must have milk. I love to drink delicious milk, fresh from a healthy cow; because it is good, sweet and pure, and because it gives me a clear eye, keen brain and powerful muscles. The bony framework of my body is largely built from the lime and phosphorous of milk; my blood and muscles from its protein; its sugars and fats keep me warm and give me power; its vitamins make me grow. I like bread and milk, mush and milk, milk toast and all the dishes made or partly made of milk; but I love milk best when it is served alone. Come then, fellow Scouts of America; come let us have another glass of milk."

Farm Seeker—I thought you advertised this as a good location for dairying. There is hardly any grass for cows to eat.

Real Estate Agent—No, but if you will look around you will see cowslips, buttercups and plenty of milkweed.—*Our Dumb Animals.*

## My Farm Being Sold, I Must Sell

FEBRUARY 19, 1930

My Herd of 65 Good Dairy Cattle

INCLUDING

33  
PUREBRED  
HOLSTEIN-  
FRIESIANS



32  
BIG  
PRODUCING  
GRADES

ONE OF THE MANY GOOD ONES

The Purebreds are of Canadian Bloodlines. Among their ancestors are animals that have won Grand Champion Honors at the greatest Canadian Fairs.

Nearly every member of the herd is of milking age.



A REPRESENTATIVE GROUP

NOTE THE QUALITY AND EVIDENT DAIRY CAPACITY

These cows are PRODUCERS that will pay for themselves many times over in any good dairy.

COWS and HEIFERS, Fresh and Springing BULLS CALVES

From the standpoint of individuality, breed type and producing capacity the members of this herd are bound to please any critical judge.

Auctioneers: Bomberger and Hess.

Herd Tuberculin Tested.

JOHN ONEAL, JR., Hershey, Pennsylvania

Farm is one mile south of Hershey on the road to Elizabethtown.



## You Can Obtain High Class Purebred Holstein-Friesians at Any Time from Maple Grove Stock Farm

All the animals in this large herd with the exception of the young herdsire, PABST KING SEGIS PRILLY PEARL, were bred and raised on the premises as were their dams for several generations.

### NOTICE OUR JUNIOR HERDSIRE



PABST KING SEGIS PRILLY PEARL

son of the undefeated show bull King Segis Alcartra Prilly, and a cow that produced 822.4 lb. butter, 18,736 lb. milk in a year, milked three times daily.

### THE KIND WE RAISE



BACKED BY GENERATIONS OF MAPLE GROVE BREEDING

We aim to breed cows that pay a substantial profit for their feed and care, live long and breed regularly.

Two Maple Grove females each dropped FOURTEEN calves in this herd at separate freshenings.

**Production  
Type  
Health**



A GROUP OF OUR FOUNDATION FEMALES

**Established  
21  
Years**

We specialize in Choice Young Bulls suitable to head Big Producing Herds. Also in Heifers that you can develop into Profitable, Big Producing Cows.

Our Quality is the Best and our Prices are Reasonable.

We can supply you with one animal or a carload.

## MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

Centerville, Crawford County, Pennsylvania

Frank Jones, Mgr.

*Herd Accredited March 23, 1923, and EVER SINCE.*

Evangelical Press, Harrisburg, Pa.

# The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. IX

HARRISBURG, PA., FEBRUARY 8, 1930

No. 3

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c. Per Year



MAKING HAY ON THE SPRING CREEK FARM, EAST MAUCH CHUNK, PENNA., OWNED BY MR. A. JONES

Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairymen Everywhere



Entered as second-class matter, April 8, 1922, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879



## Head Your Herd with a Son of



**ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE**

*The World's Record Bull*

Sons of "Rolo" sire splendid stock. Take your choice—we have them ranging from a few weeks to a year old. Their dams are of royal breeding, handsome cows that pay at the pail.

*Write today for price and pedigree of a "Rolo" Bull*

**CHARLES WERTHEIMER**

Frederick

Maryland

## The Kind that "Make Good"



**AGNES LYONS HENGERVELD**

C. T. A. record 8,448 lb. milk, 265.9 lb. BUTTERFAT in 294 days on twice-a-day milking as a four-year-old. A granddaughter of KING HENGERVELD HARTJE and COLONEL JOH LYONS.

You can buy from here, reasonably priced, Choice Young Bulls from Cows that Produce, Test Well, and drop a Live Calf every year.

**ROBERT C. HARVEY**

Highspire

Dauphin Co.

Pennsylvania

## Bound to Sire Producers

A SON OF OUR GREAT COW



**Kenmoor Johanna Ormsby Mercedes**

C. T. A. record 14,886 lb. milk, 527.1 lb. BUTTERFAT in a year, 28,772 lb. milk, 1,009.2 lb. BUTTERFAT in Two Successive Years in her everyday work and twice-a-day milking.

This young bull was sired by

**PABST GLADIOLE KING**

whose daughters are splendid producers and superb individuals. He was by CREATOR from a good granddaughter of King Pontiac Champion.

The young bull was born March 17, 1929. He is marked like his dam and will make a first-class herdsire.

Priced Right.

Herd Accredited.

**JUSTUS A. JOHNSON**

Loomis

Nebraska

## Bull Calf from Prize-Winning Stock

Born September 8, 1929

He was sired by



**DE KOL TEHEE JOE**

First Prize Two-year-old Bull, Senior and Grand Champion at the 1929 Schuylkill County Fair.

His dam, DE KOL ONA FAYNE WAYNE was the First Prize Two-year-old at the same Fair. She is a light-colored, straight-backed young cow with a splendid udder and is a real producer.

If you want a bull that is bound to sire good individuals and big producers write:

**JOHN F. DIETZ**

Schuylkill Haven, Penna.

*This Herd Is Accredited.*

# The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

VOL. IX

HARRISBURG, PA., FEBRUARY 8, 1930

No. 3

## Final Victory for the New Association

### Minnesota Accepts New Association Certificates

THE Livestock Sanitary Board in the State of Minnesota has now agreed to include the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., of Harrisburg, Penna., in its list of recognized associations, in the payment of increased indemnity for Holstein-Friesian cattle slaughtered to prevent the spread of tuberculosis.

The victory in the State of Minnesota should stand as convincing proof to breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle everywhere, that the propaganda to the effect that the Federal and State Governments would not honor the Certificates issued by the New Registry Association in the payment of indemnity claims as purebred, was untrue. We believe that in every case where state officials have attempted to deny owners indemnity on a purebred basis for animals registered in the New Association, their action was illegal as the many court decisions in favor of the New Association, and against the Old, would tend to show.

Possibly no one thing has done so much to establish the New Association as a Sound and Going Organization as the fact that it was able to go into the Courts and not only prove that its system of recording herd-book records was sound and above reproach, but in many ways the methods adopted by the New Association were an improvement over the Old Association methods, throwing additional safeguards around the integrity of the records, at the same time rendering the breeders a better service at a more reasonable charge.

As soon as the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., (the New Association) was organized, it was the signal for the Old Association to try to put the new one out of business on the spot and every effort was made to that end.

It should be very plain that the efforts put forth on the part of the management of the Old Association, to put the New Association out of business, was prompted from a desire to maintain a monopoly on the Holstein-Friesian registry business, and although they inferred and implied that the New Association was improperly organized and lacked the facilities with which to properly register and transfer cattle, the place for them to have proved their assertions would have been to bring a direct court action, contesting the right of the New Association to function. They must have known full well that their claims and contentions were not

justified and that they would lose in a court proceeding brought for the purpose of giving them a monopoly on the Holstein-Friesian registry business.

Instead of the Political Management of the Old Association coming out in the open and bringing a proper legal action to confirm their rights to a monopoly in the purebred Holstein-Friesian registry business, they adopted what might be looked upon as "sneak methods" and tried to prevail upon State Officials intrusted with the work of guarding the public health, to have such State Officials agree to recognize, as purebreds, only such animals as were registered in the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association of America, making it necessary in some cases for the New Association in order to protect its rights and the rights of its members, to go into court and through proper legal proceedings disclose the efforts that were being made to corrupt our representative form of government.

The public press during the past year has been filled with the testimony offered in various investigations, conducted by Congressional Committees, designed for the purpose of disclosing unfair and improper methods that were being used by individuals and corporations seeking special favors or privileges at the hands of the Federal Government.

Is not the evidence, which has been disclosed at the various hearings and lawsuits growing out of the efforts of the Old Association to have the State and Federal Government refuse to honor the certificates issued by the New Association, sufficient grounds to warrant a federal investigation?

What is the motive underlying the efforts of the Political Management of the Old Association when they seek to have the State and Federal Governments subsidize that association by agreeing to pay increased indemnity for purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle slaughtered in order to prevent the spread of tuberculosis registered in their Association and deny the same increased indemnity for purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle registered in other similar or better associations?

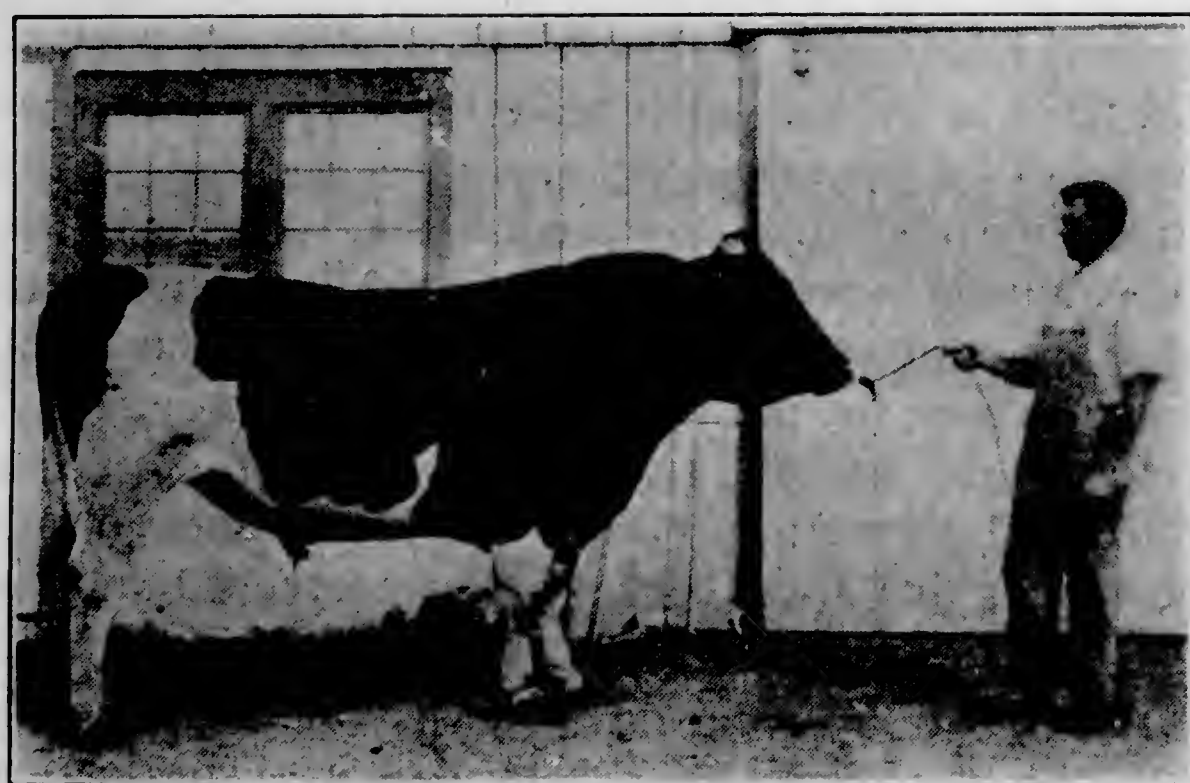
We must not let the sweeping victories which have been won by the New Association relative to the government recognizing its certificates in the matter of paying indemnity overshadow the sneak methods resorted to by the enemies of the Association.



## A Real Dairyman Is Honored

AT THE Pennsylvania Farm Products Show, held annually in Harrisburg, a custom has grown up of honoring men who own high producing herds by giving them the title of "Cow King" for the year. The 1930 "King" is Herman A. Snyder, of Montoursville, Lycoming County, and he is given the honor because of the high production reported for his herd during the past two years in cow testing association work.

Herman Snyder "built" his herd. Furthermore, he built it without paying a nickel for a herd bull. Men are praised because they gathered together a herd noted for production, for individuality or for both. But instead of raising the animals, they purchase two or three in a place from widely scattered herds. Then they pay high prices for herd bulls whose dams had, under forced test, made large milk and butter records. Because such men are usually heavy advertisers some agricultural and breed journals feature them as "Leaders of the Dairy Industry." Given a careful judge and unlimited money it is quite easy to get together a good



CHIEF PIEBE ORMSBY BURKE AND H. A. SNYDER

herd. It is not so easy, however, to keep it good because the animals are not of similar bloodlines and the calves dropped differ in type from one another.

For a number of years Mr. Snyder had a Holstein dairy. For four years he weighed the milk they gave and occasionally had samples of the milk tested. Then in 1925 the White Deer Valley Cow Testing Association was formed and Mr. Snyder became a member, so that for nine years he has known what individual cows in his herd were giving for their food and care.

The first year he had seventeen cows milking and they averaged 9,462 lb. milk, 342.1 lb. fat. The next year there were sixteen cows in milk and they increased the average to 10,845 lb. milk, 400.6 lb. butterfat. In 1928 the herd of fourteen cows averaged 14,238 lb. milk, 526.4 lb. fat. In 1929 the herd average was 13,595 lb. milk, 512.3 lb. butterfat. Several big producers have been sold; the Pennsylvania State College took a heifer that, as a two-year-old, was credited with 16,642 lb. milk, 539.3 lb. fat in the year. Probably this and other sales account for the fact that the average for 1929 is not quite as high as it was for 1928. The cow testing association year ends in the early spring so that we cannot give the figures for 1930.

To head a herd with real high class bulls for a number of years without buying any herdsire, is a feat that many herd owners will envy. Years ago Mr. Snyder purchased the cow Crestmont Henrietta Alcartra. She was a daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Wayne and had been bred back to her own sire. In the Snyder herd she dropped a son which was named King Pontiac Alcartra Wayne 21st. He was used about a couple of years and left some real good animals. One of his daughters, Loyalmeade Freckles Alcartra, produced right around 100 pounds of milk in a day and has a cow testing association record of over 17,000 lb. in the year.

Then Mr. Snyder purchased the cow Fairmont Duchess Ormsby from H. C. Gates, who sold him the Crestmont cow. Duchess was a daughter of Pledge Spoford Calamity Paul and at time of sale she was with calf by King Ormsby Crijntje, a son of King of the Ormsbys from a big producing daughter of Pietertje Hengerveld Segis. On September 22d, 1924 she dropped a son, Chief Piebe Ormsby Burke, which was kept as a herdsire. Previously she had dropped heifers, two of which made tremendous milk and butter records in yearly work but although she had six calves in the Snyder herd only one was a heifer. Chief Piebe Ormsby Burke was a real good individual and sired handsome calves. His heifers were splendid producers and made a remarkable showing in dairy and cow testing association work.

The third herdsire was Loyalmeade King Prilly Segis. He was sired by King Pontiac Alcartra Wayne 21st and his dam was Miss Pietertje Joh, a cow Mr. Snyder purchased. Although she was blemished, she was fashionably bred being by King Joh from Segis Pietertje Lyons, a daughter of King Lyons and a great-granddaughter through the maternal line of the famous foundation cow Prilly.

Although he does not generally exhibit at Fairs, Mr. Snyder did show eleven head one year at Hughes-



LOYALMEADE FRECKLES ALCARTRA  
One of the heaviest producers in the Loyalmeade herd.

ville. There were exhibits from seven herds but the Snyder cattle won senior, junior, and grand championships for females and also had the junior champion bull. First premium in the Breeder's Young Herd and Calf Herd classes were won by Snyder cattle which were also placed first and second for "Get of Sire" and first and second for "Produce of Dam."

Last summer Mr. Snyder did buy a herd bull. The

one he obtained was strong in Ormsby blood, being by a son of King of the Ormsbys and from a granddaughter of this well-known bull. The dam had a large cow testing association record which was reported as being made on twice-a-day milking.

From what has gone before, the reader may have come to the conclusion that Mr. Snyder purchased most of his animals. This is far from the truth. At the present time with a herd of more than thirty head there is only one female that was not born on the premises. The foundation animals purchased were cows of good type that showed evidence that they were or had been big producers. Rigid culling was practiced at first and now the herd is very uniform in type.

As an example of the way the cattle in this herd are handled we may select one of the cows, Loyalmeade Freckles Alcartra. She was born November 13, 1922. Her sire was King Pontiac Alcartra Wayne 21st and her dam was Loyalmeade Pet Pistje Korndyke. Freckles, as she is generally called, freshened December 22, 1924, when twenty-five months old. Eleven months and six days later, on December 3, 1925, she dropped



LOYALMEADE POLLY ORMSBY  
The oldest daughter of "Freckles."

another calf. Then a little over fourteen months later she dropped her third calf and in this lactation period made her C. T. A. record of 762.88 lb. butter, 17,128 lb. milk. The three calves mentioned were heifers and were dropped within a period of less than twenty-six months.

The farm on which Mr. Snyder has been for ten years contains one hundred acres. He is so good a farmer that he has a five year contract with a large seed firm which takes annually from him 3,000 bushels of Sweepstakes corn. The farm is flat and fertile and is almost entirely surrounded by mountains. Splendid crops are raised to feed the big producing dairy.

The milk produced goes to the Lycoming Dairy Company and is distributed in the near-by City of Williamsport. This dairy company is a true cooperative organization, the kind that does not need any loan from the Federal Farm Board. A few dairymen own all the stock and produce the milk, so that the product of the farm goes right from producer to consumer without any intermediate middleman.

The Snyder establishment is a case of a good farm, a good herd, and a good manager. While the production of this herd is remarkable the cows have not been forced. Except in case of some extra heavy producers the cows have been milked twice a day only. Mr. Snyder is a working farmer and dairyman. He attributes much of his success to the help given by his wife who he says knows as much about the cows as he does and who he terms his "right hand man."

## Start Them Right or Not at All

IN A TALK to the boys and girls at the closing auction for the season of club calves at the Chicago stockyards, Mr. I. F. Brown, buyer for Armour and Co., said this:

"Perhaps the greatest criticism that I find in the hundreds of club calves which I see and buy every year is the high proportion of undesirable type of purebreds. No matter what the club exhibitors may have paid for these calves when they were young, the high value does not exist in them when they reach me."

Mr. Brown's criticism of the calves is, in effect, a criticism of those who equip the boys and girls with poor stuff to begin with. There is too much of a tendency upon the part of grown-ups to think anything will do for the kids, so long as it is purebred.

That is all wrong. Give them all good ones. Don't try to palm off purebred trash on the youngsters. Each boy and girl should be started with material that may reasonably be expected to finish in the running. It is, in our opinion, a violation of the first principle of boys' and girls' club work to expect them to work with inferior stuff. That sort of thing either has the effect of disgusting the boy, or it may produce a tendency in him to reconcile himself to the use of the inferior article, a tendency that may stay with him throughout his career.

Start them out right, or not at all.—*Western Breeders' Journal.*

Advertise your surplus stock in the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

## GETTYSBURG HERD

HOME OF THE

VOLISKA FAMILY

INCLUDING THE NOTED PRODUCER



VOLISKA SEGIS LILITH

C. T. A. Record 24,467 lb. milk, 1,103.75 lb. butter in a year.

HERD HEADED BY

Sir Akkrummer Barbara Ormsby,

son of the noted show cow Barbara of Mountain View, whose dam, Doetje Nellie Concordia, was Grand Champion Female at the 1920 National Dairy Show.

Have a good Young Bull now Ready for Service.

JOHN C. BREAM,

GETTYSBURG, PENNA.

R. D. 4

This Herd Is Accredited



## A Fine Young Bull

Maple Grove Creator Glista

Born February 3, 1929

Sire: PABST KING SEGIS PRILLY PEARL, a son of Pabst Madison Pearl 3d, 31.39 lb. butter in seven days, 18,736 lb. milk, 822.4 lb. butter in a year.

Dam: MAPLE GROVE MABEL QUEEN GLISTA, a daughter of our 34-lb. sire, Clever Model Glista, and from our grand old cow, Maple Grove Spofford Princess, who dropped us 14 live calves at successive freshenings.

This young bull is nice and straight, is more black than white in color and well marked. His ancestors on both sides are big producers and he is a Bargain at

**\$100**

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

Frank Jones, Mgr.

Centerville Crawford County Pennsylvania

Herd Accredited March, 1923, and  
EVER SINCE.

## My Herd Is Headed By



a son of the famous show bull

**JOHANNA RAG APPLE PABST**

probably the greatest show sire living.

His dam is a big producing young cow and is from a big producer that was classed EXCELLENT by the inspectors of the Canadian Registry Association.

Have a few young show bulls at low prices for the quality.

**J. FRED ROULETTE**

Sharpsburg

Maryland

My Herd Has Passed 14 Successive Clean Tests

## Moffett Knows How

WHEN W. K. Moffett, Agricultural Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce, spoke to the members of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., at their Annual Meeting in Harrisburg, January 23d he told them he had charge of a dairy farm in Vermont. When he took charge of this farm there were one hundred and sixty-five cows. In two years they took seventy-five head out of the herd and still produced within 1,000 lb. as much as it did with the whole herd and, by careful weighing and feeding the product and knowing what they were doing, cut the price of production \$3.20 per hundred.

Those who heard Mr. Moffett's interesting and instructive talk at the meeting, as well as others who have read the summary of his talk in our January 22d issue will be interested in the following item which appeared in the January 29th issue of the *Jersey Bulletin*.

"Oxford Stockwell Victress 731866 has completed her first test in the herd of Mr. Alba B. Johnson of Woodstock, Vt. She was started on this test at 2 years and 7 months of age and in the following 365 days she produced 550.45 lb. fat, 9,456 lb. milk. Her milk, therefore, averaged 5.82 per cent fat for the year and she carried calf for 208 days of this time, qualifying her for Silver Medal in Class AA. Her name appeared in the Fifty-Pound List on four different occasions during the test.

"The sire of this good producer is 'The Owl's Oxford Victor 209695 and her dam is Bozel's Stockwell Duchess 315286, a cow with three good records to her credit including one 365-day record of 600.78 lb. of fat and 10,126 lb. of milk."

The establishment mentioned above is the one Mr. Moffett referred to in his talk. The man at the farm who, under Mr. Moffett's direction, looks after the crops and the herd, is Mr. L. M. Nelson.

## Franklin County Club Active

THE Franklin County Holstein Club met in the Chamber of Commerce room at Chambersburg, Pa., February 4th with thirty-two members present. The reports of the officers were read and approved. The County Calf Club Committee reported success and have called a meeting for February 17th at 7:30 P. M. to organize a calf club.

The Franklin County Holstein Club went on record requesting the County Fair Board to appoint three cattle judges to officiate at the next fair, one from State College and two from Franklin County as assistants. We also asked to have the present plan of awarding prize money rearranged.

A census of the county revealed the fact that Franklin County has more than one hundred and fifty breeders of Registered Holstein-Friesians.

JAY B. MILLER, Sec'y.

The government of South Africa has imposed a tax of 2 cents a pound on cheese made in that country. The receipts will be used as a bounty on cheese exported.

## Old Association's Registry Certificates Questioned

### Improper Registration Implied

REFUSING to honor Registry Certificates issued by the Old Registry Association involving animals alleged to be improperly or fraudulently registered, as announced in this issue over the signature of the Secretary of the New Registry Association, is commendable.

It is the duty of the officers of a purebred livestock registry association, as well as the duty of each member, to safeguard the honesty and integrity of the records in order to preserve the purity of the blood and the accuracy of the breeding records.

Dealers and speculators in purebred dairy cattle might be tempted, in order to make sales at increased prices, to substitute animals and have them improperly registered as being dropped by high record cows or as sired by high priced bulls, while the dairy farmer, who breeds purebred dairy cattle for economical dairy production, would not be tempted. Neither does the dairy farmer attempt to make a living by his wits or by sharp practices, as is often the case with the dealer and the speculator.

It has been alleged that the management of the Old Registry Association has been taken over by the dealing, speculative element. A majority of the present Board of Directors is composed of Millionaire Politicians and Sales Promoters. The Chairman of the Executive Committee was a professional politician who, as Farm Manager of Public Institution Herds and later of millionaire so-called breeding establishments, gained admission to the Holstein fraternity in that way.

The Executive Committee of the New Registry Association evidently does not propose to accept any such "WHITEWASH" investigation of fraudulent practices as it was alleged was conducted by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Old Association in the attempt to make fraudulent records at Springfield State Hospital, where it was also alleged that a grade calf was substituted and registered in the place of a purebred calf that had died.

The officers of the New Association propose to make their own investigations and abide by their findings and a fraudulent registration to them will remain fraudulent whether the fraud be committed by a Millionaire Politician or by a Little Breeder On The Hillside.

To better understand just why the New Association will not accept the results of investigations conducted by the present Chairman of the Old Association's Executive Committee we are reprinting some of the facts relative to the fraud uncovered at the Springfield State Hospital, Sykesville, Maryland, and will let our readers judge as to whether an effort was made to determine the facts and the truth of whether an attempt was made to whitewash the whole affair and keep the facts from the public.

It will be remembered that Mr. L. M. Nelson a

former herdsman at Springfield State Hospital working under Mr. Forrest G. Farr made affidavit that the calf of a purebred cow died and that a grade calf was substituted and registered in its place. Mr. Nelson's affidavit covering that part of the fraud committed at the Springfield State Hospital is printed in full.

"During the winter the cow, Jessie Fobes Violet Mutual 2d 325268, stable number 36, dropped a heifer calf that died when a few days old, and a heifer calf dropped by a grade cow, Medusa De Kol, stable number 31, was substituted and registered in the name of Springsyke Fobes Violet 823741. This particular animal was a member of Mr. John M. Dennis' show herd. Calves from other grade cows were sold by Mr. Farr, who represented them to be purebred and telling the buyer that they would be registered.

"Signed L. M. Nelson.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of August, 1926. Eugene J. Dutton, J. P."

Naturally anyone who would want to inquire further into this alleged substitution of a grade for a purebred, if they wanted to know all the truth, would go to Mr. Nelson and then possibly to other men employed with Mr. Nelson for the purpose of corroborating Mr. Nelson's statement.

But it seems that this was not done as Mr. Nelson and the man who was working with him in the dairy barn at that time have both stated that they were not interviewed by Mr. James A. Reynolds of Cleveland, Ohio, or any one representing the Old Association. In Volume 59 of the Herd Book on page 8, as a part of the report of the business transacted at the Director's meeting of the Association under date of October 6, 1926, the following resolution was offered and adopted:

"Whereas, The question of the purity of the breeding of a female named Springsyke Fobes Violet 823741 having been brought to the attention of the Board of Directors, and

"Whereas, An investigation of the matter has been made, and it appears that the only evidence in support tending to question the purity of the breeding of said animal is in the form of an affidavit appearing to have been made, and that such affidavit was made at a time more than three years later than the stated knowledge of the fact and that such affidavit is not corroborated by any other evidence.

"Therefore, Be it Resolved, That until further evidence and satisfactory proof is offered or obtained in this matter, that the Board of Directors take no action thereon."

In the last paragraph of the above resolution it is implied that for the lack of satisfactory proof offered



the alleged grade, substituted and registered as a purebred, would remain on the association's books.

Surely the Officers and Directors of the New Registry Association cannot accept any such lax methods of investigating alleged fraud.

There might be a reason why the Political Management of the Old Registry Association thought it advisable to "whitewash" the Springfield State Hospital record fraud and alleged registration fraud as some of the prominent politicians who were implicated were men who have since used their political influence to deny breeders in the State of Maryland indemnity for a purebred unless their animals were registered in the Old Association.

Further, this particular alleged grade that was substituted and registered as a purebred went to make up the show herd of a prominent politician in the state of Maryland and won at the Maryland State Fair and at the New York State Fair and at the Eastern States Exposition.

At the beginning of this article we referred to the fact that fraudulent substitution of grades as purebreds might be the result of an effort to enhance the selling value of certain animals. We will not attempt to explain the motive underlying this substitution of an alleged grade which was registered as a purebred. It might have been merely an attempt on the part of a dishonest herdsman working for a state institution to please some of its officers. Again it might be an attempt to qualify a likely looking grade heifer so that she could be made a part of a show herd to put on the National Show Circuit.

Regardless of the motive is it not the duty of the Executive Committee of the Registry Association whose records are imperilled to make a searching investigation and expose the fraud regardless of who are implicated?

The Canadian Association furnishes us a good example to be followed in regard to the integrity of our Herd Book records as the following statement shows:

"The Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada through its Secretary, W. A. Clemons, reports that the Association has completed its investigation of the cases of William C. Stevens and Archibald Stevens of Phillipsville, Ont.; J. C. Eyre of Harlem, Ont., and Frank Tackaberry of Plum Hollow, Ont., and the facts may now be given to the public.

"You will recollect that Eyre and Tackaberry were heavily fined for fraudulent registration of Ayrshires, and were debarred from further registrations with the Ayrshire Association. The Holstein-Friesian Association then arranged with the Dominion Department of Agriculture to have an investigation of the dealings of Eyre and Tackaberry in connection with Holsteins and also to deal with others in the same locality, particularly William C. Stevens, about whose doings rumor was rampant. Detective-Sergeant Frederick Syms of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, was secured to make investigation, and he proved no exception to the old rule that "the Mountie always gets his man." After weeks of patient work, Sergeant Syms laid bare the system under which this little group had operated. He not only prepared his cases for trial but handled them in court, although in the case of William C. Stevens he was up against Hon. W. F. Nickle, former Attorney-

General of Ontario and one of the outstanding lawyers of the Province. He secured convictions of William C. Stevens with a fine of \$3,000 or 18 months in jail, of J. C. Eyre with a fine of \$2,000 or 12 months in jail, and of Frank Tackaberry with a fine of \$500 or 3 months in jail. The case against Archibald Stevens was not proceeded with, as he is a man of some 87 years and it was felt that he had probably been misled by his son.

"We have cancelled the registration of 163 animals which we are satisfied were grades.

"The four men above mentioned were all expelled from membership in our Association August 30th at a meeting of the Management Committee held in Toronto. No more applications for registration or transfer signed by any one of them will be accepted in future by this office.

\* \* \* \* \*

"While this tale of fraudulent practices is greatly to be regretted, it must be remembered that it was confined to one township and in no way affects the rest of the thousands of registrations made annually in Canada. We have dealt drastically with the offenders and we feel sure that it will prove a warning to any others who may be tempted for the sake of a little easy money to run the risk of similar punishment.

In our judgment, and we believe the rank and file of breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle will agree with us, the affairs of a Purebred Dairy Cattle Registry Association should be managed and controlled by Real Breeders and Real Dairymen. Professional politicians and cattle speculators should be kept in the background.

### "Struggling Little Band"

"STRUGGLING as we were, a little organized band to protect and promote the best interests of our favorite breed of cattle burdened and oppressed by exorbitant registration fees imposed by the American Holstein-Friesian Association."

The above was taken from the address of President A. C. Hallman of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, given at that Association's twenty-fifth Annual Meeting, February 12, 1908, twenty-two years ago.

Progress in veterinary medicine is gradually increasing our knowledge of how to control animal diseases, many of which can be prevented by improving the sanitary conditions which surround live stock with resultant gain in dollars to the owners of the live stock.

### Franklin County Registered Holsteins for Sale!

We offer good bred Cows, Heifers, and Bulls from our best tested herds. All townships but one in our county are tested on the Area Plan. Many herds are accredited. Give us a call as to your Holstein wants.

**FRANKLIN COUNTY HOLSTEIN CLUB**

Jay B. Miller, Secretary

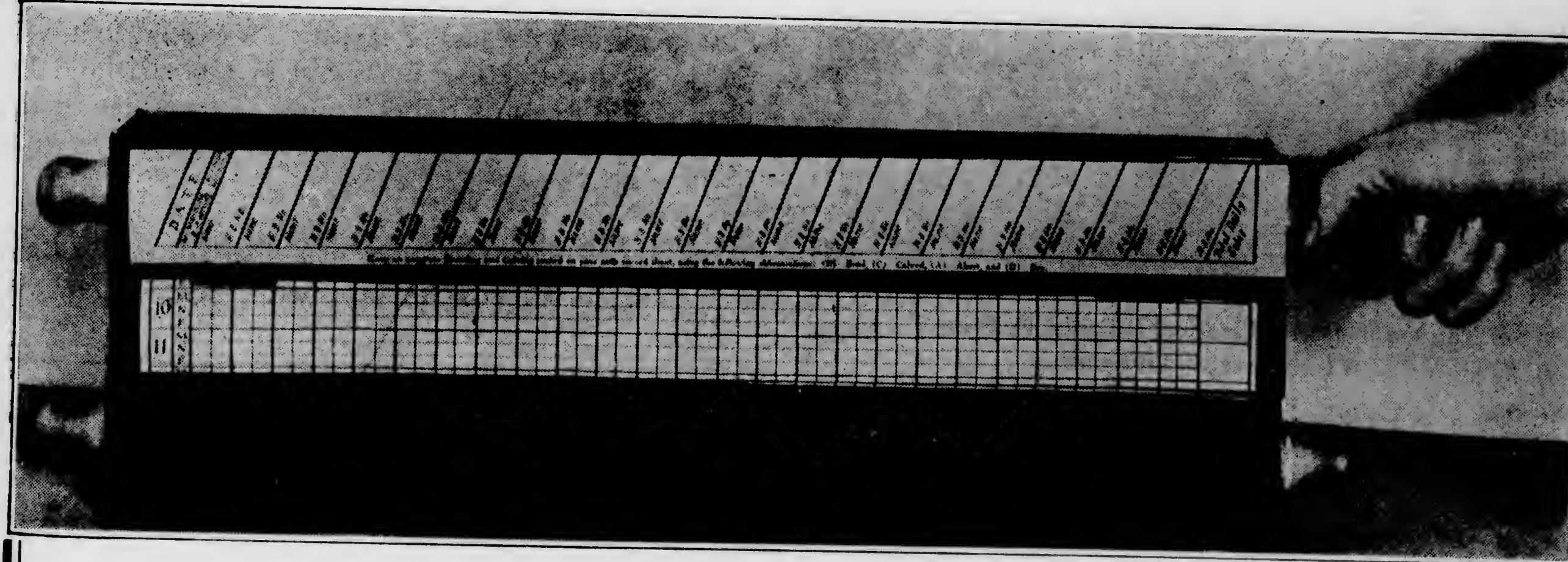
401 South Main St., Chambersburg, Pa.

# Dependable Advanced Registration

Enter Your Herd  
Now

for Dependable Advanced Registration and receive a Milk Record Cabinet FREE!

The Milk Recording Cabinet pictured below, is a new invention designed especially for convenience in recording daily milk and butter production, and breeding and calving records as is required in the DEPENDABLE ADVANCED REGISTRY PLAN.



Further particulars may be obtained by writing

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION, Inc.**

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Secretary

Box 30

Harrisburg, Pa.



### Farmer and Preacher

FOR thirteen successive years Amos Jones of East Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, has cut hay from a one hundred acre field without ploughing to renew the sod. Although this practice of managing a meadow is unusual, Mr. Jones claims that each year the crop has grown heavier and heavier and the meadow is yielding a great deal more now than it did thirteen years ago. Farmers come from long distances to examine this field and ascertain the system of management.

After the hay is cut a mixture of alsike, timothy, and red top seed is sown over the entire field to reseed it. When the aftermath has grown cattle are turned upon it for fall grazing. Their manure fertilizes the field and this is all the fertilizer it receives. The soil is very rich and the grass grows rapidly in the spring, so evidently this method of handling is not only giving large crops but is also economical from a labor standpoint.

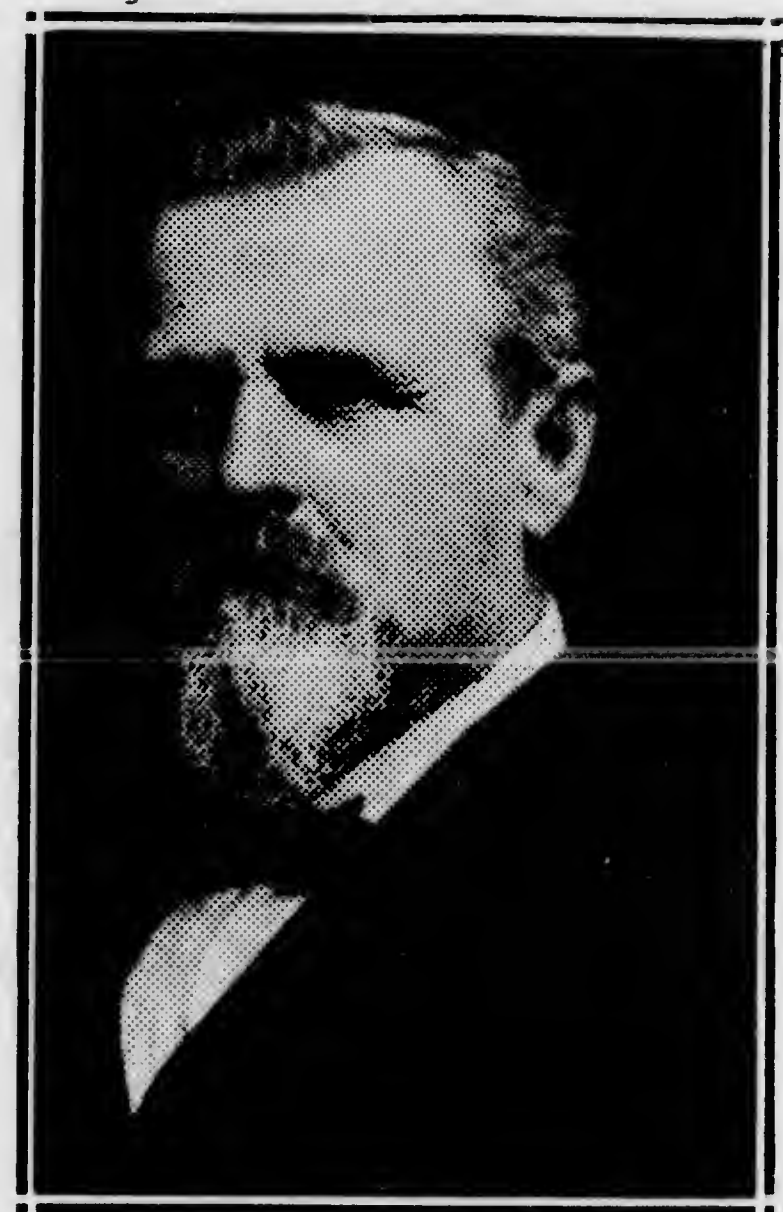
Mr. Jones is a minister, belonging to the Church of the Plain People. He has three sons and a daughter. As his sons did not wish to follow the ministry Mr. Jones purchased farm land to the extent of eight hundred acres. His three sons are associated with him in the management of this farm and the herds.

For twenty-eight years Mr. Jones has been breeding purebred dairy cattle. He keeps three breeds, Holstein-Friesians, Ayrshire, and Jersey and aims to have the milking dairy contain approximately equal numbers of these three great dairy breeds. Holstein-Friesians, however, predominate and of the seventy cows in milk, February 1st, forty were Purebred Holstein-Friesians.

The milk produced is sold at retail in Mauch Chunk and vicinity.

The herd is State and Federally accredited. Each year surplus animals are sold and during the past three calendar years more than one hundred head have gone into other hands. Some of the surplus bull calves are sold to dairymen but most of them are vealed. There is always a good demand for surplus females.

The senior herdsire at this establishment is Hengerveld Jones De Kol. He is a double grandson of the



REVEREND A. JONES  
Farmer, Dairyman and Preacher

noted old sire Judge Hengerveld De Kol, being by Hengerveld Paul De Kol from Georgella Hengerveld. His daughters include some very handsome heifers.

The junior herdsire is Wentz Andro Sylvia, who will be two years old the last of April. This young bull was sired by a son of King Echo Sylvia Ophelia, and his dam was Emblagaard Fobes Fannie, a daughter of the well-known sire Northern Forbes De Kol and from a daughter of Emblagaard Prince.

Men are created that they may live for each other; teach them to be better or bear with them as they are.—*Marcus Aurelius.*

### Just What You Need

An up-to-date Herd Book at a reasonable price that will last a life time.

Every Holstein breeder should keep an accurate and permanent Herd Book record.

Order a book today—prices as follows:

Fifty (50) sheet book, \$2.00; 75 sheet book, \$2.50; and a 100 sheet book, \$3.00.

Additional sheets in lots of fifty (50), 2 cents each.

Size 8 $\frac{3}{8}$  x 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN  
Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

### Meadow Lane Farm Sale

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, at 12.30 P. M.



35 Registered and Grade Holstein-Friesians and High-Grade Guernseys

Milch Cows, Heifers, and Heifer Calves.

Seven Registered Bulls from 6 weeks to 16 months of age.

Six sons of BALSAM VALDESSA VEEMAN PONTIAC, one of the best bred bulls in southern Pennsylvania. His four nearest dams have seven-day records averaging 36.12 lb. butter. All Cows in the Sale are bred to him.

One daughter and three granddaughters of the 35-lb. bull KING ORMSBY JANE. Three daughters of a 28-lb. bull.

This herd has cow testing association records which will be given on Sale Day.

Will also sell One Pair Black Horses, well mated.

Herd Accredited. S. R. Miller & Sons, Mgrs.

JOHN B. KELLER, Chambersburg, Pa.

Meadow Lane Farm is 4 miles west of Chambersburg and 1/2 mile south of Lincoln Highway.

## The Twinbrook or Lichtenwalner Herd

FOR several years P. G. Lichtenwalner of Emaus, Pennsylvania had a dairy of native or common scrub cows. Learning about the value of the Holstein-Friesian breed, he purchased, sometime during 1914, a purebred Holstein-Friesian bull. Two years later he added a few females. Then he placed at the head of the herd, De Kol Segis Pontiac George, a son of Sir Hazel De Kol Segis and Mapledale Pontiac Beulah. This bull was a fine individual and a satisfactory sire. As there were only a few purebred females in the herd he had only a few purebred heifer calves, but they were good ones.

In 1921 the herd was tuberculin tested, and a number of the animals, including some daughters of the herdsire, were lost. Then Mr. Lichtenwalner purchased eight purebred females, bringing them in from Michigan, and the next year obtained four Wisconsin bred animals. From this foundation the present herd, which is State and Federally Accredited, has been developed, only three outside females being added since that time.

For ten years the milk from every cow has been weighed and recorded. To quote Mr. Lichtenwalner:

"We have recorded the milk from every cow since 1920. We never try to find out how much milk we can get from a cow, but how much profit, that is, we try to keep the gap between the cost of production and the value of the product as wide as possible.

"When cow testing association work was started in Lehigh County, Twinbrook Dairy was enrolled. Since that time no cows have been retained that did not make at least \$100 profit over feed cost when milk was bringing from \$2.38 to \$2.80 per hundred pounds unless there was some very good reason for the animal not reaching this mark."

One of the greatest females of the Twinbrook Dairy is Mapleside Maud Princess. This cow was born October 5, 1915, and is still a good producing member of the herd. Her sire was Johanna Korndyke De Kol, a son of Johanna Bonheur 2d and a grandson of Belle Korndyke. Mapleside Maud Princess freshened in March, 1921, as a six year old. For three successive years she produced better than 21,000 lb. of milk and she averaged over 20,000 for four years, her best year being 22,220 lb. The following table shows her production year by year ending March, 1929:

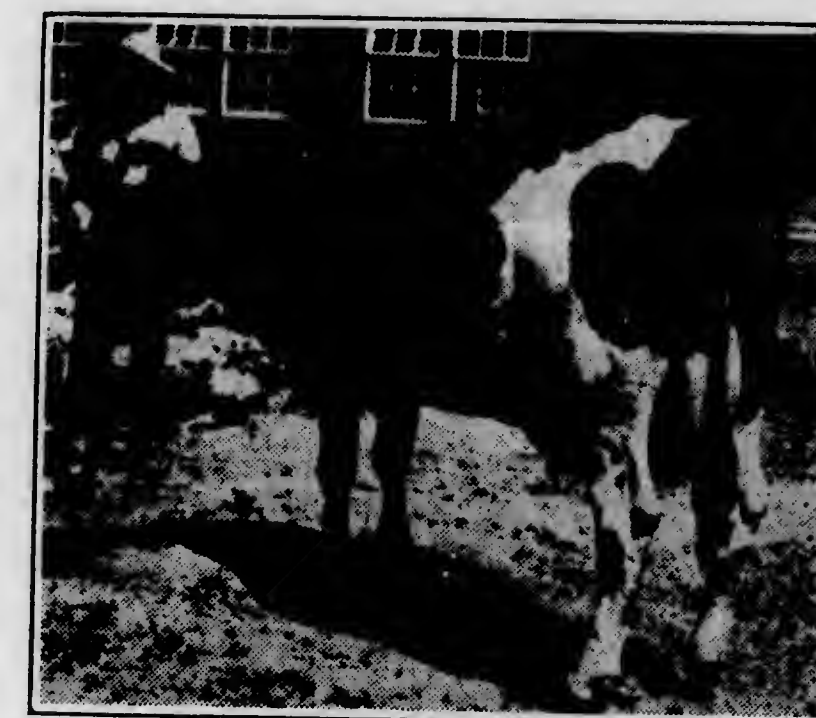
Age	Year	Lb. Milk
6 years	1921-22	21,607
7 years	1922-23	22,220
8 years	1923-24	20,135
9 years	1924-25	16,762
10 years	1925-26	8,516
11 years	1926-27	10,649
12 years	1927-28	10,499
13 years	1928-29	9,328

Total ..... 119,716

In eight years this grand old cow has given nearly 120,000 lb. of milk and she is still producing. Because

of her profit earning capacity and because she is a superior individual, her son, sired by King Valdessa Fayne, was retained as a herdsire and was given the name of Peegie Korndyke Fayne Posch. A full sister to this herdsire as a two-year-old produced 10,479 lb. milk, 392.5 lb. butterfat in her first lactation period of ten months, which is an indication that Mapleside Maud Princess has transmitted to her offspring her wonderful producing capacity.

Another great foundation cow, whose blood is found in the herd today, was Retha Lee Crumhorn. Her sire was Hengerveld Lee and her dam a daughter of Crumhorn De Kol Burke. Besides being a very fine



RETHA LEE CRUMHORN  
This great cow gave 96 lb. a day on three milkings

individual, Retha Lee Crumhorn was a real producer and milked three times daily gave 96 lb. of milk a day.

Of the cows raised in Wisconsin, Hartog Alcartra Mechthilde, still a member of the herd, proved to be the best. This nine-year-old daughter of Homeland King Alcartra and Hartog Beauty Girl Mechthilde has averaged very nearly 400 lb. of butterfat a year for the last five years and a number of times her name has been recorded in the tester's monthly reports as being one of the ten high cows in the association for butterfat production.

A number of well-bred sires have headed this herd. A study of their pedigrees shows that Mr. Lichtenwalner has not followed the practice of outcrossing, that is, every herdsire has been related to one or more of his predecessors so that the bloodlines of this herd have been concentrated while at the same time new blood has been added through the herd bulls.

King Segis Champion Beets at one time stood at the head of the Twinbrook Dairy. His sire was King Segis Champion, a well-known sire and show bull whose dam, Aaggie Pauline Sarcastic, was for years known as the highest record show cow of the breed and was credited with the production of 36.35 lb. butter in a week. The dam of King Segis Champion Beets was K P Beets Barbara, a daughter of the celebrated King of the Pontiacs.

Evidently King Segis Champion Beets was a satisfactory herdsire, for the next bull was King Valdessa Pontiac 2d, another son of K P Beets Barbara. His sire, King Valdessa Pontiac, is well known, being by King Valdessa from Mabel Segis Korndyke, a grand



cow noted for her beauty and type as well as her producing capacity.

About the same time the bull, King Valdessa Fayne was used. He was another son of King Valdessa Pontiac and his dam was Johanna Pride Fayne, a daughter of the well-known sire, Finderne Pride Johanna Korndyke.

King Valdessa Fayne is considered by Mr. Lichtenwalner to be the best bull he ever owned and one of the very best he ever saw. King was a remarkable sire. His daughters surpass their dams in individuality, in capacity to produce and also in butterfat percentage. As two-year-old heifers every daughter of this bull enrolled in cow testing association work exceeded 300 lb. of butterfat, not only at Twinbrook Farm but also in other herds. One dairyman who owns a daughter of King Valdessa Fayne was so pleased with his heifer that he made a trip of sixteen miles to give Mr. Lichtenwalner a personal invitation to come and see this heifer after she had freshened. In everyday work she milked over 50 lb. daily right along which is certainly heavy production on twice-a-day milking, particularly when the milk is rich in butterfat. Mr. Lichtenwalner is as pleased over this heifer as if he still owned her because she was a product of the Twinbrook herd, as was her dam, Peegie Champion Dandy 2d.

Speaking of the daughters of King Valdessa Fayne their owner says, "They are very uniform, are fine individuals with straight top lines, extensive mammary systems, good heads, necks, and shoulders and usually carry glossy coats," showing that they are thrifty and

make good use of their food. That is why Peegie Korndyke Fayne Posch, a son of King Valdessa Fayne and the great cow Mapleside Maud Princess, was selected to head Twinbrook Herd.

The next two herdsires were home raised. Peegie O K Fayne was a son of Ormsbyson Korndyke and Finderne Kodienna Fayne, a daughter of King Hengerveld Aaggie Fayne. Peegie Korndyke Fayne Posch, now four years old, is the present herd bull. His sire was King Valdessa Fayne and his dam was Mapleside Maud Princess, the cow that produced 119,716 lb. of milk in eight successive years, an average of practically 15,000 lb. which is certainly a splendid showing.

Until July of last year Twinbrook Dairy was enrolled in cow testing association work. For the year 1926 the average production of the entire dairy was 7,756 lb. milk, 251.3 lb. butterfat. In 1927 seventeen cows were milked and the average raised to 8,700 lb. milk, 288.6 lb. butterfat. For the year 1928 the milking average was again 17 and the production average showed another gain to 9,800 lb. milk, 299.8 lb. butterfat. For the year 1929 the average number of milking cows was 17.5; the milk production was slightly lower, being 9,705 lb. but the fat production raised to 338.6 lb. The milk from the Lichtenwalner Dairy is sold for consumption in fluid form.

Twinbrook Farm is located four miles south of the busy city of Allentown. It is one-half mile north of the concrete road connecting Limeport and the Philadelphia-Allentown State Highway, and is about one mile west of the Highway.

## Virginia Holsteins

from an Accredited Herd



DELRAY TWEDE WHITE LADY

Now in her eleventh year, a regular breeder and consistent producer. Bred and raised in this herd.

On Virginia Bluegrass we raise Holsteins that are profit-makers, that milk heavily, test well, live long and drop a live calf year by year.

We offer choice Females, Bull Calves and a fine young Yearling Bull.

**E. E. ARTZ,**

Strasburg

Virginia

## Choice Young Bulls

Nearly a Year Old and  
Now Ready for Service.

No. 1

**Sire: Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago**

Our senior herdsire whose daughters are splendid producers.

**Dam: Allis Dairy Queen Segis**

Last year she produced 9,436 lb. milk 334.1 lb. BUTTERFAT in C. T. A. This year she will produce around 10,000 lb. milk.

No. 2

**Sire: King of the Allis**

Our junior herdsire. He is from a cow that produced 29 lb. butter in 7 days, averaging 96 lb. daily and has a 30-lb. daughter that averaged 97 lb.

**Dam: Allis Berylwood Beauty Veeman**

7,517 lb. milk, 251.2 lb. BUTTERFAT in 322 days in her first lactation period. She is a daughter of BERYLWOOD from a 26.9 lb. daughter of King Korndyke Hengerveld Veeman.

You cannot go wrong if you place one of these bulls at the head of your herd. For Further Particulars Write

**L. L. ALLIS**

Rummerfield, Bradford Co. Pennsylvania  
THIS IS AN ACCREDITED HERD.

## The Influence of a Good Dam

WRITERS on dairy cattle breeding emphasize the value of a good sire and are quite apt to overlook the importance of the dam. A good dam may, in course of time, exert a tremendous influence on the type of a herd and its producing capacity.

Years ago, Arthur Downton purchased a heifer, Mercedes Pietertje Aaggie 2d. She was a daughter of King Pontiac Artis 4th and was born December 15, 1914. Mr. Downton made a few records with his cows and he gave this animal, which he terms "Old Mercedes," a week's test in which she produced 20.13 lb. butter, 459.8 lb. milk, her average test being 3.5% butterfat.

On October 17, 1919, just previous to the test and when she was 4 years and 10 months old, she dropped a heifer calf which was named Mercedes Alcartra Pietertje. A year and eleven days later she dropped Mercedes Segis Pietertje Aaggie, probably the best of her daughters. Then, less than a year later, on October 15, 1921, she dropped a third heifer, Mercedes Pietertje Segis Aaggie.

Arthur Downton still has these three daughters. They have developed into large cows with immense middles, straight backs and, best of all splendid udders. They each have had daughters who, in turn, have dropped heifers. Mercedes Segis Pietertje Aaggie, now coming ten years old, has had five daughters besides a son, Sir Napol Cornucopia Origin. This bull, who was born hornless and was by a hornless bull, proved to be an excellent sire. His calves ran about eighty per cent

heifers. They are a uniform bunch, large, vigorous, growthy animals. The first crop to come into milk proved that "Sir Napol" had transmitted to his daughters the producing ability as well as the general characteristics of his dam.

At one time it was easy to pick the descendants through the female line of Mercedes Pietertje Aaggie 2d because they inherited the type, size, and conformation of this ancestor. But the Napol bull placed the same general stamp on all of his calves whether they had descended from his dam's dam or whether their mothers had no "Mercedes" blood in their veins.

Other herdsires failed to change the type of the Mercedes family in the Downton herd. The Napol bull simply confirmed it, as he was of that general type himself. But doesn't it appear as though much of the credit for its present excellence and producing capacity should go to the cow, Mercedes Pietertje Aaggie 2d?

## RAVENSWOOD HERD



Our Herd Is Bred for Production. Abortion Free and Accredited. Good Young Stock Priced Right.

**HARRY C. REYNOLDS,** Scranton, Pa.

## Complete Herd Dispersal

MARCH 1, 1930

Grade and Purebred Holstein-Friesians  
HERD HEADED BY



PRINCE KALAMO TIDY No. 1742 H. B.

A choice bull backed by long lines of show animals and big producers.

**COWS HEIFERS**  
**HEIFER AND BULL CALVES**

Well Grown Thrifty T. B. Tested

The C. T. A. records of the milkers will be given on sale day. If you want stock that will make money for you COME TO THIS SALE.

**MILTON E. KOPPENHEFFER**  
ELIZABETHVILLE, PA., R. D. 1

## HEAD YOUR HERD

WITH A  
HORNLESS HOLSTEIN BULL

FROM AN  
ACCREDITED HERD

Here Is a Real Good One

Born September 8, 1929

He is straight backed, well marked, about even white and black, a rugged, thrifty fellow.

His dam, MOLLIE PIETERTJE NAPOL CORNUCOPIA, is a large, light-colored young cow giving 50 lb. milk daily, February 1st, after being in milk over 4 months.

She was by a grandson of the two great Hornless Holstein cows, Keystone Plum Johanna and Cornucopia Plum Johanna, and was from Mollie Pietertje Copia, 14,000 lb. milk in 1929, with an average test of 3.5%, whose dam is a very persistent milker and gave 75 lb. a day.

This young bull was by a son of my great Mercedes cow, 21,000 lb. milk in a year, 3.6% test.

These records are simply everyday work of cows now in my Herd. Come and See Them and This Bull.

**A. W. DOWNTON**

Starrucca,

Wayne Co.,

Penna.



# FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

## How Are You?

**D**URING the greater part of the year, the majority of people sail blithely along with little or no thought of the well or ill condition of their bodies, that is so far as what we might term casual sickness is concerned. But winter seems to be the sickly season, probably as the natural result of the sort of life we live at this time of the year. For few people get the proper amount of fresh air and exercise, preferring to enjoy the winter sunshine behind glass windows, in well heated rooms, and most of them—especially the older ones—eat too much for the amount of activity in which they indulge.

Perfectly robust bodies may endure such treatment without visible rebellion, though they must suffer from it nevertheless, but the fact that most people cannot stand it is shown by the amount of sickness in every section of the country every winter. Much of this could be avoided by observing a few fundamental rules, which would maintain the best of health.

## FRESH AIR

Those whose work keeps them indoors during the winter months should be sure of plenty of fresh air, both night and day. This may be obtained by seeing that the living rooms are well aired, and by sleeping with open windows. The best time to air living rooms is the last thing at night, just before retiring. Usually there are a few things to be seen to in the kitchen at this time and while these domestic affairs are being done, the doors or windows in the rest of the house should be opened long enough to give it a good airing. By morning the rooms will be nice and warm again and the air will be pure and sweet. If it is borne in mind that pure air is much easier to heat than impure, it may lend an impetus to this healthful practice.

It is not such a hardship to sleep with open windows in the winter time, especially if there is a warm place to dress and undress. If there is direct heat to the bed room, no more need be said, and most modern homes do have such heat of some sort. One may have to discard vanity and thin sleeveless night gowns, and put on long sleeved flannel ones, and crawl between woolen sheets, but the gain in good feeling and well being is well worth the cost in aesthetics. Those who are accustomed to plenty of fresh air every night—no matter how cold—cannot be persuaded to forego it. And before we leave the air—which sounds rather like a radio announcer—one more suggestion. In the winter, clothes that cannot be washed should be frequently well aired and cleaned. One would never think of wearing a wash dress the number of times one wears a cloth dress, yet they are equally subject to the same soiling. A dress or suit should be hung outdoors for several hours after being worn a few days. Only in this way can they be kept in good condition.

## WATER

Plenty of water both outside and in is an easy achievement in the summer time when the need of it is pressed upon our attention. But in the cold winter weather we do not get so thirsty and so are not so apt to feel the need of several glasses of water a day. Yet, because of a heavier diet, winter is just the time, when, more than ever, the system needs to be well flushed out. Two glasses of water before breakfast may sound like something of a hardship, but most of us should try to get down at least one. And fortunate is that person who can drink hot water, for this is by all means the best way to take it so early in the day. Only in this way can some of the poisons be flushed from the body. Similarly, frequent bathing is as necessary in the winter as in the summer, yet is often neglected because comfort does not demand it. The need for personal cleanliness is just as great, if not greater than in the summer time, yet is often neglected to the detriment of the general health.

## COLDS

This seems to be the open season for colds, many of which might be avoided by observing the foregoing. It is safe to say that seventy-five per cent of the colds suffered at this time of the year are preventable. There seems to be no specific cure or preventive for colds, as there is for diphtheria, though many are advertised. Some remedies, if taken in time, will lessen the severity of an attack, though the majority of colds seem to have to run their course. When people are in a run down condition from any cause they take cold more easily and may become the victim of more serious diseases, such as pneumonia. The pneumonia germ is entirely different from the cold germs, but is always present in the system to some extent, and so long as the general health is good, and the body's resistance is strong, they do no great harm. However, if the power of resistance is weakened by a severe cold, they have an excellent chance to get in their destructive work. And once the resistance is lowered by undue transgression of nature's laws, the entire invading army avails itself of the opportunity and a serious illness is often the result.

From the name of it, one might think that a cold was caused by being cold, but this is not true, except in cases of unusual exposure. Most colds that are not caught from other sufferers are caused by improper relative humidity of the air in our homes during the winter months when the rooms are closed, and by indiscretions in our diet. In so far as temperature has anything to do with the inducing of a cold, there is more danger in an unduly hot than a cold one. There is no better place to incubate a cold—good word that "incubate" in reference to a cold that generates itself within the victim—than in an over crowded, over heated room. A sudden change in temperature or to a drafty position is all that is necessary to complete the seizure.

The absence of the proper humidity in the home may be remedied by keeping a pan of water on the register or stove. Where there is a compartment for water in the furnace itself it should be kept filled, not only for health, but because moist air heats the rooms more easily.

The public is becoming better educated regarding the rules of health and the value of prevention; and intelligent people isolate themselves as much as possible as soon as they perceive a cold coming on. For their own sakes as well as for others, such patients ought to go to bed at once, and stay there until they are well again. This is the best remedy that can be used. We are beginning to realize fully just how contagious a common cold is, and to avoid all those that are suffering from one. It is best to avoid even shaking hands with persons so afflicted and certainly there should be no kissing or closer contacts. Coughing and sneezing should be done in old soft cloths, which should afterwards be burned. Continual cleanliness such as washing the hands before eating, bodily cleanliness, proper elimination of waste, and correct diet should all be observed once one becomes the victim of a cold. But best of all, we should take all precautionary measure against contracting one, as well as against spreading one already contracted. This will do away with one of the most dreaded phases of winter life.

The fellow who kicks up the most dust doesn't usually make the most progress.

It is a good idea to begin at the bottom in everything except in learning to swim.

## CARROLL HERD



CHOICE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS IN THE CARROLL HERD

Business dairy methods are practiced in the Carroll herd which is headed by ROLO CALAMO CHAMP, son of the great Rolo Pontiac Payne, the best known bull in Maryland.



**RALPH G. ROOP**

NEW WINDSOR MARYLAND

*Carroll Herd Is Under State and Federal Supervision and has never housed a reactor*

## FOR SALE

### A Real Show Bull



*Veeman Netherland Hengerveld*

First Prize Two-Year-Old at the 1929 Lewisburg and Allentown Fairs.

First Prize Yearling at the 1928 Bloomsburg Fair.

First Prize Bull Calf at Bloomsburg 1927.

He has headed his class wherever shown. His sire, his dam and his full brother are all show ring prize winners.

This bull, a splendid individual, is from a wonderful cow and is bound to make an excellent stock-getter and herdsire.

### Also 2 Fine Ormsby Bulls

#### Of Serviceable Age

Their dams are big producers and remarkably well bred. We can recommend any of these bulls in every particular.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Herd T. B. Clean and Blood Tested.

**Clarks Grove Dairy Farm**

Shamokin

Pennsylvania



## The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS ..... *Editor*  
G. H. TRUCKELL ..... *Associate Editor*  
R. A. BALDWIN ..... *Associate Editor*  
HELEN C. NEWMAN ..... *Household Editor*  
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FEBRUARY 8, 1930

**The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.**

### Announcement

THE animals listed below, and their descendants, will not be accepted for entry in the Herd Book of this Association:

Colantha Jewel Mercedes 7th, 1312976.  
Jewel Farms Esmarelda Daphne, 1317856.  
Jewel Farms Mercedes 2d, 1317859.  
Colantha Jewel Pietje Segis, 1317863.  
Colantha Jewel Mercedes Champion, 1317862.  
Creamelle Rosharon Girl, 1317855.  
Jewel Farms Mercedes Glista, 1317860.  
Colantha Jewel Nig De Kol.

Offspring, resulting from service between and including May, 1928, and October, 1928, from the following named females will also be debarred from registry in the Herd Book of this Association:

Colantha Jewel Segis Pontiac 5th, 1312985.  
Cloverland Orpha Vale Pauletta, 1203884.  
Cloverland Linda Pelham Alcartra, 1203883.  
Cloverland Princess Vale, 1203881.  
Jewel Farms Idleaze Colantha, 1317852.  
Jewel Farms Creamelle Vale, 1317851.  
Jewel Farms Queen 2d, 1317861.

The above named animals being a part of the herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle catalogued and offered for sale on April 3 and 4, 1929, by F. B. Van Buskirk, of Attica, New York.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION, INC.  
HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, *Secretary*.

Complaints were received in which it was alleged that animals in the Van Buskirk herd were improperly registered and purebred females had been pastured with grade bulls.

After making a careful investigation which confirmed the allegation, action on the part of the Officers

of the New Association was delayed believing that the proper Officers of the Old Association of which Mr. Van Buskirk is reported to be a member, would investigate the matter and clean up the situation. Although the Officers of the Old Association knew about the matter, they have thus far failed to take the necessary steps to protect the public and the Holstein-Friesian Industry, in that they have failed to make public announcement that certain animals are improperly registered.

Therefore, the Board of Directors of the New Registry Association, deeming it advisable in order to protect its members and its Herd Book records against any possible fraudulent registrations, are making the above announcement.

### Does Liberal Feeding of Cows Pay?

RECORDS kept on individual cows in the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station herd at Wooster have shown that it pays to feed good cows well. Under a moderately good herd-feeding system these cows produced 8,193 lb. milk and 332 lb. fat, while under a system of liberal feeding the same cows produced 13,588 lb. milk and 557 lb. fat, an increase in production of more than 60 per cent. Each dollar invested in extra feed returned \$2.50—a very good investment. Similar data from the Trumbull County Experiment Farm herd shows that one dollar for extra feed returned \$3.50. Numerous cases recently reported from cow-test association work show that liberal feeding to good cows paid well. It is evident that these results can easily be duplicated in many herds and that the system of feeding good dairy cows liberally is backed by sound feeding principles.

The feed consumed by a milking cow is used for two main purposes: to maintain her body, and to produce milk. The amount required to maintain her body is practically the same whether the production is only fair or good. This requirement is filled first and the amount of feed remaining is available for milk production. Consequently when restricted rations are fed there is little remaining for milk production, but when extra feed is given it is directly available for milk production, providing the cow has the capacity to handle the extra feed as well as the ability to turn it into milk, rather than body fat. Where the quantity of home-grown feed is somewhat limited, it may be found profitable to reduce the size of the herd and feed the remaining cows more liberally. In this way the amounts of feed consumed for maintenance can be reduced by feeding fewer animals, leaving a larger proportion of the feed for milk production. In this experiment there was only slightly less production from 4 cows fed liberally than from 8 cows fed ordinarily. The returns over feed costs were greater from the smaller number of animals fed liberally. No apparent ill effects followed this liberal feeding. However, there is a possibility that too heavy feeding may promote sterility and other bad results if carried over long periods of time. There is a belief among breeders that fat animals do not breed as well as animals carrying less flesh.—*Circular No. 13, Ohio Experiment Station.*

## Seek Mineral Nutrient Facts at Penn State

E. H. ROHRBECK, *Agricultural Editor*

THE intense metabolism of the milk-producing cow depends on the reactivity of the mineral nutrients of her food, says Director E. B. Forbes, of the Institute of Animal Nutrition of the Pennsylvania State College.

Important scientific and practical problems in this relation are being studied by Doctor Forbes and his associates in the most extensive mineral metabolism experiment ever undertaken.

Twelve Holstein-Friesian cows are the subjects of this research program, and their mineral metabolism will be followed by means of continuous balance experiments throughout an entire year's cycle of lactation and gestation.

All of these cows have calved since November 30th, and are now producing an average of over 53 pounds of milk per head per day.

Special stalls have been devised to permit of the accounting for the disposal of the nutrients of the rations, and complete balances are being made of the elements sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, phosphorus, chlorine, and nitrogen; and bomb determinations of the energy of the food and the milk are being made as a basis for the determination of the efficiency of the cow in transforming feed energy into milk energy.

This research involves personal attention during 24 hours of every day. It requires practically full time from seven of the scientific men of the Institute of Animal Nutrition, and seven other technical workers. In addition, counsel, assistance, and financial coöperation are being contributed by the Agricultural Experiment Station, especially through its department of Dairy Husbandry.

### How Long Should the Cow Be Dry?

BY DR. GEORGE H. CONN, FREEPORT, ILLINOIS

THERE is no other domestic animal that we know who is called upon to do such a great amount of work or to expend such large amounts of energy as the dairy cow. In secreting milk she requires more energy than a horse at hard work. During the last 4 months of the gestation period 80 per cent of the weight of the calf is developed. There are exceedingly heavy demands on the cow during the last couple months before she freshens.

Since a normal calf is the best stimulus for high and satisfactory milk production, experienced dairymen do everything they can to provide normal, satisfactory conditions for the cow before calving. Cows owned by such dairymen are usually given a very satisfactory rest or dry period and they are properly fed during this time in order that they may store up the ingredients that will be needed in their body for the production of large quantities of milk. Experienced dairymen know that it is not profitable for them to fail to allow their cows a good rest period, because it only decreases the production during the next lactation period.

The length of time the cow should be dry will depend upon some different factors such as the amount of

milk the cow gives, whether her offspring is valuable for breeding purposes and to some extent the feed and labor costs necessary to care for her. As a general thing it is never safe nor desirable to give the cow less than 6 weeks dry period, and if heavy production is to be expected, 8 weeks is preferred. Under ordinary conditions, most cows with 6 or 8 weeks dry period, during which they have been properly fed, are able to milk profitably and satisfactorily during the next lactation period. Extremely high producing cows are frequently given from 2 to 4 months' rest period. Cows that will produce from 20,000 to 30,000 pounds of milk need a long rest period such as this.

Dairymen who make it a practice to give their cows only 2 or 3 weeks dry period seldom secure from them the production that they are capable of giving. It is a very short-sighted practice to fail to give the milk cow sufficient rest or to let her remain dry long enough that she can build up her body so that she will produce the amount of milk she is capable of producing.

### Farr of Springfield Fame

FORREST G. FARR of Springfield State Hospital fame, is now identified with the organization that is selling "MANAMAR" which, according to its advertisements might be a combination of a stock food, a dairy feed or a "cure all."

The following statement appears in the News Reel, as they call their advertising letter, over the famous F. G. Farr's signature:

"R. L. Munson with capacity for 45,000 birds and his own mixing plant and mill at Arcadia, Calif., brooded 20,000 chicks in October and had so much trouble with toe and nail picking and cannibalism that he had to have a man go through the houses every half hour all day, and bought toe picking remedy in ten-pound cans instead of usual quarter pound size. He added MANAMAR to the same ration on January chix from same hatchery and fed the same ration but with MANAMAR added, and not one single case of toe picking or cannibalism among 20,000—better feathers, no leg weakness and a general improved condition." F. G. FARR, California.

### Sheffield Milk Prices

DAIRYMEN who are members of the Sheffield Producers Coöperative Association, Inc., will receive for the milk sold by them during January \$2.64 per hundred pounds for three per cent grade B milk in the 201-210 mile zone with the usual freight, grade and butterfat differentials.

This price is 8 cents per hundred pounds below the December, 1929, price but it is the smallest decrease between December and January prices in the last four years. To ascertain the price for milk sold on a 3.5 or 4 per cent butterfat basis add 4 cents for each one-tenth difference in the test. On the 3.5 butterfat basis this is equivalent to \$2.84 and on the 4 per cent basis it is \$3.04.

During 1929 the volume of milk produced by Sheffield dairymen showed an average increase of more than 5½ million pounds monthly over the production of 1928. The price received during 1929 averaged approximately 10 cents per hundred pounds more than the average 1928 price.



**CRUMB'S**Chain Hanging  
**STANCHIONS**Also Water Bowls  
Litter Carriers  
Feed Carriers  
Steel Stalls  
Steel PartitionsI can SAVE MONEY  
for you. Send for  
booklet.**WINTHROP W. DUNBAR**  
Box 443, FORESTVILLE, CONN.**LET ME SELL YOUR  
HOLSTEINS****J. Terrence Sheen,**

Live Stock

Auctioneer



South Montrose, Pennsylvania

Have a Graduate Auctioneer sell  
your sale**PEDIGREE WORK AND  
PUREBRED SALES**  
a Specialty**COL. WM. H. MARR,**  
CARLISLE, PA.Write or wire for dates. Bell Phone  
904 R-6**Old in Experience**

Young in Pep and Energy

For a quarter of a century I  
have been giving satisfaction sell-  
ing Holsteins.You can profit by my experience  
by securing me for your sale.

Write or wire for dates.

**GLENN R. MEAD**

East Aurora New York

**Colonel C. M. Hess****Holstein Auctioneer**677 N. Howard Street  
Akron, Ohio**PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS  
AND REPORTS**

February 19, 1930—Hershey, Pa. John Oneal, Jr. Dispersal. 30 head Purebred Holstein-Friesians. Tuberculin Tested.

February 21, 1930—Shippensburg, Pa. Henry W. Thrush. Twenty-five registered, 12 grade Holsteins. S. R. Miller & Sons, Mgrs.

February 24, 1930—Chambersburg, Pa. John B. Keller, S. R. Miller & Sons, Mgrs.

February 25, 1930—Chambersburg, Pa. L. W. Young. S. R. Miller & Sons, Mgrs.

February 26, 1930—Stevens, Lancaster County, Pa. F. S. Weinbold. Glenn R. Mead, Auctioneer.

March 1, 1930—Lawn, Pa. J. Sherk Stoner's Dispersal. Purebred and grade Holstein-Friesians.

March 1, 1930—Elizabethville, Pa. Milton E. Koppenheffer Herd Dispersal. Grades and Purebreds.

March 3, 1930—Emaus, Pa. R. D. No. 1. P. G. Lichtenwalner Herd Dispersal.

March 7, 1930—Rocky Ridge, Md. Harry Valentine. Twenty registered, 10 grade Holsteins. S. R. Miller & Sons, Mgrs.

March 10, 1930—Breinigsville, Pa. 36 head of Registered Holstein-Friesians. Harold R. Ziegler & J. R. Gehringer. S. R. Miller & Sons, Mgrs.

March 10, 1930—Chambersburg, Pa. R. D. 9. Fred Davison; 45 head of Registered Holstein-Friesians. S. R. Miller and Sons, sale managers.

March 15, 1930—Middleburg, Maryland. C. E. Sell and R. S. Feaser. Thirty-eight registered Holstein-Friesians, 8 grades. S. R. Miller and Sons, Mgrs.

March 17, 1930—Greencastle, Pa. R. D. 2; 55 head of Registered Holstein-Friesians. Ira C. Barr, S. R. Miller & Sons, Mgrs.

March 18, 1930—H. A. Beattie, R. 2, Shippensburg, Penna. S. R. Miller and Sons, sales managers.

March 18, 1930—Bellefonte, Pa. J. W. Blair Dispersal. 36 Polled Holstein-Friesians. S. R. Miller & Sons, Mgrs.

March 20, 1930—Belleville, Pa. R. H. King. S. R. Miller and Sons, Mgrs.

March 21, 1930—Andersonburg, Pa. Dispersal of W. C. Smith Herd.

March 21, 1930—Lancaster Junction, Pa. E. M. Mutzer. 35 head, grades and purebreds.

March 22, 1930—Cleona, Pa. Annual Sale, F. L. Heilman & Son.

March 25, 1930—Woodsboro, Md. H. H. Werking, Lone Pine Farm; 30 Registered Holstein-Friesians. S. R. Miller and Sons, sale managers.

March 26, 1930—Allenwood, Pa. Luther Schooley. Dispersal Sale. Thirty-five head registered Holstein-Friesians. R. Austin Backus, sales manager.

March 26, 1930—Gaithersburg, Md. John J. Burdette Sale. S. R. Miller & Sons, Mgrs.

March 27, 1930—Gallitzin, Pa. R. F. D. Joseph C. Weston. Glenn R. Mead, Auctioneer.

March 27, 1930—Boiling Springs, Pa. Ivo V. Otto and William High, 45 head.

April 9-10, 1930—Madison, Wis., Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale. J. R. Garver, manager.

May 15, 1930—Shippensburg, Pa. W. H. Allison and Son. Forty head. S. R. Miller and Sons, Mgrs.

June 5, 1930—Denver, Colorado, National Holstein Sale.

**O'NEAL HAS ATTRACTIVE ANIMALS**

Buyers attending the O'Neal Dispersal, which will be held on the farm near Hershey, Pennsylvania, February 19th, will have the opportunity of purchasing a number of very handsome animals, many of them of Canadian bloodlines.

One of the herd bulls, Lynn Sylvius Colanthus, was by Abbekerk Sylvius Lad 14th, son of the great Canadian show bull and show sire, Abbekerk Sylvius Lad. In 1927 this bull was undefeated in the show ring and was grand champion at ten of the greatest Canadian shows. He is not only a very showy animal, but also has transmitted his excellence to his descendants. He has a right to his type and conformation as his dam, Aaggie Sylvia, won first prize in her class at the 1921 National Dairy Show, was grand champion at the 1922 National Dairy Show, has ranked high in her class other years and her offspring have won a number of first prizes as "Produce of Dam."

A number of the cows have been bred to Pontiac Artis Hengerveld, a handsome three-year-old bull backed by big producing strains. His sire, Meadow Holm Pontiac Pet, is a son of Maple Crest Pontiac Hartog and is from Pet Concorde 2d, 1,011 lb. butter, 23,682 lb. milk in a year. His dam, Artis Hengerveld Ormsby, is a big producing granddaughter of the well-known sires Cornucopia Ormsby Lad and Arcady Pontiac Hengerveld Beets.

Pontiac, Walker, Hengerveld, Segis, and Colantha blood are combined in the females of the O'Neal herd. The cows are in good condition, some of them fresh and others due to freshen before very long. Nearly all of the animals are of producing age and Mr. O'Neal is confident that his offering will please prospective buyers.

**KELLER TO HOLD SALE**

Meadow Lane Farm is well known to Holstein-Friesian breeders living in Franklin County, Pennsylvania and near-by counties in both Pennsylvania and Maryland. It is the home of John B. Keller who has been interested in good cattle for many years.

On Monday, February 24th, at this farm there will be held a sale of thirty-five head of dairy cattle including registered and grade Holstein-Friesians and grade Guernseys. This herd has been enrolled in cow testing association work and the records of the cows will be given on Sale Day.

The herd is headed by Balsam Valdessa Veeman Pontiac whose dam is reported as making 36.64 lb. butter in a week. Many of his near relatives have made very large milk and butter records. For detailed information regarding the animals in this herd see the advertising columns or write John B. Keller, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

# REDUCTION SALE!

## 36 Registered Holstein-Friesians, 5 Grades

### MONDAY, MARCH 10th at 12 o'clock

21 Cows, 16 Registered, 5 Grades  
11 Registered Females from Calves to Bred  
Heifers. 6 Registered Bulls up to one year old.

**Senior Herdsire:****BERKS SIR COLANTHA**

A son of the celebrated sire KING TWEDE SPRING FARM (three of whose daughters made World Records for long-time production), and LADY THYRSA OF BERKS, butter 35.32 lb. in seven days, butter 1,027 lb., milk 18,699.2 lb. in 305 days as a three-year-old. Her dam, Lady Thyrsa Walker Segis, produced 40.28 lb. butter in a week, 1,161 lb. butter, 21,342 lb. milk in 335 days. Both mother and daughter are State Champions.

All the animals of milking age are bred to these two Herdsires. We will also offer 6 daughters and 2 bulls sired by a son of the noted CREATOR.

This is a fine lot of cattle—royally bred and good producers.

Herd is under State and Federal Supervision—sold with the usual 60-day re-test guarantee.

Will also sell one pair nine-year-old Mules, one pair six-year-old Horses weighing 1,400 lb., and a full line of Farm Machinery.

Sale at J. R. Gehringer's Farm, one mile east of Maxatawny, one mile west of Newtown, one mile north of William Penn Highway, turn off at Grimes' Farm.

S. R. MILLER &amp; SONS, Mgrs.

Send for Catalog.

**HAROLD R. ZIEGLER and J. R. GEHRINGER**  
Breinigsville, Lehigh County, Penna.

If you want heavy milkers that are sound and free from disease, write me your wants.

**W. A. EBERTS,**  
Lehigh, Penna.

FOR years I have translated and prepared Holstein-Friesian literature to be distributed in South American countries. I have also had much experience in corresponding with breeders in those countries who have purchased animals from the United States. I now offer my assistance and cooperation to breeders who desire to get in touch with the promising and profitable South American market.

**RALPH E. MORETON**  
102 MAIN ST., BRATTLEBORO, VT.

**PUREBRED AND HIGH  
GRADE HOLSTEINS**

I handle only the best. Would be glad to quote you prices.

**W. J. Few**  
West Chester, Pa.

**Special Trial Offer**

Regular price \$1.50 per year. Send 25c in stamps for special three months' trial offer.

**AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER**  
801 Exchange Ave. Chicago, Ill.

**WERTHEIMER COWS PRODUCE**

The Holstein-Friesian herd owned by Charles Wertheimer of Frederick, Maryland contains many daughters of the herd-sire, Rolo Pontiac Fayne. Therefore, it is interesting to learn that the Wertheimer herd of nineteen cows milking averaged 31.7 lb. butterfat, 865 lb. milk in the Frederick County Cow Testing Association during December, 1929.

Pet, one of the cows is credited with 1,643 lb. milk, 72.3 lb. butterfat which is the tenth highest fat production reported in the state of Maryland during the month. Bess, another member of the herd, has to her credit 61.3 lb. fat, 1,612 lb. milk.

Because he has so many daughters of this herdsire Mr. Wertheimer has indicated that he would sell Rolo Pontiac Fayne. He also has about a dozen sons of this bull ranging from baby calves to animals ready to head herds at the present time.

A number of herds in Maryland, Pennsylvania and near-by states are now headed by sons of Rolo Pontiac Fayne and their owners are greatly pleased with the results.

The Wertheimer herd is State and Federally Accredited and Mr. Wertheimer is always pleased to show his cattle to anyone who is interested.



# DISPERSAL SALE!

## REGISTERED POLLED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN HERD

*This kind of Young Stock Is Offered You:*

**TUESDAY, MAR. 18th**

**35 Head  
of  
Accredited  
Polled  
Holsteins**

**Rugged, Thrifty, Healthy  
and Hornless**

*This Herd Is Headed by the Two-Year-Old Bull*

### NAPOL SIR ONACO BEAUTY,

son of Dennington Origin Sir Beauty and Origin Napol Veeman Application. He is a strongly bred, Hornless Bull, is backed by good producers and his daughters are very promising.

**8 HEIFER CALVES. 4 BULL CALVES.**  
**7 HEIFERS, from 15 to 19 Months Old.**

**15 BIG PRODUCERS IN THE MILKING DAIRY: 7 MATURE COWS, 8 HEIFERS IN THEIR FIRST LACTATION PERIOD.**



LADY LYONS DAME AND LADY CHIRON SEGIS FAYNE

Notice the Type and apparent Constitution of these two Hornless Cows. Last year this Herd averaged 9,161 lb. Milk, 336.1 lb. Butterfat. Average profit per Cow \$149.52. Average Butterfat Test 3.66%.

*This Herd Is Accredited. It Is in its Second Year of Cow Testing Association Work and the Animals Will Be Sold on Their Merits.*

S. R. MILLER & SONS, Mgrs.

*For Further Information Address*

**J. W. BLAIR**

Bellefonte

R. D. 1

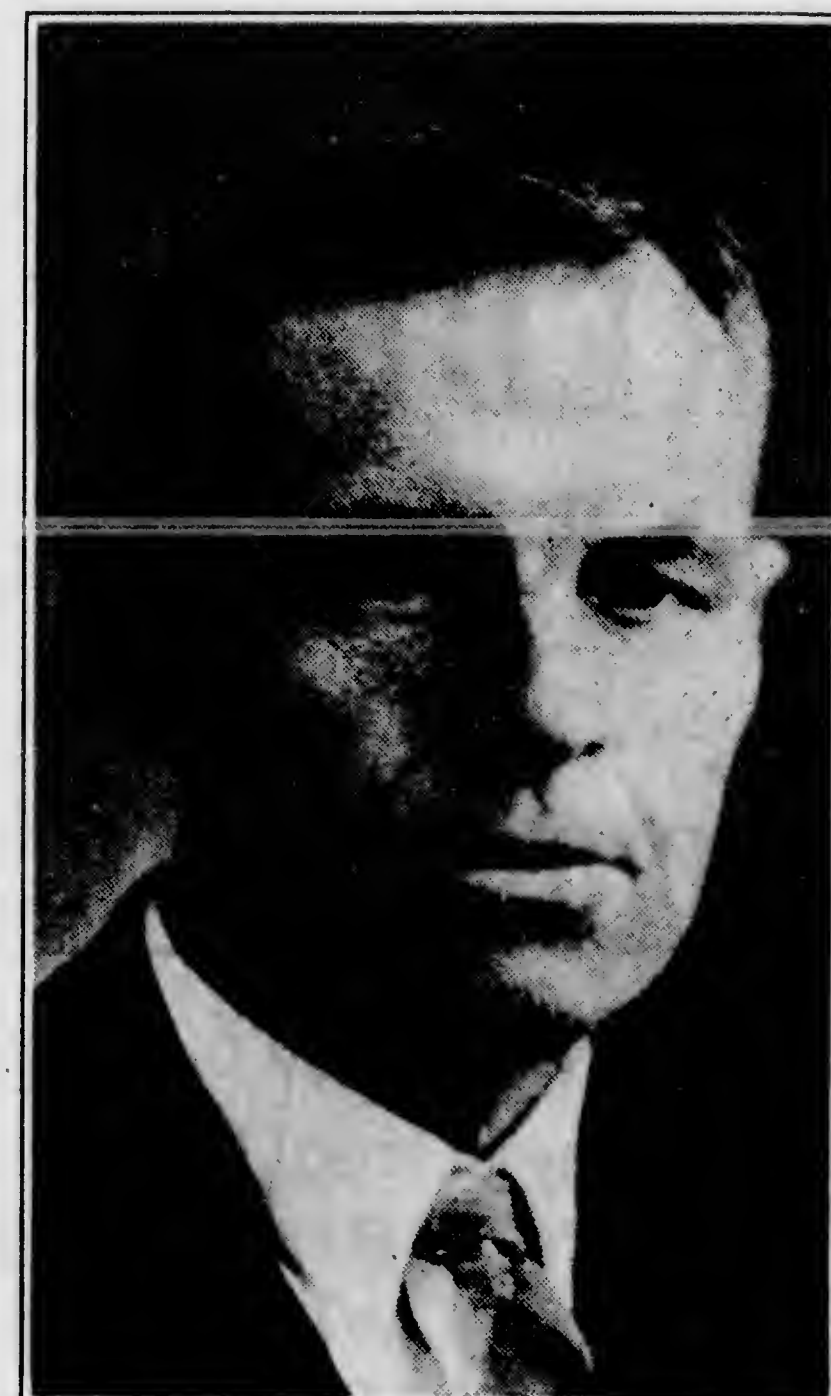
Pennsylvania

My farm is located on State Highway Route No. 550, in the Buffalo Run Valley, 6 miles north of State College, 7 miles west of Bellefonte, 24 miles east of Tyrone, Pa.

### READY FOR BUSINESS

During the Farm Products Show Week J. Terrence Sheen, of Montrose, Pennsylvania called at the office of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. Mr. Sheen announces that he has completed his course with the Reppert Auctioneering School and is now ready and looking for business.

Few auctioneers have ever started in the cattle selling business with the knowledge Mr. Sheen has of Holstein-Friesian pedigrees and livestock values. Terrence has been financially interested in the black and white breed for many years. Then he has had experience as sales manager



J. TERRENCE SHEEN

and for several years managed the Susquehanna County Holstein-Friesian Breeder's Sale where his duties were to solicit and help choose the entries, help arrange the catalog, attend to the details on sale day and act as "ring man" and "pedigree man." With such a training, added to the ownership of a voice that will carry to the very corners of any sale ring, Mr. Sheen should develop into a first class "Colonel."

### NICE MARYLAND AVERAGE

The purebred Holstein-Friesian herd owned by Harry Valentine of Rocky Ridge, Maryland made a very good showing in cow testing association work during the month of December, the ten milkers averaging 35.1 lb. butterfat, 1,032 lb. milk. One member of the herd is credited with 2,064 lb. milk, 66.1 lb. butterfat.

The report is interesting because it has already been announced by S. R. Miller and Sons that Mr. Valentine will sell his herd at public auction, March 7th. Of course the Millers will be the sale managers.

The first thing to learn about driving an automobile is how to stop. The same applies to making a speech.

### HILMER OWNS GOOD COW

Pauline Lottie Hengerveld owned by Fred Hilmer of Millville, Columbia County, Pennsylvania, is a good producer as well as a show cow. In the report of the Columbia County C. T. A. she is listed as producing 64.8 lb. fat in a month on twice-a-day milking.

Pauline Lottie Hengerveld, for two successive years was placed second in the Aged Cow Class at the Columbia County Fair held annually at Bloomsburg. One of her sons, Veeman Netherland Hengerveld, was in 1927 the first prize bull calf and the junior champion male. The next year Veeman Netherland Hengerveld was the first prize senior yearling bull and another son of "Lottie" was a prize winner in the bull calf class.

Mr. Hilmer sold Veeman Netherland Hengerveld to the Clarks Grove Dairy Farm at Shamokin, Pennsylvania. In 1929 he was exhibited at the two great fairs held at Lewisburg and Allentown where he won first prize in the class for two-year-old bulls.

It is evident that Lottie is not only a splendid individual and a big producer, but that she has also transmitted her individuality to her offspring.

### THE BUTTER SURPLUS

Because there is more butter in storage than there was a year ago it is claimed that there is a surplus of butter in this country. This fact is used to depress prices for all dairy products.

The figures show that the butter production of 1929 is less than 2 per cent above the production of the preceding year.

The so-called butter surplus is only enough to furnish the United States its supply for ten days if no more was produced.

If divided equally among the entire population of the country it would furnish every one with about a quarter of a pound.

It is said that the farmers, instead of using butter, use butter substitutes. We think this statement is considerably exaggerated. It is a fact, however, that many families living in villages use "oleo" instead of butter and in classifying the consumption the village population is included with residents on the farm.

In the first place "oleo" has no more food value than so much lard or coconut oil. It does not take the place of butter, and where there are children in the family it may cost more in doctor bills before you get through than the lower cost of the "oleo" will pay.

In the second place you actually don't save. The average farm family uses two pounds of butter per week. If you bought oleo you might get it for 30 to 40 cents less per week or \$15.00 to \$20.00 per year. If the amount of butterfat marketed is divided by the number of farms in the country, the resulting figures would give the average production which is only twelve pounds of butterfat per week and when the farmer loses 10c per pound on account of surplus it costs him \$1.20 per week or \$60.00 per year.

# Having Rented My Farm I Will Sell

**Monday, March 3d, at 1 O'clock**

*My Entire Dairy, consisting of:*

## 26 Head of Large, Milky Grade Cows

including a carload of Seasoned Wisconsin Cows from an Accredited Area.



Fresh or Close Springers, 6 with Calves by side.

These Cows are in good flesh, are large, handsome animals, capable of going into any dairy and paying a Handsome Profit for their Feed and Care. There is not a poor one in the bunch.



Here are Two Specimens of what I am offering You. If you buy one or a number like these you will be Proud to Show Them to Your Friends.

Remember they are Tuberculin Tested and RIGHT.

This being a Complete Dispersal I am selling All My Stock including:

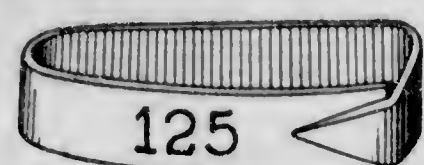
**8 SERVICE BULLS - 50 HOGS - 12 EWES**

At my Farm 1½ miles from Fontana, 3 miles from Annville, 5 miles from Lebanon, Pennsylvania, ¼ mile from the Colebrook Road.

**JOE KLEINFELTER**



## Breeders' Needs



### KETCHUM CLINCHER EAR TAGS

25 Tags	\$1.75	Numbered consecutively
50 "	2.50	and lettered.
100 "	4.00	Special prices on larger orders.

### CLINCHER PUNCHES

#### COPPER BULL RINGS

2 1/2 inch 30c. 3 inch 35c. Cannon Metal Bull Rings 3 1/2 inch in diameter \$1.35. Strong enough to hold any bull.

Bull Nose Punch \$1.45. Cuts the hole and guides the ring through.

Cattle Leaders, Sheep and Hog Tags, Poultry Leg Bands, Etc.

Postage Paid. Order through

Breeder & Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.  
or Ketchum Mfg. Co.  
Dept. L. Luzerne, New York

## WESTERNER ENJOYS EASTERN TRIP

No visitor to the Pennsylvania Farm Products Show during the week of January 20th was more interested in the exhibits than Justus A. Johnson, of Loomis, Nebraska, who was making his first trip to the East.

Mr. Johnson took advantage of his trip to visit a number of eastern Holstein-Friesian herds and look over the cattle as well as visiting points of interest in Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. He says that while he considers they have just as good dairy cows in his country as they do in the East that the Nebraska animals stay outdoors most of the time, consequently they do not have the short coats and sleek appearance of the eastern cattle.

During the past ten years dairying has made giant strides in the State of Nebraska but, except around Omaha, there are few establishments where dairying

and the growing of crops for the dairy are the only branches of farming practiced.

Mr. Johnson told us that the amount of creamery butter, ice cream, and American cheese annually manufactured in his state has practically doubled since 1920 and that the state ranks fourth in the Union for the production of creamery butter and second for the manufacture of powdered buttermilk. Dairying, in points of value, is Nebraska's third industry being exceeded only by the hog and beef cattle industries.

Dry summers have handicapped dairying in Harlan County during the last two or three years, yet more herds are being started right along. The production of these dairies is separated and shipped as cream to the great Farmers' Cooperative Dairy, at Orleans, Nebraska, which is, with its branch at Denver, Colorado, the largest cooperative creamery in the world.

About a year ago Mr. Johnson wrote to this paper telling how fast his herd was increasing because of the large number of heifer calves he was getting. The law of averages, however, is too strong for "Lady Luck" and during the last nine or ten months the calves dropped have nearly all been males.

The cows in this herd are large, vigorous animals and their cow testing association work on twice-a-day milking shows that they are persistent producers and very profitable. One of the young bulls Mr. Johnson is offering is a son of Kenmoor Johanna Ormsby Mercedes who produced during 1929, 14,886 lb. milk, 527.1 lb. butterfat, milking eleven months of the year.

The Harlan-Phelps C. T. A. year ends December 22d, so that it practically corresponds with the calendar year. During the years 1928-29 Kenmoor Johanna Ormsby Mercedes produced 28,772 lb. milk and 1,009.2 lb. butterfat. Kenmoor Johanna Ormsby Mercedes is the heaviest producing cow in the association.

### MEAD EXPECTS TO BE BUSY

Business promises to be real good this spring for Glenn Mead who is booking many sales, particularly in central and southern Pennsylvania and northern Maryland. The "Colonel" is a hard worker and his efforts to help his patrons are not confined to the time that he is actually wielding the hammer.

For more than twenty-five years Glenn Mead has been selling livestock. During the past ten years he has devoted most of his time to selling Holstein-Friesians. His energy in the sale ring and elsewhere shows that he well earns the title of "The Live Wire Auctioneer" his friends in New York State gave him many years ago.

If one was asked to make a list of men who "enjoyed" their work there are a lot of people who would be inclined to place the name of "Glenn Mead" toward the head of the list.

Bertie—"What's the bell around the cow's neck for?"

Charley—"Oh, that's what she rings, when she wants to tell the calf that dinner's ready."

## CHANGES IN DAIRYING

The growth of the whole milk business in the territory contiguous to New York City is shown by a comparison of census figures. In 1884, almost 3,000,000 pounds of butter were made on the farms of Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania. Today the amount is less than 300,000 pounds.

Instead of butter being manufactured, whole milk is sold for consumption in fluid form. There are more cows in this county now than there were forty years ago. In 1884 the number was 29,300; in 1924 the number was 32,400. The total milk production had increased almost fifty per cent or from less than 12,500,000 gallons to 18,739,600 gallons. Or to put it another way, the annual milk production per cow has increased from approximately 430 gallons to 580 gallons.

### MENTZER OWNS PRODUCERS

There are some good producing Holstein-Friesian cows in the herd owned by M. B. Mentzer of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. The Mentzer herd is enrolled in the South Franklin County Cow Testing Association. During the month of December the cow "Jane" was credited with 2,077 lb. milk, 61.5 lb. butterfat. In January of this year she produced 1,748 lb. milk, 54.7 lb. butterfat.

The ten-year-old cow "Lady" in December was credited with 1,637 lb. milk, 59.1 lb. butterfat and in January, 1930 Tester R. G. Miller, reports that she produced 1,696 lb. milk, 57.7 lb. butterfat.

A third member of the herd, going by the barn name of "Lehman," freshened on December 26, 1929, and during the month of January she produced 1,717 lb. milk and 78 lb. butterfat.

There are seventeen herds in the South Franklin County Association and during January they contained 293 cows of which 248 were milking. Of this number fourteen exceeded 50 lb. fat, forty-three produced over 40 lb. and twenty-five exceeded 1,200 lb. of milk during the month.

### AGAINST IMITATIONS

Oleomargarine mixed with butter and colored to imitate butter is being sold in Pennsylvania in violation of the State Law. Five dealers have been recently fined for these practices, both of which are illegal.

Agents of the State Bureau of Foods and Chemistry are making investigations throughout the State. Prompt action will be taken against all persons breaking the law.

It is also a violation of the law for oleomargarine demonstrators to make sales direct to the consumer. Owners and managers of stores in which such demonstrations are staged are being warned accordingly.

In Japan you can tell if a girl is single or married by looking at her hair. In America you can't even tell if it's a girl.—Judge.

## SHEETS OF DRY MILK

The manufacture of dry milk is growing in Denmark. "The Milk Industry," a trade publication printed in Copenhagen, says that milk is being manufactured and marketed in the form of "sheets," the thickness of which is slightly more than that of ordinary pulp paper and is almost twice as heavy. In several Danish hospitals the new product is being tried out in competition with liquid milk to ascertain its food value.

By the "roller" process dried milk comes from the machine in the form of irregular sheets which are ground to make milk powder. By the "spray" process the treated milk is sprayed into a hot chamber and falls in the form of powder.

Evidently the sheets of dry milk as made by the Danish process are more regular and tougher than those made by the American process as the Copenhagen paper intimates that milk may in that city be sold in the form of strips in the future.

### WATER REGULARLY WHEN SHIPPING

"The practice of withholding water from animals until they are so thirsty that they will drink heavily tends to upset the digestive system and is consequently harmful," says Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. This particularly applies to feeder cattle which are likely to be slow

in resuming normal feeding and so lose weight. If this is true it must also affect cows in milk and cut down the milk yield.

To withhold water for a considerable period or any other serious irregularity in feeding or watering invites shipping fever and similar troubles. When cattle are shipped it is advisable to carry water in the car and let them drink at moderate intervals. If this is impossible they should not be allowed to drink all they can hold when they are first unloaded.

### ALL IN ONE WORD

As the man and the maid strolled through the picture gallery, the woman stopped before one of the exhibits.

"Oh, how sweet!" she breathed. "I wonder what it means?" questioned the young fellow, as he eyed the pictured pair who clung together in an attitude of love and longing.

"Oh, Charlie, don't you see?" the girl chided tenderly. "He has just asked her to marry him and she has consented. It's lovely! What does the artist call the picture?"

The young man leaned nearer and eyed a label on the frame.

"I see!" he cried. "It's printed on this card here—'Sold!'"

Just to be different, the great horned owl, says one of our leading nature authorities, is especially fond of skunk meat.

## Certified Seed Potatoes



Northern Michigan Russets—Prince Edward Island  
Cobblers and Mountains—New York  
Russets and Rurals

High-yielding strains—Officially inspected and certified. Let us quote prices on your requirements of potatoes and other farm seeds.

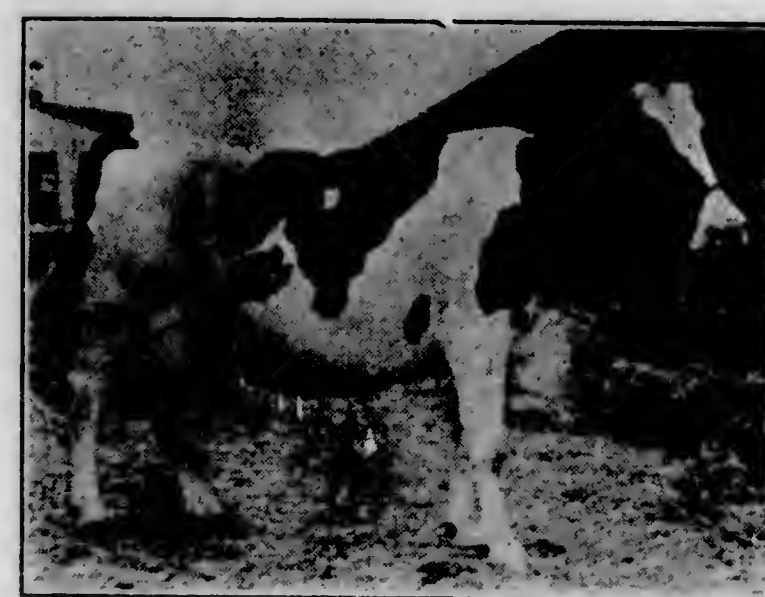
K. C. Livermore

Box H

Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

## DISPERSAL SALE

Monday, March 10 at 12 o'clock



### 35 Registered Holstein-Friesians

Herd sire: **Huntsdale King Doress Korndyke**. His sire is a son of the great cow **Doress Canary Rag Apple**, 36 lb. butter in seven days; average for three years over 1,000 lb. butter and 26,163 lb. milk.

His dam is from a 22-lb. three-year-old, she by a son of King of the Ormsbys.

Fourteen Cows, Six Bull Calves, the balance Heifers from 4 weeks to 18 months.

Twelve daughters, two sons of the former herd sire, **Huntsdale Quality Echo**. His dam, a 30-lb. cow with over 100 lb. milk a day. Next dam, a 27-lb. cow with 800 lb. butter in a year. His sire is from a 30-lb. four-year-old with over 102 lb. milk a day for seven days and by a son of King Quality.

One daughter, five granddaughters of a 27-lb. son of King of the Pontiacs 6th. My herd averages 3.7% butterfat at the Creamery.

Will also sell Five head of broken Horses, one Colt one year old, 35 Head of Black Poland China Hogs, 20 Hampshire Ewes and 1 Buck.

Farm two miles west of Marion, Pa., on the Five Forks Road.

Herd Accredited Three Years. Terms: Six months' note with approved security.

S. R. MILLER & SONS, Mgrs.

Send for Catalog.

**J. FRED DAVISON**

**R. D. 9**

**Chambersburg, Penna.**

## Twinbrook Herd Dispersal Sale

Owing to losing my barn, hay and grain by FIRE, I will sell at Public Auction

**Monday, March 3d,  
AT 1 O'CLOCK**



### 37 Registered Holstein-Friesians Bred for Production

18 Big Producing Dairy Cows, 6 Two-Year-Old Heifers, 6 Yearling Heifers, 6 Handsome Calves, 1 Herdsire. All the Young Stock and nearly all the Cows were raised on Twinbrook Farm.

Among the offerings you will find:

**MAPLESIDE MAUD PRINCESS**, 119,716 lb. milk in eight years, a yearly average of 14,964 lb.

**HARTOG ALCARTRA MECHTHILDE**, yearly average for the past five years nearly 400 lb. butterfat.

In 1929 the average production of this Herd was 9,705 lb. milk, 338.6 lb. fat in C. T. A. work. For the past three years the annual average was 9,068 lb. milk, 309 lb. butterfat.

The Herd is headed by **PEGGIE KORNDYKE FAYNE POSCH**, son of King Valdessa Payne and Mapleside Maud Princess. His full sister produced 392.5 lb. butterfat in ten months as a two-year-old.

We have aimed to combine Type, Production, and Profit Earning Ability. Herd Accredited. Retest Guaranteed.

**P. G. LICHTENWALNER, Emaus, Pa., Route 1**

Twinbrook Farm is 4 miles south of Allentown, one mile west of the Philadelphia-Allentown State Highway, and 1/2 mile north of the concrete road leading from this highway to Limeport.



# Complete Dispersal Sale!

## 53 Head Registered 53

### Holstein-Friesian Cattle

**MONDAY, MARCH 17th**

We have been Twenty Years building and developing this Herd and I am now offering you the results.



LADY WESTTOWN SEGIS 10,941 lb. milk in 231 days

For years we have weighed the milk our cows produce.

Records will be given Sale Day.

The Herdsire is the well-bred bull:

#### ORMSBY VEEMAN HENGVERVELD IDEAL

by King Ormsby Ideal from a 32 lb. daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld, her dam a 30 lb. daughter of Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis, and her dam a 29.88 lb. daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld. This bull is seven-eighths white and a good individual. His heifers are very promising.

FIVE OF HIS SONS, all of serviceable age and all built alike—their dams are great cows.

Mature Cows in this herd have produced from 10,000 lb. to well over 12,500 lb. milk in a year. Two-Year-Old Heifers in their first lactation period have exceeded 7,000 lb.

There are a number of Family Groups that should interest Constructive Breeders. Notice This Pair:



MOTHER AND DAUGHTER

LADY MAUD COLANTHA DE KOL AND CLOTHILDE MAUD COLANTHA DE KOL. The dam produced 12,103 lb. milk in a year. Her daughter 6,986 lb. as a two-year-old.

Will also sell: 100 Head of Duroc Swine, 35 Shropshire Ewes, 4 Horses and 2 Mules.

H. Zimmerman, Auctioneer. This Herd has been ACCREDITED Six Years. S. R. Miller & Sons, Mgrs. Send for Catalog. READY NOW.

**IRA C. BARR, Greencastle, Penna., R. D. 2**

This Farm is on the Marsh Road, 5 miles east of Greencastle, Pa., 7 miles north of Hagerstown, Md.

#### SOME FARM RELIEF

Corn stalks are now used in many ways, where a few years ago they were burned, plowed or they were used as feed only; and it was a hard job to haul corn fodder with a frame wagon.

In recent years some new discoveries have been made to utilize corn stalks.

At Danville, Illinois, is the Corn Stalk Products Company, where they make a very fine grade of paper out of corn stalks.

At Dubuque, Iowa, they are making good Wall Board out of corn stalks.

At Urbana, Illinois State University, they have now discovered that they can make Gas out of corn stalks, for light and cooking.

At Belleville, Illinois, is the Corn Shockmover Company, makers of a machine that will pick up a corn shock in two minutes, haul it home and reset, without handling the fodder by hand.

If the corn stalks are taken out of the field soon after the corn is ripe, the corn borer is destroyed. If this was the general practice throughout the country there would be little to fear from this pest.

#### GLASS STAYS IN A MILK BOTTLE

A New York State woman and her husband brought suit against a milk distributing company asking damages for injuries alleged to have been suffered by the wife as a result of drinking milk said to have contained two pieces of glass. The woman asked for \$10,000 and the husband claimed \$5,000. The case lasted for one and one-half days in the Hudson Circuit Court.

For the defense the son of the owner of the dairy disputed the woman's charge that the milk she poured into a glass contained two pieces of glass. Before the jury he made several tests by putting glass into a bottle of milk and then pouring the milk. He demonstrated that the pieces of glass stuck to the inside of the bottle and he was unable to remove the glass particles either by vigorous shaking or pounding the bottle.

The young man said it was a law of physics that the glass pieces would stick to the glass sides of the bottle and particularly so in the case of milk because of the fat contained in the milk.

The jury was out only ten minutes before returning with a verdict "No cause of action."

#### NORMAL PRICES

No doubt there are several things accountable for recent recessions in prices of livestock, but the fact that many consumers cannot buy freely at high prices is one of them. This side of the market is always an unknown factor until it becomes manifest in the course of business. Some authorities attempt to account for such changes by saying that prices are seeking a normal basis, but what is normal? We have never found anybody able to answer that question.—*Pennsylvania Farmer.*

#### NEWS OF THE BREAM HERD

Sir Akkrummer Barbara Ormsby, the well-bred bull heading the herd of John C. Bream of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, is developing into a splendid animal. He evidently inherits the type and conformation of his dam, Barbara of Mountain View. Barbara was one of the splendid daughters of Doetje Nellie Concordia, the grand champion show cow at the 1920 National Dairy Show where Nellie and two of her daughters, both full sisters to Barbara, were in the five cows that made up the First Prize Dairy Herd at this Show.

The Bream dairy are making a good showing in the Adams County C. T. A. One member of the herd is credited with 1,881 lb. milk, 56.4 lb. butterfat and another with 1,559 lb. milk, 51.4 lb. butterfat during the month of January. The



VOLISKA PAULINE LILITH

A Thirteen-Year-Old Producer. Owned by John C. Bream, Gettysburg, Pa.

members of the herd on which Mr. Bream places the most reliance have not yet freshened but when they do the Bream herd will probably have other members among the leading ten in the Association.

A group of four closely related animals in this herd attracts the attention of any visitor. These consist of the thirteen-year-old cow, Voliska Pauline Lilith, two of her daughters and a granddaughter. The milking daughter, Voliska Segis Lilith, produced in a year of cow testing association work 1,102.75 lb. butter, 24,467 lb. milk. Her yearling daughter is developing splendidly and bids fair to make as fine a cow as her dam.

#### OUR PEOPLE

The Census Bureau now estimates the population of the United States to be 121,951,856. This is not a count but an estimate based on births, deaths, immigrants to the country and emigrants from the country. The following table is given to show the relative effects of these four factors:

- One birth every 13 seconds.
- One death every 23 seconds.
- One immigrant every 90 seconds.
- One emigrant every 300 seconds.

Because of the excess of births over deaths the population increases 120 every hour, and because of the excess of immigration over emigration the increase is 28 per hour. The census of 1930 will give the population by actual count.—*Rural New-Yorker.*

# My Farm Being Sold, I Must Sell

**FEBRUARY 19, 1930**

## My Herd of 65 Good Dairy Cattle

INCLUDING

**33  
PUREBRED  
HOLSTEIN-  
FRIESIANS**



**32  
BIG  
PRODUCING  
GRADES**

ONE OF THE MANY GOOD ONES

The Purebreds are of Canadian Bloodlines. Among their ancestors are animals that have won Grand Champion Honors at the greatest Canadian Fairs.

*Nearly every member of the herd is of milking age.*



A REPRESENTATIVE GROUP

NOTE THE QUALITY AND EVIDENT DAIRY CAPACITY

These cows are PRODUCERS that will pay for themselves many times over in any good dairy.

**COWS and HEIFERS, Fresh and Springing BULLS CALVES**

From the standpoint of individuality, breed type and producing capacity the members of this herd are bound to please any critical judge.

Auctioneers: Bomberger and Hess.

Herd Tuberculin Tested.

**JOHN ONEAL, JR., Hershey, Pennsylvania**

*Farm is one mile south of Hershey on the road to Elizabethtown.*



## THE REASON WHY

*Why Do Full Brothers and Sisters Vary in Type?*

Answers to this and hundreds of similar questions You ask yourself can be found in the book

### THE BASIS OF BREEDING

Written by LEON F. WHITNEY, a farmer and livestock breeder who has gone deep into scientific reasonings and investigations and in this profusely illustrated 260-page book explains in plain language, Heredity, Production and Re-Production.

**PRICE, \$3 a Copy.**

Order Through The  
**HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN**  
Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

## Sales and Pedigree Work

Are you planning to sell your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

**S. R. MILLER**  
Chambersburg :: Pennsylvania

## FLETCHER'S FARMING

Is a \$1.00 a year farm and home Texas Monthly Journal, but to introduce it into new homes, we will give a Serial Story Club subscription for 25c. Send your quarter today and get all the numbers containing our current story, "The Settling of the Sage," a book-length story of the west.

Send without delay to

### HONDO, TEXAS

**SPECIAL:** Clip this, attach \$1.00 cash or money order, and send to us and we will send you our paper for a year and mail you postpaid one of our boxes of 100 envelopes and 200 note sheets printed to your order—a \$2.00 value for only \$1.00.

## SEEDS FOR SALE

Clover seed of high purity and germination. Medium and Mammoth Red Clover, \$12.50; Alsike, \$11.00; Yellow and White Sweet Clover, \$6.00; Common Alfalfa, \$15.00; Canadian Alfalfa (variegated), \$20.00; State Sealed Grimm Alfalfa, \$21.00; Blackfoot Grimm, \$23.00; Timothy, \$3.50; Manchu Soy Beans, \$2.25. All prices per bushel. Bags free, freight prepaid. Inoculator for beans, 50c per can, for alfalfa and clovers, 75c per can. Reference: Paulding National Bank.

**M. G. STOLLER, Paulding, Ohio**

## COMMONSENSE FEEDING METHODS



### HOW MUCH WILL A SILO PAY?

A. L. HAECKER

The use of the silo in the production of milk will save in round numbers, 35 cents per hundred. Knowing the number of hundred pounds of milk produced on the farm, the amount saved can, therefore be calculated by multiplying the number of hundred pounds by 35 cents. For example: Twelve cows producing 8,000 pounds per cow would be 96,000 pounds. At 35 cents per hundred, there would be a saving of \$336 per year.

From a test made in Pennsylvania where a large number of herds were used, it was found that a cow receiving silage would produce 150 gallons of milk more than where not receiving silage. Using a price of 19 cents per gallon, a cow receiving silage will earn \$28.50 more per year. Twelve cows would, therefore, earn \$342 per year.

Another formula worked out from a Minnesota cow testing association's figures, which is certainly a most practical demonstration, is as follows: where the cows received silage each produced 70 pounds more butter per year. This at 40 cents per pound would equal \$28 per cow. For 12 cows, the amount saved would be \$336 by using the silo.

From an Ohio test, the silo saved 10 cents on the cost of producing a pound of butter. A farmer keeping 12 cows that average 285 pounds of butter would save \$342 a year. It will be noted that the three formulas, all worked out in different states and under different conditions, with varying herds and variable prices, are quite uniform in the results.

On most farms there are a number of cattle that are not producing, such as dry cows, heifers, calves, bulls, steers, and even colts; mules and horses at rest. A silo properly used with balancing the silage ration with other farm-grown forage high in protein, will make a saving of 30% on the cost of the ration. Knowing about what it costs to feed such

cattle, one can figure a reduction of 30% and determine what the saving will be in feeding miscellaneous stock.

Experiments in sheep feeding as well as the wintering of ewes with silage have been worked out by a number of stations. By averaging a number of tests we have the formula that silage in the ration will save \$1 on the cost of producing a hundred pounds of mutton. This can be applied to the feeding out of lambs or the fattening of mutton sheep. Another formula to apply on wintering ewes is 30% saved on the cost of the ration. Knowing the expense of wintering ewes it will be easy to determine the saving by using a silo.

### COST AND WORTH OF SILAGE

Using conservative averages we can figure where all costs are considered, that corn or cane silage can be produced for \$5 per ton, and when fed to livestock is worth \$9 per ton. This gives us a formula of \$4 profit per ton on silage. With an 85-ton silo, which is about the average, the earning of the silo on this basis would equal \$340 per year.

It should be understood that in using the above formula all costs are considered, and, therefore, the formulas will give net results of saving. It should also be understood that the figures given are based on balanced rations and fed in the best approved manner. It should be kept in mind that conservative averages are given rather than exceptional cases; the aim being to use the average farm condition. Many stock keepers obtain much higher earnings for their silos. The silos may be larger, prices better, stock of higher grade, and local conditions of market favorable, so that \$1,000 or more could be easily earned from a silo.

### DOES FREEZING HURT SILAGE

At this season of the year part of the contents of the silo is sometimes frozen during cold snaps. The question often arises "does freezing hurt the food value of silage?"

Frozen silage when it is thawed out is eaten by cattle with apparently as much relish as silage that has not been frozen and there seems to be no difference in the milk flow. As silage that has been frozen spoils very quickly after thawing, it should be fed as soon as possible after the frost is out of it.

The chief disadvantages of frozen silage are that it is harder to handle, and because it is cold cows do not eat much of it until the frost is out of it.

In most cases little can be done to pre-

## COMPLETE DISPERSAL SALE

**MARCH 21, 1930**

### A Producing Herd of Purebred Holstein-Friesians

*Every Female Bred and Raised Here*



**Whiteye Marathon Koningen**

This cow and her dam have each produced 60 lb. milk daily on twice-a-day milking and general dairy care.

The bloodlines of this herd combine the Pietertje, Korndyke, Inka and Koningen strains, all noted for heavy persistent production.

The herdsire is **PRINCE CHANCELLOR COLANTHA**, a well-bred son of Dutchland Prince Colantha.

The creamery slips for 1928 show that the average amount of milk produced by members of this dairy and delivered to the shipping station was 9,000 lb. with an average test of 3.59% butterfat. Will give 1929 figures on sale day as well as the butterfat test and milk production of each member of the dairy.

Herd Tuberculin Tested and Clean.

Auctioneer: Colonel Glenn R. Mead

For any desired information address:

**W. C. SMITH**

Andersonburg

Perry County

Pennsylvania

vent silage freezing. Some dairymen in northern regions cover their silage in cold weather either with a blanket or a layer of straw or similar material. If the roof is tight and there are no openings through which the cold air can enter, the warmth of the cow stable and the natural warmth of the silage will prevent freezing. Some recommend keeping the silage around the walls about a foot lower than the center of the silo.

### STOCK FOODS AND DRUGS NOT "HEALTH-GIVING"

Claims that food or drug preparations are "health giving" are in disfavor at the present time and a vigorous fight is being made against such misleading advertising.

In December the courts rendered a judgment against the producers of a preparation called "Liquid Hog Health." Claims were made that oats treated with it would cure sick hogs and stimulate the growth of backward pigs and shoats. The prosecutors claimed that the preparation contained no ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

Many so-called tonics, regulators and conditioners carry claims to the effect that they are "health-restoring." A drug preparation which has value as a remedial agent for a certain disease is not entitled to bear on the label the word "health" in such a way as to imply that the preparation is good for any and all diseases.

Words other than "health" and "health-giving" to which the Federal Food and Drug Administration takes exception, when they are used in names to imply far-reaching curative powers, are: "vital," "life," "vigor," and "vim," in any form or spelling.

A similar campaign will probably be soon staged against extravagant claims made for products intended for human consumption including canned foods. The term "Health-Giving" is the most over-worked and most loosely applied expression in advertising.

### A COSTLY PEST

It is estimated that it costs in the neighborhood of \$50,000,000 a year for cattle owners, dairymen, feeders, butchers, and tanners to support the cattle grub, yet this pest can be destroyed. Squeezing out the grub is the common remedy but a number of others are recommended such as pyrethrum ointment, tobacco powder or nicotine dust, or the injection of benzol or carbon tetrachloride.

The proper name of the grub is the Ox Warble, and it is becoming a serious pest owing to the spread of a second species known as the northern, or European grub.

"Do you think they approved of my sermon?" asked the new preacher, hopeful that he had made a good impression. "Yes, I think so," replied his wife; "they were all nodding."

"Did you ever have water on the knee?"

"No, why?"

"Oh, you dirty, dirty thing."



# The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

## POULTRY



**PUREBRED BRONZE TURKEYS**—Toms, \$10.00; Hens, \$8.00; trios, \$25.00. Unrelated mates and well marked. M. G. STOLLER, Paulding, Ohio. Reference: Paulding National Bank.

**FERRIS BEST EGG LAYING STRAIN COCKRELLS** \$7.50 each. TWIN SPRING FARM, Penlynn, Pa.

**PUREBRED BRONZE TURKEYS, GUARANTEED.** MRS. FRANK BROWNING, Nampa, Idaho, Route 1.

**FOR SALE TURKEYS** Narragansetts; purebred, healthy \$8 and \$10. MISS PERNE SMITH, Horse Cave, Ky.

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, EXTRA LARGE** bone, beautiful bronzed, prices reasonable. C. W. GREEN, Reva, Va.

**BUFF COCHINS** \$4.00 PAIR. WHITE Silkies and Japanese Blacktails \$5.00 pair. TWIN SPRING FARM, Penlynn, Pa.

**PHEASANT EGGS**—All varieties. Also Buff Cochins—Silkie and Blacktail Japanese Bantam eggs. TWIN SPRING FARM, Penlynn, Pa.

**BABY CHICKS, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes and Leghorns, highest quality in the South.** DIXIE POULTRY COMPANY, R. 19, Orlando, Florida.

**FOR SALE**—Mammoth Bronze, Goldband strain, from prize winning stock. Toms \$10; hens \$5 each. MRS. JOHN GULLY, Lauderdale, Miss.

**FOR SALE**—Pure bred bourbon Red tom turkeys for breeders, large frame toms \$9. MRS. HENRY PURCHILL, Roxbury, New York, Del. Co., R. 1.

**PUREBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE VIGOROUS, HEALTHY TURKEY.** Toms, \$8.00; hens, \$6.00 and \$10.00. ADA PETRIE, Adams, N. Y., R. D. 2.

**PUREBRED HOLLYWOOD COCKERELS,** large and vigorous, from pen average 266, \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. RUSSELL L. PETERSON, Tidouete, Pa.

**THOROUGHbred** pedigreed stock Honsinger strain direct the world's best Bourbon Red Turkeys. Bigger and better than ever. SOPHIA PEET, Alto, Mich.

**PEDIGREE RED COCKERELS** from trap-nested, disease-free stock. Write for Prices. F. S. CHAPIN, Longmeadow, Mass. Member Mass. Assn. Cert. Breeders.

**UTILITY BRONZE TURKEY, BREEDERS.** Hundred Hens, Limited number toms. Related and non-related. Imported stock. GLENNAN & HEWITT, Importers, Woodbine, Maryland.

**TURKEYS**—Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland. Hens,

Toms. Unrelated pairs and trios. Order early. WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

**THOROUGHbred NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS,** Toms, \$15.00; hens, \$8.00. Send stamped addressed envelopes for inquiry. Satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. EARL R. BROWN, Chaumont, New York.

**WHITE PEKIN AND INDIAN RUNNER** ducklings. Bronze turkey poult and baby chicks. 14 standard breeds. Write for illustrated catalog. RIDGWAY DUCK HATCHERY, LaRue, Ohio.

**VERY CHOICE WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS** ready to lay. Barron or Tanager strain, \$1.50 in hundred lots; younger pullets, \$1.00 to \$1.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. ASSOCIATED POULTRY FARM, Hudson, Ill.

**CHICKS** 9 cents each and up. Leghorns, Reds Rocks, Minorcas. Culled flocks—also started chicks at 4-8 and 12 weeks old. Cockerels and pullets. Live delivery guaranteed. Our 20th year—Circular free. THE PENNA. HATCHERY, Box 42, Liverpool, Pa.

**QUALITY BABY CHICKS DELIVERED** weekly throughout the year, Leghorns, Barred, White and Buff Orpingtons, Anconas, Black and White Minorcas, Black Giants and Brahmas, from \$12 per hundred up. Shipped by prepaid parcel post, live delivery guaranteed. Also breeding stock and eggs. Catalog free. HARRY WOOD COBB, National Distributor of Baby Chicks and Breeding Stock, Gettysburg, Penna.



## LIVE STOCK

**GOOD FAMILY MILK GOATS FOR SALE.** BELGIAN YARDS, Kinderhook, N. Y.

"Farmer would take five Purebred Dairy cows on shares. RAYMOND WIRE, R. 1, Robesonia, Pa."

**SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS**—Sows, Boars, Pigs. A. M. KENNEL, R. 4, Honey Brook, Pa.

**LARGE BERKSHIRES.** Service Boars. Bred Gilts. Tried Sows. Fall pigs. Both Sex. DILTS & GERMAN, Roseville, Ohio.

**FEEDING LAMBS AND CALVES** bought on order. Fall delivery. Ranches for sale. Wire or write. W. C. McLAUGHLIN, Denton, Montana.

**FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN CALVES** from heavy rich milkers, Tuberculin tested, write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

**FOR SALE**—Holsteins and Guernseys. Several hundred head to select from. WHITEWATER STOCK FARM, A. M. HANSON, Prop., Whitewater, Wis.

**I am in the market for a few good Purebred Holstein-Friesian heifer calves.** Harvey C. Brown, 2009 Monument Ave., Richmond, Va.

**FOR SALE: HOLSTEIN BULL,** born December 13, 1929. Sire, Rolo Rag Apple King, grandson of Rolo Mercena De Kol, the world's champion cow, 51.93 lb. butter in 7 days. Calf's dam—Bess Piebe Korndyke, milking 70 lb. milk, 3.6 test. Dr. B. F. Myers, Chambersburg, Pa.

## ALFALFA HAY AND SEED

**FOR SALE: ALFALFA HAY AND ALFALFA meal.** ORA BALL, Lexington, Neb.

**BUY** genuine Grimm and Cossack Alfalfa Seed direct from SAM BOBER, Newell, So. Dakota, and save money.

**HAY—CLOVER, ALFALFA,** timothy and mixed car lots for sale. Delivered prices. MITCHELL HAY COMPANY, Lima, Ohio.

**HOME-GROWN CLOVER AND TIMOTHY.** Also other field seeds, crop of 1929. Write for prices. U. J. COVER, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

**DEALER IN EUROPEAN** Peat Moss, and Pacific Coast Alfalfa Hay and Meal. Also all kinds of Hay and Straw. Apply LOUIS E. PAGE, Boston, Mass.

**CLOVER,** Northern Grown Medium Red, Mammoth, Alsike, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Oats, Barley, Seed Corn. Write for prices delivered. HOLMES SEED COMPANY, Box 9, Canton, Ohio.

**HARDY ALFALFA SEED** 90% pure \$9.00. Sweet Clover 95% pure \$3.00. Red Clover \$10.00. Alsike \$10.00. All 60 lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. GEO. BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

**PURE CERTIFIED GRIMM AND COSSACK ALFALFA SEED** direct from the man who grows it. Hardest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. TRIANGLE RANCH, Cottonwood, S. D.

**FOR SALE—"SELECT DAIRY ALFALFA"**—Clover, Timothy and Clover Mixed. Delivered prices quoted. Prompt shipment. John Devlin Hay Co., 192 N. Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.



## DOGS

**FOR SALE**—English Bull pups. Pedigreed, \$10 each. ADRIAN GILLMAN, Waynesville, Ohio. Rt. 5.

## MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

**PURE HONEY** postpaid, 5 lb. \$1.10. THOS. P. ROSE, Shiloh, Va.

**HARDWOOD ASHES**—Nature's own fertilizer. GEORGE STEVENS, Peterborough, Ontario.

**RABBITS**—For real pedigreed Chinchilla Rabbits, write the PENNY GROVE RABBITRY, Houston, Del.

**RABBITS**—Flemish Giant bucks, 7 months, beauties, \$7.00 each. MINNIE E. WHITTIER, Mount Vernon, Maine.

**CEDAR POSTS,** three to six inch top. Seven feet long. Ten cents each. F. O. B. PAUL DELUDE, Cabot, Vermont.

**HONEY**—Delicious clover, 5-lb. pails, \$1.10 postpaid; 10, \$2.00. WHEELER AND TURVEY, Ionia, Ontario County, N. Y.

**SIEFERT ROLLERS**—Pairs \$9.50, trios, \$10.50. Nesting soon. Write promptly. CORA GAHMER, Rt. 1, Manilla, Ind.

**QUILT PATCHES**—Three pound roll, \$1. Postpaid. Money returned if not satisfactory. GRANT'S SUPPLY STORE, Warsaw, Illinois.

**GLADIOLUS BULBS** Standard, new and rare varieties. Write for descriptive price list. 4 SISTERS GLAD RANCH, Clarence, New York.

**FOR SALE**—Milk bottling machine—excellent condition. THE NEWTON MILK CO., Bauke Joutstra, Treas., Great Meadows, New Jersey.

**NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO**—Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.50; smoking, 5 pounds, \$1.00. Sample free for 10 names tobacco users. KENTUCKY FARMERS, West Paducah, Ky.

**QUALITY PEDIGREED CHINCHILLAS AND NEW ZEALAND WHITE RABBITS.** Kramer furnishes only highest quality stock. Literature free. KRAMER RABBITRY, Dakota, Illinois.

**QUALITY RABBITS**—Raise rabbits for us and make good profits. We purchase all young rabbits produced from our stock. Chinchillas. Flemish Giants, New Zealands and Belgian Hares. Bargain prices. Pullets, Chicks and Eggs of all breeds. Hatches weekly all year.

Illustrated circular and information free. HARRY WOOD COBB, National Distributor of Baby Chicks and Breeding Stock, Gettysburg, Penna.

**MR. HERDSMAN**—Will the man you are working for now raise your salary when he hears I am after you? If you are sure he will, address Farm Manager, HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

**CIGARS**—Buy your smokes direct from factory at factory prices. \$1.00 brings you our Sample Case containing 25 cigars. 4 different Brands. COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO., Dept. II., Dallastown, Pa.

**SEED POTATOES,** Russets, Green Mountains and World Wonder that averaged 300 Bu. per Acre. All raised from Certified Seed. Improved yellow Dent Seed Corn. Prices right. M. R. WITTERS & SON, R. 5, Lebanon, Pa.

**CHOICE FLORIDA ORANGES,** sweet, juicy, full-flavored; full standard bushel, \$1.95 with order, express charges collect; satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. HELEN THOMAS, Box 104, Thonotosassa, Florida.

## POSITION WANTED

"WANTED, a position by an experienced herdsman. Write DEPARTMENT R, HOLSTEIN BREEDER & DAIRYMAN."

**WANTED**—Position as Herdsman by man 20 yrs. old. Experienced, educated, free from habits. G. M. M., HOLSTEIN BREEDER & DAIRYMAN.

**WANTED**—A position as Dairyman, Herdsman, Farmer. By a married man. Educated, Experienced. A. B. C., c/o HOLSTEIN BREEDER & DAIRYMAN.

## HOLSTEINS RANK HIGH

Purebred Holstein-Friesians made a very good showing during January in the Adams County C. T. A. The leader was "Nige" owned by T. N. Cashman of York Springs, Pennsylvania and credited with 2,325 lb. milk, 79 lb. fat. Owing to her heavy production Nige was milked three times daily but is the only cow on the list of which this is said.

R. M. Spangler, Gettysburg, Pa., has

three cows in the leading ten. An unregistered cow is credited with 1,810 lb. milk, 68.7 lb. fat, Lady, a registered purebred, with 1,782 lb. milk, 62.3 lb. fat and Frances, another purebred, with 2,133 lb. milk 53.3 lb. fat. A grade Holstein-Friesian owned by H. E. Brown, Fairfield, Pa., has 61.7 lb. fat to her credit, a purebred owned by the Hoffman Orphanage of Littlestown, Pa., made 61.2 lb. butterfat and two purebred Holstein-Friesians owned by John C. Bream, Gettysburg, Pa., made 56.4 lb. and 51.4 lb. respectively, the first Bream cow producing 1,881 lb. and the other 1,559 lb. milk.

There were twenty-four herds containing 231 milking cows tested by Harold M. Herr, who reports that forty cows in the association exceeded 40 lb. fat and forty-four produced 1,200 lb. or more of milk.

"Our civilization rests at bottom on the wholesomeness, the attractiveness, and the completeness, as well as the prosperity of life in the country.

"The great rural interests are human interests and good crops or livestock are of little value to the farmer unless they open the door to a good kind of life on the farm."—Theodore Roosevelt.

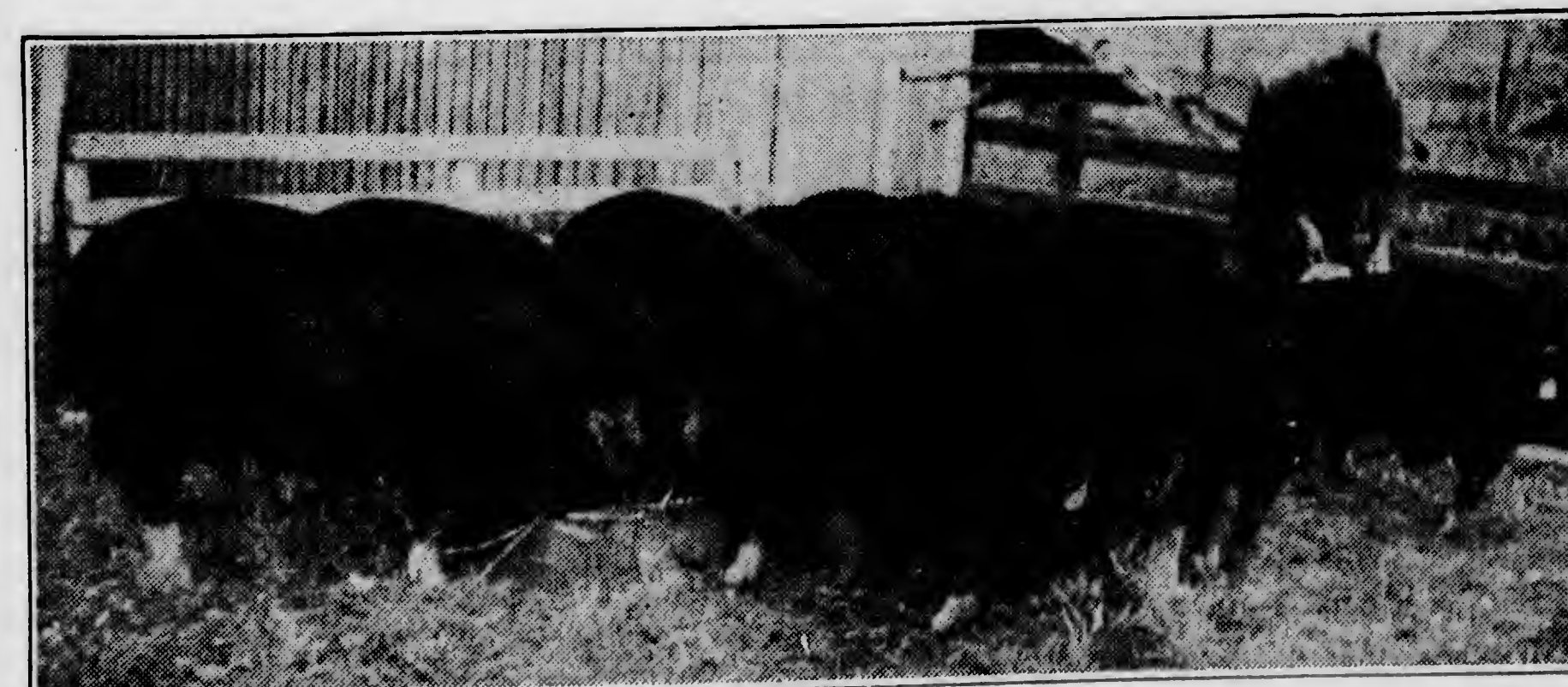
**Offer for Spring Planting—**  
**BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES**  
APPLE, PEACH, PEAR, PLUM and CHERRY TREES in large assortment. All of the new and standard commercial varieties. Grape Vines, Strawberry, Raspberry and Blackberry Plants, Shade Trees, Evergreens, Rhododendrons and Azalias; Beautiful Ever-blooming Roses in large assortment. Largest Growers of Fruit Trees for the commercial orchardists in the East. All varieties propagated from select orchard bearing trees. New Spring 1930 Catalog in colors now ready. It is free—write for it.

**BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES**  
Box E, Princess Anne, Md.

## A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



## This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

## A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big-Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers



## Head Your Herd with a Polled Bull

Insure Uniform Type, Great Dairy Capacity and Hornlessness



SEGIS NAPOL CORNUCOPIA  
Born October 15, 1928

His sire's three nearest dams were Great Cows, Big Producers of Rich Testing Milk.

His own dam, ERKDALE LADY PIETERTJE SEGIS, is a large, light-colored handsome cow that has produced 16,000 lb. milk in twelve months, dropping her calves less than a year apart. Her daughters are also big producers. Her son is in every way desirable and would be an honor to any man's herd.

The bull is in good condition, ready for service now and is both T. B. and Blood Tested.

Price, \$300

George E. Stevenson  
Scranton Pennsylvania

### ROLO'S DAUGHTERS PRODUCE

Daughters of Rolo Pontiac Fayne, the great bull that heads the Elmwood Dairy, are making a fine showing in the Frederick County Dairy Herd Improvement Association. Pet stands in second place with 72.3 lb. fat and 1,643 lb. milk. Bess stands fifth with 61.3 lb. fat and 1,612 lb. milk. Gran has to her credit 54.9 lb. fat, 1,407 lb. milk and Uniform produced 54.1 lb. fat, 1,503 lb. milk.

The Wertheimer herd is now composed largely of daughters of Rolo Pontiac Fayne. This great bull, himself a handsome individual, has sired a wonderful bunch of young producers. He had a right to as he was from the great Canadian champion Rolo Mercena De Kol and was sired by one of the best bred sons of King of the Pontiacs.

At the present time Mr. Wertheimer says he has exactly twelve young bulls for sale all sired by Rolo Pontiac Fayne. These range in age from ten days to a year old and their owner says "they are as good as you ever saw." A number of herds in Maryland, southern Pennsylvania and near-by states have been headed by bulls sired by Rolo Pontiac Fayne and these bulls have proved very satisfactory showing that Rolo transmits through both sons and daughters the many excellent qualities of his ancestors.

### NEWS FROM THE DOWNTON HERD

In another column Arthur W. Downton, breeder of hornless Holstein-Friesians, is advertising a September bull calf, Downton Sir Napol Mercedes Segis. The sire of this young bull is Sir Napol Cornucopia Origin who for nearly four years headed this good producing herd. He was a hornless bull and sired hornless calves and was the son of Mercedes Segis Pietertje Aaggie, a cow Mr. Downton says is the best he ever owned. She is one of three full sisters in the Downton herd which now contain thirty-five members of this family, all descended from Mercedes Pietertje Aaggie 2d through the female line.

The calf advertised is from Mollie Pietertje Napol Cornucopia, a handsome, light colored young cow and a persistent producer. She dropped her latest calf September 8, 1929, and the last week in January was giving 50 lb. daily on twice-a-day milking. As her name indicates, she is a Hornless Holstein-Friesian and

a daughter of Origin Sir Napol Cornucopia, the first hornless bull to head the Downton herd. Her dam, Mollie Pietertje Copia, during 1929 produced 14,000 lb. milk. Samples of her milk, tested at the local shipping station, shows that she averages 3.5% butterfat. She was sired by Plum Spring Farm Copia and her dam, Mollie Pietertje Segis Beets, is still a member of this big herd. Mr. Downton says she is a very persistent milker and has given 75 lb. in a day.

The Downton herd at present numbers right around seventy-five head. The volume of milk it produces is the largest for any herd shipping through the Starucca shipping station where the average test of the milk of the entire herd is 3.5% or higher.

During the past year Mr. Downton has shipped Hornless bull calves to Louisiana and Minnesota and in each case the purchasers have written that they were greatly pleased with the animals they received.

### DAIRY FARMING IN A DRY COUNTRY

At Ardmore, South Dakota, is a large farm operated under the authority of the Federal Department of Agriculture. It consists of sixteen hundred acres of which two hundred and forty acres are owned by the United States government, while the balance is leased. Here a number of experiments are conducted to find the best methods of farming adapted to a semiarid region, the idea being to assist farmers in Wyoming, South Dakota and northwestern Nebraska to find the crops best adapted to their area and to ascertain methods of stock and dairy raising that will be profitable.

There are a number of grasses native to this section of the country that are unfamiliar to eastern farmers, such as grama, buffalo and wheat grass. It takes about twenty acres of native grasses to furnish grazing for one cow during an entire summer. Last year a number of native grass fields were cut every thirty days and the yield placed in silos. This will be fed with different kinds of silage and hay. Last winter the station tried sweet clover silage but it was not satisfactory. The cows on the Government Farm do not care for western sweet clover and as soon as drouth comes they refuse to eat it.

The dairy ration that has given the most satisfaction at this farm is very

simple, being alfalfa, barley, oats, and oil meal. Of the dairy breeds tried Holstein-Friesians have proved the most satisfactory. In milk they stand way ahead and they have produced butterfat as economically as any of the breeds.

A number of experiments are being carried on. Bulls are raised until they are a year old and then lent to farmers who will keep records on the production of their cows and the production of their daughters when they come into milk.

The head of the Holstein-Friesian herd at Ardmore is Mapleside King Paul. This bull was born February 28, 1915 and so is now nearly fifteen years old. He was a son of Johanna Korndyke of Mapleside and his dam was Calamity Wayne Pauline 2d. This bull was used in the government owned herd at Huntley, Montana, before he was brought to Ardmore.

It is possible to compare the production records of seventeen daughters of this bull with the records made by their dams under similar conditions. The daughters of King Paul exceeded their dams by 9 1/2%.

Formerly the territory around Ardmore was almost a barren waste but during the past quarter of a century the land has been settled and a number of dairy herds established.

### ZENTZ HAS GOOD COWS

There are some good producers in the herd owned by George C. Zentz and Son of Thurmont, Maryland. This herd is enrolled in the Frederick County Dairy Herd Improvement Association and during December two members of this herd produced over 50 lb. of butterfat. Queen, a purebred, is credited with 58.1 lb. fat and 1,661 lb. milk, her average test being 3.5% while Ester, a grade, has to her credit 51.7 lb. fat.

### RAVENSWOOD

Not far from Factoryville, Pennsylvania is the home of Harry C. Reynolds, one of the leading lawyers in the City of Scranton. Mr. Reynolds and his family reside at Ravenswood, as the farm is called, and this word is also used as a prefix in naming purebred Holstein-Friesians raised at the Reynolds' establishment.

Perhaps Mr. Reynolds had two reasons for establishing his Holstein herd at Ravenswood. First, supply milk for his growing family, and second, to please his older brother who took a great deal of interest in the farm and in the cattle. This brother was born, raised and has always been on the farm.

"I'll bet if I was married I'd be boss and tell my wife where to head in," declared the bachelor.

"Yes," retorted the old married man, "and I suppose when you get to a railroad crossing you honk your horn to warn the oncoming express to get out of your way, don't you?"

## ABSOLUTE DISPERSAL SALE

March 1, 1930

of My Choice Dairy Herd

Consisting of Nearly 50 Head of Heavy Producing Holstein-Friesians



THE KIND WE LIKE

Handsome, Typy and Big Producers

Our Herd is enrolled in the Lebanon County C. T. A. The production records of the milkers will be given on sale day.

Choice Young Bulls

Bred Heifers

Growthy Heifers and Heifer Calves

The kind that will grow into MONEY for you.

Besides the Purebreds we will sell

18 BIG PRODUCING GRADE HOLSTEINS

Fresh or soon due to freshen.

This is a Tuberculin Tested Herd and any cow you get here will pay you a handsome profit for good feed and care.

The reason I am selling is because I am giving up the farm which I have occupied for the past seven years.



J. SHERK STONER

Lawn

Lebanon County

Penna.

Farm is located along the public highway leading from Lawn to Campbelltown, about 14 miles from Harrisburg.

## Nothing for Sale at This Time

Watch This Space for Further Offerings

OLD HOME FARM

Allamuchy

EUGENE B. BENNETT, Owner

New Jersey



AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY  
PENNA STATE COLLEGE 7-22-30  
STATE COLLEGE PA

"When Better Holsteins Are Raised—We'll Sell 'Em."

## HEILMAN'S Eighth Annual Spring Sale

Saturday, March 22d at 12 o'clock

### FIFTY

## Purebred Holstein-Friesians

FORTY Cows in Milk, Heavy Producers and Choice Individuals. Bred to Bulls of remarkable Quality and Breeding—due to freshen not later than November.

TEN Heifer and Bull Calves—Four, Five and Six Months old. See their Dams in the Sale.

The Sale will be held at Spring Dale Dairy Farm where the herd of nineteen cows stabled there has been enrolled in Cow Testing Association Work. In the month of January the nineteen milkers at this Farm produced 29,663 lb. milk, 944 lb. butterfat. Four cows each produced over 60 lb. of milk a day for the month. Two cows each produced over 2,000 lb., nine each produced over 1,500 lb., seventeen each produced over 1,200 lb. and Every member of the herd exceeded 1,000 lb.

Anyone belonging to a C. T. A. can take these cows right home and continue their records in their own Association.

We will not sell a cow unless she has been tested out and has proved to be a profit maker. No others will be offered. We have no use for "Boarders."

*These two splendid Herdsires will interest you:*

Victor Hengerveld Hartje Pontiac

His dam produced 101 lb. milk in a day, 30.17 lb. butter, 695.7 lb. milk in a week and her dam produced 30.39 lb. butter with a daily milk average of 93½ lb.

Butter Boy Beets Johanna 6th

His dam produced 32.69 lb. butter in seven days, averaging 90 lb. milk daily. Her dam averaged 94 lb. milk a day and her dam averaged 99 lb.—the average for the three is 94.4 lb.

Calves sired by such Bulls are bound to be Valuable.

Herd Accredited Four Years.  
Lunch Provided Free.

Will also sell Fifty Head Purebred Chester White and Poland China Hogs.

**F. L. HEILMAN & SON, Spring Dale Dairy Farm**  
Cleona, Pennsylvania



FRANK L. HEILMAN



# The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. IX

HARRISBURG, PA., FEBRUARY 22, 1930

No. 4

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c. Per Year



KEYSTONE BEAUTY PLUM JOHANNA

A naturally polled Holstein-Friesian developed by Mr. George E. Stevenson. This is one of the foundation cows of Mr. Stevenson's Polland Holstein-Friesian herd. Her record has never been equalled by any other four-year-old cow where the milk was weighed and tested at each milking.

Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairymen Everywhere



Entered as second-class matter, April 8, 1922, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879



**GETTYSBURG HERD**

HOME OF THE  
VOLISKA FAMILY  
INCLUDING THE NOTED PRODUCER

**VOLISKA SEGIS LILITH**

C. T. A. Record 24,467 lb. milk, 1,103.75 lb. butter in a year.

HERD HEADED BY

**Sir Akkrummer Barbara Ormsby**,  
son of the noted show cow Barbara of Mountain View, whose dam, Doetje Nellie Concordia, was Grand Champion Female at the 1920 National Dairy Show.

Have a good Young Bull now Ready for Service.

**JOHN C. BREAM,**

GETTYSBURG, PENNA.

R. D. 4

*This Herd Is Accredited*

**We Believe That Families,  
Not Individuals, Determine the  
Characteristics That Transmit**



We call your attention to our Herd composed of daughters and granddaughters of the following Holstein-Friesian History Makers:

**KING HENGERVELD HARTJE**  
**COLONEL JOH LYONS**  
**KING VALDESSA PONTIAC**  
**DUTCHLAND KONIGEN CREAMELLE KING**  
**KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE**  
**GRAND CHAMPION SEGIS 2D**

Our Herdsire is a son of **King Sweet** (Gold Medal Sire) from a nearly 21,000 lb. milk daughter of the famous show cow, Frindaella Elkindale Ormsby, 1,031 lb. butter in a year.

A GOOD PLACE TO BUY YOUR NEXT HERDSIRE  
We have some Good Young Bulls ready for service NOW.

Prices Reasonable.

Herd Accredited.

**GEORGE M. DIBBLE & SON**

STARRUCCA, Wayne Co., PENNA.

**Bound to Sire Producers**

A SON OF OUR GREAT COW

**Kenmoor Johanna Ormsby Mercedes**

C. T. A. record 14,886 lb. milk, 527.1 lb. BUTTERFAT in a year, 28,772 lb. milk, 1,009.2 lb. BUTTERFAT in Two Successive Years in her everyday work and twice-a-day milking.

This young bull was sired by

**PABST GLADIOLE KING**

whose daughters are splendid producers and superb individuals. He was by CREATOR from a good granddaughter of King Pontiac Champion.

The young bull was born March 17, 1929. He is marked like his dam and will make a first-class herdsire.

Priced Right.

Herd Accredited.

**JUSTUS A. JOHNSON**

Loomis

Nebraska

**Bull Calf from Prize-Winning Stock**

Born September 8, 1929

He was sired by

**DE KOL TEHEE JOE**

First Prize Two-year-old Bull, Senior and Grand Champion at the 1929 Schuylkill County Fair.

His dam, **DE KOL ONA FAYNE WAYNE** was the First Prize Two-year-old at the same Fair. She is a light-colored, straight-backed young cow with a splendid udder and is a real producer.

If you want a bull that is bound to sire good individuals and big producers write:

**JOHN F. DIETZ**

Schuylkill Haven, Penna.

*This Herd Is Accredited.*

# **The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman**

VOL. IX

HARRISBURG, PA., FEBRUARY 22, 1930

No. 4

**The Mineral Needs of Dairy Cattle**

BY DR. GEORGE H. CONN

**SOME CALCIUM RICH FEEDS**

**C**LOVER and alfalfa hay, also cottonseed and linseed oil meal are all satisfactory sources of calcium. One pound of alfalfa hay contains as much calcium as 80 lb. of corn. One pound of skim milk contains as much calcium as 88 lb. of corn. One pound of oil meal contains as much calcium as 40 lb. of corn. One pound of cottonseed meal contains as much calcium as 29 lb. of corn. From these statements, it is evident that the calcium content of the ration is very apt to be deficient if careful attention is not given to the selection of feeds.

As a general statement, it is safe to say that cereal grains and seeds are practically always deficient in calcium or lime. Therefore, it is practically impossible to manufacture a complete and satisfactory ration from these materials. With dairy cows, it is always necessary to add high grade roughages in the form of alfalfa or clover hay to supply the deficiency of calcium or lime existing in the seeds or grains. This deficiency in the grain feed of cattle becomes of greater importance each year due to the fact that a greater volume of milling by-products are used for feeding cattle, none of which contain as great quantities of minerals as the original grains from which they were made contain.

Roughages such as alfalfa and clover hay, and the protein concentrates such as oilmeal and cottonseed meal are very rich in minerals. Therefore, these materials are very desirable feeds for dairy cattle.

**A SATISFACTORY MINERAL FEED**

In the manufacture of a satisfactory mineral feed for cattle, it is necessary to take into account a large number of factors and to produce a mineral mixture that will supply a wide field of usefulness. There are such a great number of livestock conditions and diseases which are directly the result of a mineral deficiency, or are in some way indirectly the result of a deficiency of minerals in the ration, that a haphazard combination of different mineral ingredients is not likely to often give satisfaction to the user. In developing the formula for a satisfactory mineral feed, it is necessary to take into account the mineral content of the various common feed stuffs; also the mineral content of the animal's body which is to be supplied with the mineral feed, as well as the mineral content of the various ingredients to be used in the mixture. Therefore, it becomes quite a complicated matter to develop a satisfactory formula and one that cannot be intelligently left to one who has

not had considerable training and experience in such matters. The addition of one ingredient in too large amounts or the addition of an ingredient which contains an impurity that is dangerous will often produce unsatisfactory results when supplied to the herd.

It is evident that nature is the best authority that we have, from which we can determine the desirable minerals and the correct amount, that are likely to be needed by the animal. Therefore, it is necessary for us to study and to give due attention to the mineral content of the various body fluids and the various body tissues, as well as the mineral composition of the various feeds consumed by the animal. Mineral mixtures developed upon any other basis than this are not likely to give the satisfaction that should be expected of them.

**SOME COMMON DEFICIENCY DISEASES**

Probably the most noticeable deficiency disease affecting dairy cattle is that of goiter or big neck that often affects the newly born calves in many herds throughout the United States. In some sections, fully 90% of the newly born calves show this condition unless their mothers have been supplied with iodine in some form before their birth. The use of iodine with cows in such districts as this is the most positive, visible demonstration of the value of minerals that is in existence today. Cattle owners who use iodine in their cattle herds to prevent this disease are shown very definitely the value and the importance of feeding minerals in the nutrition of cattle.

In older cattle, especially in milk cows, one of the most common diseases is often spoken of as stiffness. This occurs usually in the later winter or early spring. In some localities, this disease may be spoken of as stiff disease or stiff sickness. Owners who have not experienced it in their herd frequently speak of it as rheumatism. This disease does not often occur in many animals in the herd at the same time. Therefore, most owners who have not had any previous experience with it consider it due to an injury often the result of slipping in some manner. As a general thing, the condition gradually becomes worse and the milk production falls off rapidly. The cow, however, retains a good appetite.

**HOW THE COW ACTS**

The first thing that is noticed is a stiff, straggling gait and a difficulty in walking which is followed by lameness. The lameness is practically always in the rear quarters. The animal eats very heartily, but the milk



production is greatly reduced. The animal usually has a rough coat of hair and is hide bound.

The difficulty in walking and lameness gradually increases. The cow has difficulty in getting upon her feet. After a time, she may require help in getting up but will be able to stand after getting upon her feet. At this stage of the disease, the joints may show enlargement. The cow will remain lying most of the time. This condition usually becomes worse until the animal is no longer able to get upon her feet. Death may result in several days or not until several weeks.

TO BE CONTINUED IN NEXT ISSUE.

## Cold Cream and Cow Cream

"Ole" Does a Little Figuring

WHEN Ole Hanson, manager of the world's largest cooperative creamery at Orleans, Nebraska, gets to studying statistics, some one usually suffers. This time it is the women. Ole has obtained figures showing that the annual purchase of cold cream, toilet soap, lip stick and other paraphernalia intended to beautify my lady's complexion, amount to the staggering total of \$1,950,000,000, or about \$38 for each woman in the United States.

Being dairy-minded, and noting that one of the cosmetics is cold cream, Ole immediately compares the amount of these purchases with the average sum spent by each person for butter. The average butter consumption is 18 pounds, or less than \$9, compared to the \$38 spent by every woman for cosmetics.

Says Ole: "I find that the dear lady of this country, the lady gifted by nature with more natural beauty than any lady of any other country on the face of the globe, was greasing and dolling herself up on the outside, last year, to the tune of \$38 worth of chalk, starch, clay, grease and animal oil for fools and men to gaze at, sniff at and lick off, willingly, of course, and generally eagerly. This same dear feminine uses only \$9 worth



OLE HANSON  
Manager of "The Largest Coöperative Creamery in the World," Orleans, Nebr.

of nature's own beautifier, the Good Old Cow Butter, to grease her insides with."

Ole concludes that the cosmetic manufacturers have been smarter than the creamery men through the use of good advertising, and that the sale of butter could be increased tremendously if its merits as a food were properly set forth.

There is something to this. The appeal of butter as health and body building food and as a product of a home industry is a story that needs better telling.—*Nebraska Farmer.*

## Good Prices at Oneal Sale

THE first cattle sale of the season held in southern Pennsylvania was the John Oneal Dispersal Sale held near Hershey, February 19th. Satisfactory prices were realized. The twenty purebred animals of milking age averaged \$206.45, the top price being \$290 which Harvey Bashore of Hershey, paid for Colantha Veeman Ormsby, a good looking three-year-old granddaughter of the Canadian sire, Sir Hartog Abbekerk. Her three-months-old heifer calf brought \$62.00, so that \$352.00 was realized for the cow and calf.

The first cow in the ring, Bell Hartog Abbekerk, another granddaughter of Sir Hartog Abbekerk but by a different son, went for \$287.50 to John Kolbach of Hamburg, Pa. Mr. Kolbach took six good young cows which will be a valuable addition to the good producing herd he already owns.

The herd was young, half of them being three- and four-year-old heifers and only four of the cows had attained the age of five years. There were three yearling heifers, two sold for \$157.00 each and the other for \$150.00, an average for the three of practically \$155.00.

S. Boyd Davis of Salem, New Jersey, took both the herdsires and added materially to the success of the sale by bidding on a number of females, although he only secured two purebreds but he did take fourteen grades of milking age.

There were eight young calves but they were sold as "half numbers" which, of course, brings down the average. The total for the thirty-three purebreds was \$5,264.50, an average of \$159.39. Had the young calves been included with their dams the average would have been \$196.50 for twenty-five head.

Mr. Oneal was favored with good weather which brought out a tremendous crowd. Farm implements, hogs and horses, as well as a bunch of good producing grades brought the total of the sale to around \$12,500. The auctioneers were Hess and Bomberger and the pedigree man was Paul Lytle of Middletown, Pennsylvania.

The buyers of purebreds include: S. Boyd Davis, Salem, New Jersey; Harvey Bashore, Hershey; John Kolbach, Hamburg; C. M. Yingst, Lebanon; Levi M. Stoltzfus, Elverson; Bruce Fleming, Dillsburg; Cal Shaffer, Elizabethville; John Moyer, Hershey; Landis Tice, Hummelstown; W. W. Allendar, Duncannon; and J. C. Hess, Hershey, all of Pennsylvania.

HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN,  
Harrisburg, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: Enclosed find check to pay for my sale advertising. I consider that I had one of the most successful sales that has ever been held in our community. Your advertisement did the trick.

On account of the milk market, I was afraid my cows would not bring what they were worth. To add to my discouragement a neighboring "Cow Jockey," who has the reputation of being a booster for the Old Association, came around a few days before the sale and told me what a mistake I was making by keeping my cattle registered in the New Association. I read in your paper that the Old Association were sending men around to do this sort of thing and, sure enough here he was, and I felt like telling him to go home and mind his own business, but I didn't. On the day of the sale he came back again and my brother said that he was knocking the New Association, but the cattle were selling at such good prices that he sneaked away and I didn't see any more of him.

I agreed to register and transfer all animals in the New Association free of charge, and I agreed to sign papers if any of the buyers wanted to have cattle transferred through the Old Association at their own expense by paying the high fees, but not one buyer asked to have his animals transferred through the Old Association. I saved a dollar a head on the transfer charges, or nearly two-thirds the price of getting out my sale catalog, as the result of having my animals registered in the New Association.

I am now out of the farm business and the cattle business but if I ever get back, remember, I will be for the New Association and the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

Yours truly,

JOHN ONEAL.

Butter occupies a unique position among the food fats because of its richness in Vitamin A.

A surplus of Vitamin A in the body is not simply a reserve asset to be used at some future time but also actively increases the vigor and the ability of the body to resist disease.—*Dr. H. C. Sherman, Professor Food Chemistry, Columbia University.*

"No man is good enough to govern another man, without that other's consent," said Lincoln.

## Complete Dispersal

Tuesday, March 18th, at 11 A. M.

21 Purebred Holstein-Friesians  
15 High-Grade Cows & Heifers

The Purebreds Include: Daughters and Granddaughters of

Finderne Pontiac Valdessa,

he by King Valdessa from a daughter of that Good Sire—Gordon Glen Pontiac.



Three Daughters of Altadale Duke, a High-Class Sire of Superior Breeding.

Daughters of Flanders King Pontiac Pietje Producers and Profit Makers.

THE TWO-YEAR-OLD HERDSIRE  
COUNT PIEBE DEWDROP

His sire is from a 1,273 lb. year-record cow with 28,488 lb. milk, his dam a granddaughter of the 32,563 lb. cow Kolrain Finderne Bess.

Will also sell 10 Head Horses and Mules. These include: Pair of Dapple Gray Horses, 5 and 6 years old, weighing 3,500 lbs. 3 Pairs of Good Big Mare Mules from 5 to 8 years old, weighing 2,400 to 2,800 lb. to the Pair. Pair of 3-and 4-year-old Colts, broke double.

Power Farming Equipment: Cletrac Tractor 12-20, Case Thresher, 22 and 36 fully equipped, Blizzard 500 Ensilage Cutter, International Baler, Complete line Farming Implements. All are practically Good as New.

IRWIN K. RUDY, LAWN, Lebanon Co., Pa.

Farm is located along the Public Highway leading from Campbelltown to Lawn about 14 miles from Harrisburg.

## Complete Herd Dispersal

MARCH 1, 1930

Grade and Purebred Holstein-Friesians  
HERD HEADED BY



PRINCE KALAMO TIDY No. 1742 H. B.

A choice bull backed by long lines of show animals and big producers.

COWS HEIFERS

HEIFER AND BULL CALVES

Well Grown Thrifty T. B. Tested

The C. T. A. records of the milkers will be given on sale day. If you want stock that will make money for you COME TO THIS SALE.

MILTON E. KOPPENHEFFER

ELIZABETHVILLE, PA., R. D. 1



## Saving Milk in Calf Feeding

**S**PEAKING to the Dairymen at the Pennsylvania Farm Products Show, C. B. Bender, Associate Professor of Dairying at the New Jersey College of Agriculture told of a dry-fed calf meal that had given splendid results in districts where whole milk is sold. The method of feeding is aimed to help the dairymen raise animals to replenish their dairy with a minimum of labor and expense and at the same time lessen the amount of digestive disturbances among the calves, the big trouble experienced when raising calves without milk feeding.

The work was started at the station more than eight years ago. More than one hundred dairy females have been raised at the college farm on dry-fed grain combinations and a number of the animals are now in milk and have dropped calves of their own.

Several hundred dairymen in New Jersey are now raising calves according to this method and report very satisfactory results.

### THE RATION

This dry-fed ration consists of the following:

- 100 pounds yellow corn meal
- 150 pounds ground oats
- 50 pounds wheat bran
- 50 pounds linseed oil meal
- 50 pounds soluble blood flour
- 4 pounds finely pulverized steamed bone meal
- 4 pounds finely pulverized limestone
- 4 pounds salt

## Herd Dispersal Sale

**Thirty-five  
Grade and Purebred Holsteins**

**FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1930**

**Twenty-six Cows in Milk**



Real Producers—Many Fresh or Springing  
8 Growthy Heifers; several daughters of  
DUTCH ORMSBY FAYNE LYONS.

1 Two-Year-Old Bull.

This is a Big-Producing, Working Dairy  
Herd, is Healthy and on the Accredited  
List. You will be pleased with anything  
you buy at this Sale.

**E. M. MUTZER**

Manheim, R. D. 1, Lancaster County, Penna.

Sale held on the George Moore Farm, two miles southwest of  
East Petersburg, close to Lancaster Junction and Mechanicsville.

### THE FEEDING METHOD

The calves are allowed to suckle their dams until they are forty-eight hours old. They are then hand fed a maximum of six pounds of milk a day. Three feedings a day are recommended for the first ten days, after which the milk can be given in two feedings until the calves are thirty days old. When the animals are one week old a little of the mixture should be put into their feed box and some rubbed on their muzzles after each milk feeding. This will accustom them to the ration and they will soon be eating it. If the whole milk is increased they will not take readily to the mixture. Good alfalfa, clover, or mixed hay should also be put before them when they are a week old.

When the calves are three weeks old, the milk should be reduced by diluting with water, so that at the end of thirty days the calves will be subsisting on the dry-fed mixture, legume hay, and fresh water.

At thirty days they should be eating approximately one pound of the dry-fed mixture daily. Enough of the mixture can be put in front of the calf in the morning to take care of it for twenty-four hours. Give enough hay also for the twenty-four hours and allow access to fresh water at all times.

The scale of grain consumption will of course vary with the individual calf, but by the fifth month they should be consuming five or six pounds a day. Six pounds daily is the maximum grain feeding, regardless of breed. The calf will get the balance of its nutrients from the hay, which we recommend feeding with a free hand.

### AFTER SIX MONTHS

At six months of age the calves are taken off this ration and a simple growing mixture is substituted. A popular one is 100 pounds of corn meal, 100 pounds ground oats, 100 pounds wheat bran, and 30 pounds linseed oil meal. Silage may also be added to the ration.

In some cases the calves thus fed appear ragged immediately after being taken off milk at thirty days old. Occasionally calves do not relish the mixture when all milk is removed. Such trouble is due to one of four things:

1. An inferior blood product.
2. Failure to accustom calves to the mixture by rubbing some on their muzzles and putting a little into their feed boxes after they are a week old.
3. Letting the calves suckle the cows for thirty days and then putting them on the mixture.
4. Feeding extremely large amounts of milk.

Blood meal or dried blood will not take the place of soluble blood flour. Timothy or a poor, mixed hay is very unsatisfactory for young calves. Only the best alfalfa, clover, or mixed hays should be used. Occasionally when alfalfa is fed with whole milk there may be some digestive disturbances. Clover or mixed hay is best at this time. When the calves do not receive milk, alfalfa apparently gives the best results. Where legume hays of poor quality are fed, wet beet pulp may be included in the ration with good results.

Exercise is important for young stock. Give them access to an outside runway.

This method of feeding will grow calves that will be normal for the breed when six months old at an average cost of \$28 to \$34 a head for feed consumption. The animals thus fed are raised with a minimum of digestive disturbances, and at a great saving of labor.

The lecture was illustrated by lantern slides showing calves at various ages, their growth and development. The calves appeared to grow very rapidly after they were three months old. Dairymen in the state of New Jersey, who have followed the method and used the mixture according to directions for a year or more, are enthusiastic over it and use it for calf raising in preference to skim milk.

## The Barr Herd

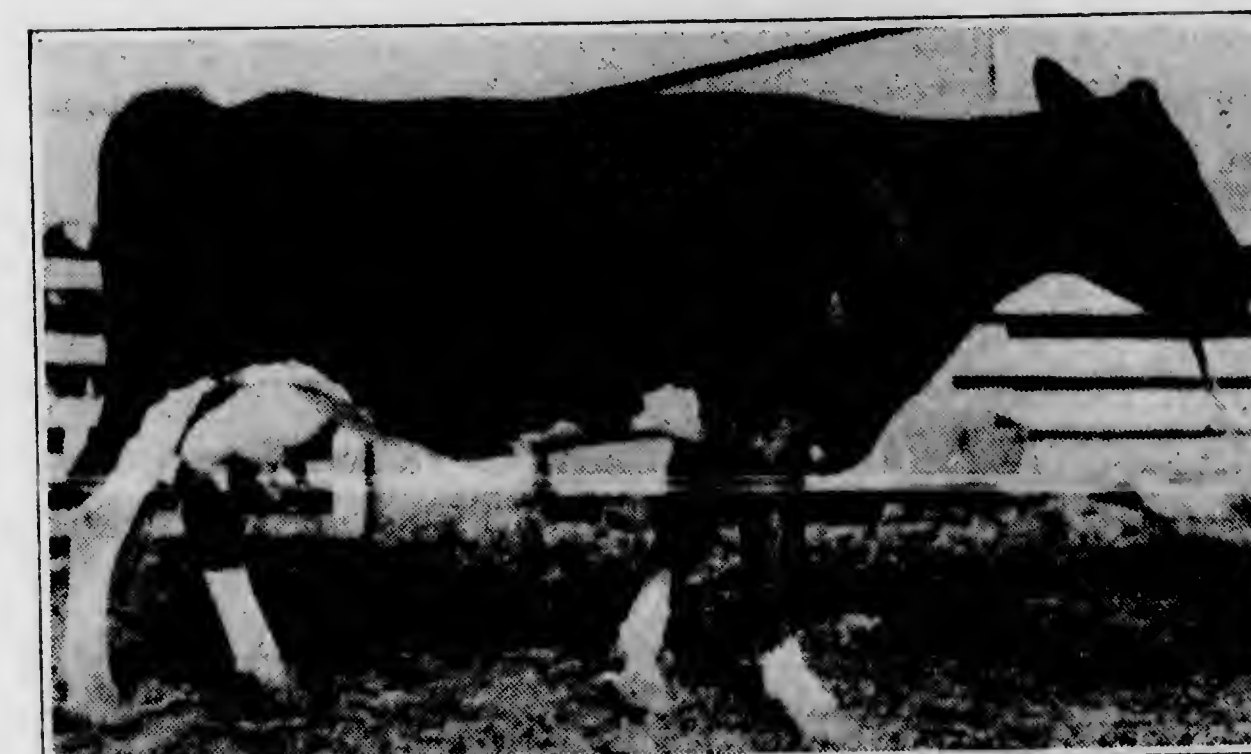
**F**OR more than twenty years Ira C. Barr, who lives on the Marsh Road about five miles from Greencastle, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, has been breeding Purebred Holstein-Friesians. During these years he has developed a producing herd that has made a splendid showing in general dairy work. Mature cows in this herd have produced from 10,000 to 12,586 lb. milk in a year and two-year-old heifers have run well over 7,000 lb. milk in a year.

Three sires of well-known bloodlines have successfully headed this herd and enter into the pedigrees of the younger animals. A brief study of the pedigrees of these sires will give anyone a volume of information about the bloodlines raised in the herd.

Sir Colantha Pietertje Korndyke has a number of producing daughters in this herd, one of which, De Kol Veeman Korndyke Maid, is credited with the production of 12,586.5 lb. milk in a year. This sire was by Pontiac Korndyke and his dam was Colantha Pietertje Korndyke, credited with the production of 30.8 lb. butter in seven days as a four-year-old with an average milk production of 75.7 lb. daily. As this cow was a daughter of Pontiac Korndyke, her son carried seventy-five per cent of the blood of his sire.

Ormsby Clothilde Lad, a bull that has daughters in many herds in southern Pennsylvania and northern Maryland, was the second herdsire mentioned. His sire was the famous Ormsby Korndyke Lad and his dam was Clothilde Dot 2d, 29.73 lb. butter in seven days as a three-year-old. The sire of Clothilde Dot 2d was Pontiac Aesula De Kol, a son of Hengerveld De Kol from a daughter of Pontiac Korndyke. Ormsby Clothilde Lad has a number of daughters in this herd that produced as two-year-old heifers well over 7,000 lb. of milk in a year.

The present herdsire, Ormsby Veeman Hengerveld Ideal, is a seven-year-old bull whose sire is King Ormsby Ideal and whose dam was S V H Ida. This



DE KOL VEEMAN KORNDYKE MAID  
12,586.5 lb. milk in a year

daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld has to her credit a record of 32.27 lb. butter made in seven days as a four-year-old, her daily milk production for the week being 90.9 lb. Her dam was Beatrice Korndyke Pontiac Veeman credited with 30.13 lb. butter in seven days and she was by Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis from Countess Veeman Beryl Wayne, another daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld with a seven-day record of 29.88 lb. butter made as a four-year-old.

King Ormsby Ideal, sire of the present head of the Barr herd, has a number of big producing daughters and is a well advertised herdsire. He was by King of

## FLETCHER'S FARMING

Is a \$1.00 a year farm and home Texas Monthly Journal, but to introduce it into new homes, we will give a Serial Story Club subscription for 25c. Send your quarter today and get all the numbers containing our current story, "The Settling of the Sage," a book-length story of the west.

Send without delay to

**HONDO, TEXAS**

**SPECIAL:** Clip this, attach \$1.00 cash or money order, and send to us and we will send you our paper for a year and mail you postpaid one of our boxes of 100 envelopes and 200 note sheets printed to your order—a \$2.00 value for only \$1.00.

## Breeders' Needs



### KETCHUM CLINCHER EAR TAGS

25 Tags	\$1.75	Numbered consecutively
50 "	2.50	and lettered.
100 "	4.00	Special prices on larger orders.

### CLINCHER PUNCHES

#### COPPER BULL RINGS

2 1/2 inch 30c. 3 inch 35c. Cannon Metal Bull Rings 3 1/2 inch in diameter \$1.35. Strong enough to hold any bull.

Bull Nose Punch \$1.45. Cuts the hole and guides the ring through.

Cattle Leaders, Sheep and Hog Tags, Poultry Leg Bands, Etc.

Postage Paid. Order through

Breeder & Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.

or Ketchum Mfg. Co.

Dept. L. Luzerne, New York

## Choice Young Bulls

*Nearly a Year Old and  
Now Ready for Service*

SONS OF OUR GREAT HERDSIRE

**BERYLWOOD PRINCE**

**AAGGIE CHICAGO**

whose daughters are persistent producers in general dairy and C. T. A. work.

The dams are heavy milking cows of well-known blood lines; good testers and superior individuals.

Prices and full particulars upon request.

**L. L. ALLIS,**

Rummerfield, Bradford Co., Penna.

This is an ACCREDITED HERD.



the Ormsbys and from Emeretta Korndyke De Kol, credited with 1,346.93 lb. butter, 28,035.7 lb. milk in a year.

Ormsby Veeman Hengerveld Ideal has not been in the Barr herd long enough to have produced any milking daughters. Mr. Barr purchased him about two years ago after seeing the class of stock he was siring. The yearlings and calves in the Barr herd was sired by him. The heifers show promise of developing into good producers and the calves, male and female alike, are straight and level and greatly resemble one another in type and conformation.

For a number of years the milk produced by the Barr dairy has been weighed and recorded. De Kol Veeman Korndyke Maid, a daughter of Sir Colantha Pietertje Korndyke, is credited with 12,586.5 lb. milk in a year and this eight-year-old cow looks as though she could produce this amount year after year. Lady Maud Colantha De Kol, half sister to Maid, is credited with 12,103 lb. milk and her daughter, Clothilde Maud Colantha De Kol, a daughter of Ormsby Clothilde Lad, with 6,986 lb. as a heifer. Lady Westtown Segis, now just eight years old, has to her credit 10,941 lb. milk in 231 days.

The junior herdsire is Oak Flat Pietertje Piebe Finderne, a grandson of King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe, generally known as K. P. O. P. The descendants of this bull are noted for splendid individuality as well as large production and many of the best known show ring winners of the last few years are of K. P. O. P. bloodlines.

## HEAD YOUR HERD

WITH A  
HORNLESS HOLSTEIN BULL  
FROM AN  
ACCREDITED HERD

*Here Is a Real Good One*

Born September 8, 1929

He is straight backed, well marked, about even white and black, a rugged, thrifty fellow.

His dam, MOLLIE PIETERTJE NAPOL CORNUCOPIA, is a large, light-colored young cow giving 50 lb. milk daily, February 1st, after being in milk over 4 months.

She was by a grandson of the two great Hornless Holstein cows, Keystone Plum Johanna and Cornucopia Plum Johanna, and was from Mollie Pietertje Copia, 14,000 lb. milk in 1929, with an average test of 3.5%, whose dam is a very persistent milker and gave 75 lb. a day.

This young bull was by a son of my great Mercedes cow, 21,000 lb. milk in a year, 3.6% test.

These records are simply everyday work of cows now in my Herd. Come and See Them and This Bull.

A. W. DOWNTON

Starrucca,

Wayne Co.,

Penna.

## Pleased With the Plan

A GREAT deal of interest is being expressed by Breeders everywhere in regard to the Dependable Advanced Registration Plan adopted by the New Association at its last Annual Meeting. Letters are being received at the Secretary's office from breeders as far west as the Pacific Coast States wanting further information and applications on which to enter their herd.

The BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN is also receiving many letters—here is a sample:

February 14, 1930.

HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN,  
Howard C. Reynolds, Editor,  
Harrisburg, Penna.

Dear Mr. Reynolds:

I read with the biggest interest the article on page 55, January 22d issue, "Dependable Advanced Registration Rules and Requirement."

I regret that I cannot be with you in your Association and get the benefit of the common sense that prevails among your Members.

It is my greatest wish that your Association would grow to such size, that the Millionaire Association would be forced to give up to your honest ideas.

You have so many interesting things in that January issue and I feel to ask you for two copies to be sent to my address, and I will give them to a couple of friends to read.

Very truly yours,  
S. R. T., Missouri.

## A Letter from Oklahoma

AS A Registered Holstein-Friesian Breeder and lover of the Black and Whites, I take the liberty to write to you in regard to things going on which are hurting the Breeders of the most wonderful Dairy Cattle on earth. The smaller breeders are really the backbone of the Industries, the men who make their cows pay, but it looks like the big Speculators get it, having some of the fine Estates advertised.

Well, the point is this: I am a small breeder of the Black and Whites, have worked hard to let people know the good qualities of the Holsteins. My cows pay their way. We had a Dairy Demonstration (picture show) at the schoolhouse, between 500 and 600 farm-folks were present. Films from the U. S. Department of Agriculture was shown. Some Politician got them to take a film of his estate with \$100,000 barns, fine steel ranch fence, wonderful grounds. Yes, Sir! And here comes the Holsteins, with a lot of high-sounding names, two or three men leading and petting the fine coat of well-brushed and washed hair of the cow. Not one cow in the bunch was worth two cents for the Practical Dairyman, not a bag in that whole bunch as big as a man's fist, not a single cow in milk. After that film came the General Farm with a three-strand barbed wire fence, Common Farm buildings, a fine bunch of Jerseys coming out of the pasture. Every one must have been fresh about a week. That schoolhouse roof was nearly raised with "Ah, Ah, Ah's," that's the cow for me.

I take my hat off to the fellow who directed that film for the Jersey Cattle Breeders Association, for being wise. That film will do more for the Jerseys than 10 years of hard work and advertising. And the Holstein film, showing the wonderful Estate (barns and grounds) with a bunch of dried up cows with the fine sounding names, all Latin to most folks, has hurt the Holstein-Friesian cattle more than 10 years of hard work, and advertising will build up.

What is the matter with the Holstein-Friesian Association? Why don't they keep their eyes open?

Such policies of letting some rich man's plaything and Estate being advertised is not good business, and is really hurting and not doing justice to the most wonderful cow on earth, the Holstein. Why not put the good of the Breed before anything? Why not show films which will tell the story as it is—that the Holstein-Friesian is the most economical cow and producer on earth.

Please send me literature as I am ready to join the Holstein-Friesian Association, Inc., and need Blanks for Registry, etc.

I have been sitting on the fence. Did not know which of the Associations to join. It took me nearly two years to come to the conclusion that this is business in place of Politics and Speculation and Playthings.

Very truly,

We are withholding the name of the writer of the above letter as he has not given us authority to publish it over his signature, however, as the letter is full of "Meat" from beginning to end we are passing it along to our readers.—Editor.

Darwin took a million years to make a man out of a monkey, but a woman can make a monkey out of a man in half a second.

Avoid extravagance, and always live considerably within your income, if you can do so without absolute starvation.

A pessimist is all right in his place, but the trouble is he never gets there till he dies.

## Just What You Need

An up-to-date Herd Book at a reasonable price that will last a life time.

Every Holstein breeder should keep an accurate and permanent Herd Book record.

Order a book today—prices as follows:

Fifty (50) sheet book, \$2.00; 75 sheet book, \$2.50; and a 100 sheet book, \$3.00.

Additional sheets in lots of fifty (50), 2 cents each.

Size 8 3/8 x 15 1/2 inches.

HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

## Naturally Polled Holsteins



The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., at its Annual Meeting held in Harrisburg, January 23, 1930, adopted a resolution recognizing Polled Holsteins as a distinct STRAIN. All naturally Polled Holsteins descended from Polled ancestors are to be registered with a Special Certificate on which is to appear a cut of a Polled cow or a Polled bull.

If you are a breeder or owner of naturally Polled Holstein-Friesians, return the Registry Certificates of such animals to the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association to have them properly registered.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Secretary.  
Harrisburg, Pa.

To obtain accurate and detailed information concerning your herd keep herd records. The system of keeping records need not be elaborate but should be complete enough to furnish accurate information on the production of individual animals, quantity and kinds of feed eaten, and breeding data. These records are an aid in feeding cows according to known production, detecting sickness or any abnormal condition, culling out low-producing cows, building up the future herd through the selection of heifers out of high-producing cows, and determining the ability of the herd bulls to sire daughters of merit.

## Franklin County Registered Holsteins for Sale!

We offer good bred Cows, Heifers, and Bulls from our best tested herds. All townships but one in our county are tested on the Area Plan. Many herds are accredited. Give us a call as to your Holstein wants.

FRANKLIN COUNTY HOLSTEIN CLUB

Jay B. Miller, Secretary

401 South Main St., Chambersburg, Pa.



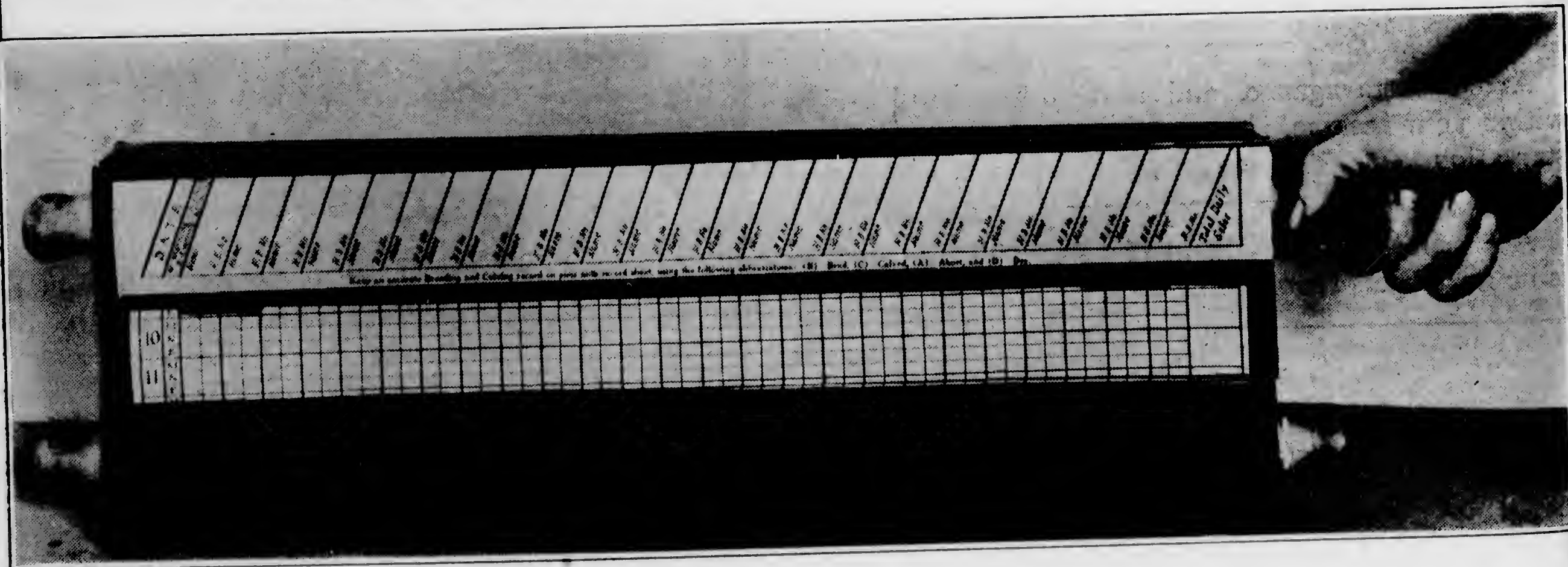
# Dependable Advanced Registration

*Enter Your Herd  
Now*



*for Dependable Advanced Regis-  
tration and receive a Milk  
Record Cabinet  
FREE!*

The Milk Recording Cabinet pictured below, is a new invention designed especially for convenience in recording daily milk and butter production, and breeding and calving records as is required in the DEPENDABLE ADVANCED REGISTRY PLAN.



*Further particulars may be obtained by writing*

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION, Inc.**

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Secretary

Box 30

Harrisburg, Pa.

# How Shall I Proceed in Transferring My Business to the New Registry Association?

*This Is a Question Constantly  
Being Asked by Holstein Breeders  
Everywhere!*



**THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE!**

All of your registered animals may be recorded in the New Association by forwarding their papers to the Secretary's office. New certificates will be issued carrying ownership record to date. The fee charged members for this service is 25 cents for each animal. Non-members are charged 50 cents for each animal.

All of your unregistered animals may be registered by making application for registry on one of our regular forms. Use the names and numbers of the sires and dams as they appear on their registry certificates regardless of the Association in which they are registered.

*If the sire and dam are registered in the Old Association and have not been recorded in the New Association, attach their registry and transfer papers to the application. These papers will be returned promptly with the registry certificate of the offspring.*

*The fee to members for registering a male or female under one year of age is \$1.00. Over one year of age, \$2.00.*

***This Association Makes No Extra Charge for Registering Males***

**Transfer Fee---Fifty Cents to Members**

Animals registered in the Old Association may be transferred through the New Association to new owners at a total cost to members of 75 cents per animal.

**Life Membership Fee, \$10.00**

***Save 50% of your Registration and Transfer Fees by joining the Association.***

Every breeder and dairyman should join in this great movement to restore public confidence in the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry by placing the Herd Registry on a sound, conservative, up-to-date and business-like basis.

**Howard C. Reynolds, Secretary,  
P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.**



## New Cure for Milk Fever

A NEW and safer treatment for milk fever than air-inflation of the udder seems to have been found by scientists of the dairy and veterinary divisions of the Minnesota College of Agriculture. The new treatment is calcium chloride injected intravenously. No large claims for the treatment are made by the Minnesota scientists, but a statement made by Dr. W. E. Peterson before the American College of Physicians in session recently in Minneapolis, shows that the discoverers have confidence in the new method. Dr. Peterson's statement was as follows:

"Since the studies of Schmidt of Kolding, Denmark, in 1897, the standard treatment for milk fever has been air inflation of the udder. This treatment has resulted in saving thousands of high producing cows, as prior to 1897 the mortality of milk fever was estimated at 50 to 70 per cent. Only an occasional case is lost by

the inflation method, but there is grave danger from udder infection and subsequent loss of part or all of the udder. Again, air inflation stops milk secretion and materially delays the time when the treated cow will come into full milk flow.

"While the air-inflation treatment has been effective in preventing death of milk fever cows, this treatment did not throw any light on the cause of the disease. For a long time, it was believed that the disease was caused by a toxin which was neutralized by the air. Later, it was believed to be caused by a sugar deficiency in the blood, as the symptoms of milk fever and insulin shock are analogous. The sugar deficiency theory is still adhered to by many. Of late years, some have advanced a low calcium content of the blood as being the causative factor. This met with opposition, as insufficient calcium in the blood produces tetany in most species, which is not observed as a rule in milk fever.

"To ascertain definitely the effect of lowering the blood calcium, we injected sodium citrate into the jugular vein in six experiments and produced symptoms analogous to those of milk fever. The animal became paralyzed first over the loin. The paralysis then moved forward, until the animal was in complete coma. Injection of calcium chloride effected immediate recovery. These experiments proved definitely, and for the first time, that low-blood calcium produces in the bovine symptoms analogous to milk fever.

"Since, then, calcium chloride has been used in several natural milk fever cases with excellent results. A twenty per cent solution of calcium chloride is used. Of this 60 to 100 cubic centimeters is injected intravenously. Calcium chloride effected cure where the air inflation method failed and the cow was at the point of death when treated. In another case, the animal recovered in six minutes from an advanced condition of the disease."

## A Nebraska Calf Club Champion

LADY Gladiol Peep Pietertje is a handsome Holstein-Friesian heifer owned by Julius Mietzner of Wilcox, Nebraska. Julius is a member of the Happy Calf Raisers Club and his heifer is so excellent



LADY GLADIOL PEEP PIETERTJE No. H. B. 9954

Grand Champion two successive years at the Phelps County Junior Calf Club Show. Owned by Julius Mietzner, Wilcox, Nebr.

an individual that she has been grand champion female at the Phelps County Junior Calf Club Shows of 1928 and 1929.

Lady Gladiol Peep Pietertje was raised in the Jus-

## RAVENSWOOD HERD



Our Herd Is Bred for Production. Abortion Free and Accredited. Good Young Stock Priced Right.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS, Scranton, Pa

## A Fine Young Bull

### Maple Grove Creator Glista

Born February 3, 1929

Sire: PABST KING SEGIS PRILLY PEARL, a son of Pabst Madison Pearl 3d, 31.39 lb. butter in seven days, 18,736 lb. milk, 822.4 lb. butter in a year.

Dam: MAPLE GROVE MABEL QUEEN GLISTA, a daughter of our 34-lb. sire, Clever Model Glista, and from our grand old cow, Maple Grove Spofford Princess, who dropped us 14 live calves at successive freshenings.

This young bull is nice and straight, is more black than white in color and well marked. His ancestors on both sides are big producers and he is a Bargain at

\$100

### MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

Frank Jones, Mgr.

Centerville Crawford County Pennsylvania

Herd Accredited March, 1923, and EVER SINCE.

tus Johnson herd. Her sire is a son of Creator and, therefore, a grandson of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes and the well-known producer Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d.

Gladiol Peep Pietertje, the dam of Mr. Mietzner's heifer, is one of the good young cows in the Johnson herd. She was enrolled in the Harlan-Phelps Cow Testing Association and in six months as a three-year-old was credited with producing 7,085 lb. milk, 260.2 lb. butterfat.

Her dam, Kenmoor Early Peep Pietertje, was a granddaughter of Early Dawn Peep 2d, credited with the production of 1,287 lb. butter in a year.

Mr. Mietzner is not the only boy who has been fortunate enough to win valuable prizes with calves purchased from the Johnson establishment. Another boy who had a Calf Club heifer from this herd won a \$100 school scholarship, donated by the Union Pacific Railroad, the management of which appropriated the money to encourage boys and girls to specialize in Dairying and the Purebred Dairy Cattle Industry.

## Heilman's Eighth Spring Sale

FOR their Eighth Annual Spring Sale, Frank L. Heilman and his son, Russell, have gathered together the best bunch of Holstein-Friesian cows they have ever offered, the entire herd having been selected in Canada by Mr. Frank L. Heilman personally, only the very best animals being purchased. These cows were purchased last summer and fall and have been entered in Cow Testing Association work, where several of the cows have been on the Honor List for three or four consecutive months. In January, 1930, Heilman cows stood first and second in the association. The leader was Nellie Rauwerd Fayne. She was credited with 77.8 lb. butterfat. Her average test was 4%, her milk for the month 1,944 lb., an average of 62.7 lb. a day. Second place in the association was taken by Rauwerd Belle with 74 lb. fat. This cow produced 2,080 lb. milk in the month or a daily average of 67.1 lb. with an average test of 3.6%.

Every cow in this dairy exceeded 1,000 lb. of milk during the month. Seventeen exceeded 1,200 lb., nine produced over 1,500 lb. each and two different cows each produced over a ton of milk. This dairy of nineteen producers gave during the month 29,663 lb. milk, 944 lb. of butterfat.

There were nine cows in this dairy that were credited with producing more than 50 lb. of fat during January and so were placed on the Honor List. Below are listed the names of the cows, the amount of butterfat and milk credited to them and their daily milk average:

Name of Cow	Lb. Butterfat	Lb. Milk	Daily Milk Average
Nellie Rauwerd Fayne	77.8	1,944	62.7
Rauwerd Belle	74.0	2,080	67.1
Hartog Pauline De Kol	66.1	1,696	54.7
Pet Pontiac Sarcastic	61.6	1,987	64.1
Canary Echo Calamity	55.8	1,745	56.3
Kelco Sylvia Pontiac	55.0	1,965	63.4
December Record	52.8	1,916	61.8
Fanny Mercena Bell	52.1	1,795	57.9
December Record	69.8	1,550	50.0
Bessie Korndyke Pontiac De Kol	52.8	1,702	54.9
Matilda Korndyke Clorinda	52.0	1,624	52.4

In the Eighth Annual Spring Sale which will be held Saturday, March 22d, there will be fifty head of Purebred Holstein-Friesians, of which forty are of milking age. These cows have been bred either to Victor Hengerveld Hartje Pontiac or Butter Boy Beets Johanna 6th, the two Heilman herdsires.

Victor Hengerveld Hartje Pontiac is a grandson of King Hartje 4th and was from Segis Hazel Pontiac Hartje, 101 lb. milk in a day, 30.17 lb. butter, 695.7 lb. milk in seven days. Her dam, Ida Pontiac Segis, is credited with 30.39 lb. butter, 655.5 lb. milk in a week, a daily average of 93.5 lb.

Butter Boy Beets Johanna 6th, the junior herdsire, combines in his pedigree a number of wonderful producers. His dam, Colantha Burke Mechthilde, is credited with 32.69 lb. butter, 634.4 lb. milk in a week. Her dam, Crescent Farm Colantha De Kol 2d, made 25.12 lb. butter, 652.4 lb. milk and her dam made 29.52 lb. butter, 695.2 lb. milk. These three direct descendant dams averaged 94.4 lb. milk a day during their tests. In addition, Butter Boy Beets Johanna 6th is a very fine individual.

The Annual Heilman Sale is looked forward to by residents of Lebanon, Lancaster, and surrounding counties who bring their families and make the event very much of a picnic or field day. Mr. Heilman provides lunch, to which all of his visitors are welcome.

The most promising way to reduce losses from animal diseases is to establish better conditions of hygiene and methods of management that will exclude infection from barns, feedlots, and pastures.

## The Kind that "Make Good"



AGNES LYONS HENGERVELD

C. T. A. record 8,448 lb. milk, 265.9 lb. BUTTERFAT in 294 days on twice-a-day milking as a four-year-old. A granddaughter of KING HENGERVELD HARTJE and COLONEL JOH LYONS.

You can buy from here, reasonably priced, Choice Young Bulls from Cows that Produce, Test Well, and drop a Live Calf every year.

ROBERT C. HARVEY

Highspire

Dauphin Co.

Pennsylvania



# FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

## Potpourri

### CONCERNING CHECKS

THE modern method of paying financial obligations is by check, and this is by all means the safest and most convenient. When one reads of the frequent pay roll robberies in the large cities, one cannot help but wonder that labor employing corporations continue the old dangerous cash paying method. However, check writing has its dangers, and certain precautions should be taken to make sure that only the sum called for on the face of the paper is paid when it is presented. In rural sections, where everybody knows everybody, people are apt to become careless about such things, but sometimes checks may be given which get into rather strange hands, and which, if carelessly written, may have the amount on the face of it raised, with disastrous results to the bank account of the writer of it. More than ever, women are handling their own bank accounts, yet, because these things have never been called to their attention, they are exposing themselves to unnecessary risk.

### WHEN WRITING

a check, always start the wording at the extreme left-hand margin, write close together, and draw a heavy line to the word "dollars." Whenever you leave a space, even a small one, where an addition or a change may be made, you lay yourself open for an expert forger. Write very distinctly, as letters may sometimes be altered by changing or adding a letter. For instance, a check containing the word "eight" may be easily altered by adding the letter "y" after the "t" and the addition of a naught to the numeral, so that a check for eight dollars becomes one for eighty. Have your signature clear and distinct, as a carelessly written one, is easier to forge. Always sign your name the same way in this as in all business matters. And while socially, you may prefer to be known as "Mrs. John Smith" in business matters it is better to sign yourself "Mary Smith." However, when endorsing a check, it is better to do so by the same name in which it has been made out. And, by the way, always use a capital letter for the first word of the written amount on your check. Women are by no means the only offenders in this respect.

### WHEN YOU RECEIVE

a check, endorse according to the face of it, and it is better to place that endorsement about an inch or an inch and a half from the top, so that when the checks are fastened together in a bunch, the endorsement may be easily read without removing any one paper from the rest. The proper place to endorse a check is at the end next to where it has been torn from the stub. Also deposit checks received as soon as possible, as nothing may be more annoying to the writer of one than to have it held out, and to make it impossible for the account to be truly balanced. Of course, if you

balance your account on the stubs of your check book, you will know each time just how much you have in the bank, but women with small bank accounts, very often merely draw the check needed and leave the balancing to some other day. Apart from any danger that may occur from careless check writing, it should be a satisfaction to any woman to know that she is conducting her business affairs in the correct manner.

### DID YOU EVER

—Rub wagon grease stains with lard? Then wash them with soap and water and they will come out easily.

—Suspend shelves from the ceiling in the center of the cellar or store room? To do so will keep rats and mice away from food supplies.

—Give the leather furniture a dose of castor oil? It will keep the leather from cracking. It should be applied with a soft cloth and rubbed well in so that none of it remains on the surface.

—Use varnished wall paper such as is used on bathroom walls for covering pantry shelves? It can be easily cleaned many times without showing signs of wear.

—Save all the rubber corks that come into your possession? They are invaluable for use in bottles which contain very strong drugs or acids, for unlike cork, the drugs do not affect them.

—Rub a bit of butter on the lip of the cream pitcher so that it will not drip and leave spots on the table linen?

—Put on a pair of dark glasses when you go out into the sun to hang out clothes? Or have to stand at a sunny window to wash dishes or clean vegetables?

—Use a piece of candle instead of a cork in the glue bottle to prevent the glue from becoming hard?

—Keep leather automobile cushions in good condition by rubbing them with linseed oil?

—Dip a nail in hot water just before it is driven into plaster? There is not so much chance that the plaster will break.

—Use the ribs of an old umbrella for supporters of flowers and house plants? They are strong and almost invisible.

### NEVER

—Let your piano deteriorate because it has to play second fiddle to the radio. Avoid placing articles on it that are likely to mar the surface, and keep the wood well polished with furniture polish and a soft cloth. When the keys become spotted and grimy, clean them with frequent applications of soapsuds and warm water, taking care to wring the cloth out well before applying, so as not to get the mechanism wet.

—Throw away your egg shells. Wash the eggs before breaking them, then the shells may be used for settling the coffee, or for whitening the clothes on laundry day. Place them in a muslin bag and put them in the boiler, and they will whiten without injuring the clothes.

—Place meat directly on ice. Ice will draw the flavor from fresh meat. It should be placed in the compartment directly below the ice chamber, on a plate and covered with wax paper.

—Bite or pass sewing silk through the lips. Cases of lead poisoning have resulted from this habit, as the silk is soaked in acetate of lead to make it heavier.

—Clean clothes in gasoline indoors. Why take a chance when the job is perfectly safe if done outdoors?

—Keep a bottle of medicine in the medicine closet without a label. It is very foolish to trust to one's memory in an important thing like this. Each bottle should be marked plainly and any unlabeled bottles should be discarded at once before an accident occurs.

—Grasp the nosepiece of your glasses when cleaning them. Take hold of the glasses themselves and rub gently. In this way the screws in the nosepiece will not be loosened.

—Dry wet shoes over a register, as heat causes the leather to crack and so spoils the shoes. Dry slowly, away from the heat, and rub with grease to keep them soft.

—Discard window shades that have become soiled or faded at the bottom. Remove them from the rollers, put a hem in the good part, and tack the shabby end to the roll. Of course, you will have to be cautious about pulling them all the way down, as the worn part will show only at such times.

—Talk about the behavior of children before them. Whether the comments are good or bad it makes them self-conscious.

—Wash art muslin curtains in hot or even warm water. Make a lather with hot water and a good mild soap, and allow it to cool, when it may be used for such materials. If the prevailing color is green, add a little vinegar to the water, if pink or lilac, add a little ammonia.

—Throw away the rinds of lemons used for cooking. They may be used for many purposes—removing stains from the hands or finger nails, and for cleaning around the faucets.

—Rub soap directly on silk. Make a suds and work the garment up and down until it is clean.

—Wring silk dry. Squeeze it between the hands.

—Iron silk with a hot iron.

—Allow silk things to become too soiled before washing.

"You are like a radio receiving station. Every moment thousands of impressions are reaching you. You can tune in on whatever ones you like—on joy or sorrow, on success or failure, on optimism or fear. You can select the particular impressions that will best serve you, you can hear only what you want to hear, you can shut out all disagreeable thoughts and sounds and experiences or you can tune in on discouragement and failure and despair.

Yours is the choice. You have within you a force against which the whole world is powerless. By using it, you can make what you will of life and of your surroundings."—From "The Secret of the Ages," by Robert Collier.

What a man stands for counts a great deal; but what he falls for must also be considered.

# FOR SALE

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First Prize Two-Year-Old at the 1929 Lewisburg and Allentown Fairs.

First Prize Yearling at the 1928 Bloomsburg Fair.

First Prize Bull Calf at Bloomsburg 1927.

He has headed his class wherever shown. His sire, his dam and his full brother are all show ring prize winners.

This bull, a splendid individual, is from a wonderful cow and is bound to make an excellent stock-getter and herdsire.

## Also 2 Fine Ormsby Bulls

### Of Serviceable Age

Their dams are big producers and remarkably well bred. We can recommend any of these bulls in every particular.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Herd T. B. Clean and Blood Tested.

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Shamokin

Pennsylvania



## The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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FEBRUARY 22, 1930

**The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.**

### Dividing the Spoils

AT A Meeting of the Board of Directors at Chicago in December, 1929, it is reported that they adopted a tentative budget for the year 1930 embodying the total expenditures of upwards of \$467,000.00—\$209,800.00 being set aside to maintain the Secretary's office where the Herd Book Records are kept and where registration and transfer certificates are issued. The balance, or over a quarter of a million dollars (\$250,000.00), will go to pay the expense incurred by the Millionaire Board of Directors and include other Associations' expenses.

The above figures would tend to show that for every dollar that the breeder pays to keep his animals properly transferred and registered, approximately \$1.25 goes for some other purpose.

### Professional Beggary

COUNTY and State Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association, those of the right sort, organized for the mutual benefit to promote the legitimate interests of the breed and the breeders are deserving of support; but Local and State Holstein Associations that are being fostered by the Political Management of the Old Association to promote politics and the interests of a few breeders who are following the speculative side of the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry, are not of the commendable sort.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been collected from the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle to carry on local and state club work during the past ten years. The larger portion of this money is expended in paying salaries and traveling expenses for professional propagandists who pretend to be helping the breeders of

purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle in such a way that if their services were dispensed with, the Industry would go to smash, when in reality the price and demand for Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle was far better before these paid propagandists entered the field. What the paid State Secretary really appears to be doing is promoting the political welfare of the Management of the Old Association at the expense of the dairy farmers who breed Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle, and they are doing it under the pretense of helping him find a sale for his surplus stock, his milk and other dairy products.

Some of our readers will recall that back in 1920, when the famous twelve-thousand-dollar president, D. D. Aitken, was making his Whirlwind Campaign collecting money by selling Memberships at \$5.00 each and selling 25, 50, or 100 of these memberships to one man if he could get the money, that some \$12,500 was collected from the breeders in the State of New York. By similar methods large sums were collected from the breeders in other states, Pennsylvania being the only state that refused to endorse his questionable methods, and as a direct result the prices and demand for Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle in that state has continued to lead other states.

The money collected by the \$12,000 president on his famous Whirlwind Campaigns was flitted away in a manner that might be compared to a drunken sailor spending his money. The New York State Association with Price and Prescott, "The little Editors of the World" in command, the \$12,500 together with other sums totaling over \$16,000 was expended by the State Association in a short period of eight months with an indebtedness at the beginning of its second year said to be over \$2,000. Salaries, traveling expenses, and State Association advertising in the *World* took most of it.

Holstein Associations in other states back in 1920-22 had a similar history to that of the New York Association, by disfranchising the members of the Old Association through the adoption of a political or delegate form of Government at a special meeting in 1921. The several State Associations organized by the \$12,000 president that were badly in debt and greatly in the need of money, were successful in having a special tax of 50c placed on each transfer fee, and collected at the Old Association's office. It is money collected in this way that is now being used to employ professional propagandists to collect further sums from the Breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle in form of membership fees to the State and County Clubs for which they receive promises in return.

In Wisconsin it is reported that \$7,800 was collected by the Old Association through the 50c tax on each transfer fee, and turned over to State Associations to be used in collecting further Membership fees, but in Wisconsin the constant milking of the breeders is getting to be an old story and the State Association report this year discloses the small sum of \$475.00 was all that they were able to collect from Wisconsin Breeders in the form of Membership fees from the State Association, and were it not for the tax of 50c collected by the Old Association, the State Association would drift back into its former state of usefulness as con-

ducted for many years before the paid State Secretary, money grabbing and money spending plan was inaugurated.

In the State of Minnesota according to the published report, \$4,395 was collected by the Old Association from the Minnesota breeders of Holstein-Friesian Cattle from a 50c tax on the transfer, and turned over to be spent by the State Association. This money and other money was used to collect \$4,585.75 in Membership fees. Salary and traveling expenses of the Association's offices is given as \$7,833.10—an item of \$408.00 is listed among the receipts as commission on sale, which is a very small item when compared to the total amount paid out by the Association in salaries and traveling expenses.

It is not necessary to review the financial statements of the various State Associations affiliated with the Old Organization. It should be very apparent that through such organizations an army of paid propagandists is being maintained at the expense of the dairy farmer to promote the welfare of the political management of the Old Association and look after the interest of the Millionaires and speculators. Just now these paid propagandists are pushing boys' and girls' Calf Club work and Bull Club work in an effort to make sales. Boys' and Girls' Calf Club work and the organization of Bull Clubs are projects fostered by our Agricultural Colleges who maintain representatives in the field at the expense of the State and Federal Government. If additional men are needed to carry on this work they should be employed through proper channels and unnecessary financial burden should not be placed upon the breeders.

### A Free Trip to Colorado

MEMBERS of the Old Registry Association, some of whom have not owned any purebred Holsteins for years, are said to be campaigning with a view of being nominated and elected as a delegate and thereby win a free excursion to Denver, Colorado, to attend the Annual Convention.

The unsoundness of the Political or Delegate form of Government should become apparent to the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle when they stop to consider the tremendous expense of conducting its business under such a form of Government.

No successful business Corporation would consider for one moment operating under such a form of Government, because they should realize first that their financial interest could not be adequately protected and second the expense and inconvenience is unwarranted. For instance the Pennsylvania Railroad, one of the largest railroad systems in America, whose stock is held by upwards of 150,000 stockholders, living in all parts of the world, the net earnings of the road running into millions of dollars annually, yet it, as does other successful business organizations, such as banks and manufacturing companies, operates under a business form of Government, in which every member or stockholder has a right to a direct vote.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America was operated under a business form of Government successfully, under which it grew to be the largest associa-

tion of its kind in the world. Its accumulated assets were upwards of \$367,000.00. The fee charged members for a transfer of ownership was a small sum of 25c and yet under the careful management of its former Board of Officers it was operated at a profit for the year ending April 30, 1919, of over \$64,000.00. It was at the following Annual Meeting in June, 1919, that the present political controlling influence came into power. The transfer fee was boosted from 25c to \$1.00 to members and from 50c to \$2.00 to nonmembers. Their Leader was voted a \$12,000.00 salary as President.

At this same meeting a man who has the reputation of being a professional politician, who had joined the Association but a few months before, was elected to the responsible position of chairman of the Executive Committee.

Two years later, in June, 1921, with the largest vote cast at any Annual Meeting, the fees were reduced, and the \$12,000.00 salaried president failed to be re-elected. The Membership voiced its disapproval of the manner in which the Association had been managed during the previous two years by refusing to pass a resolution approving the conduct of the Board of Officers.

Immediately following the Annual Meeting of 1921 where the members by their vote, voiced their disapproval of what they considered to be wasteful extravagance of the breeders' money, the Political group called a special meeting at which the Members were deprived of their direct vote through the adoption of a political form of Government, which we believe makes it apparent that the present expensive form of Government was saddled upon the breeders of Holstein-Friesian Cattle for the purpose of making it possible for a few men to control the Association's financial resources and spend the breeders' money, as they, the Political Management, saw fit.

A record of the Association's finances during its past ten years might tend to bear out the above statement.

The large number of breeders who have come out and announced their desire to be nominated and elected as a delegate might indicate that they are going to try and get their share of "Political Pap" and take it in the form of a free trip to Denver.

### As a Matter of Insurance

EDITOR OF THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN:

IN POINTING out the many advantages of the New Association you have failed to mention or take advantage of the fact, that its Members should, according to the published reports, receive a reduced rate on Life Insurance, as I think I read somewhere that merely 275 members of the Old Association are reported as dying in one year, as to eight or ten reported deaths among the Membership of the New Association. Is this condition due to the fact that the Members of the New Association are composed largely of young, vigorous persons who have their life before them or is the political atmosphere of the Old Organization stifling?

Signed J. B. D.



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## PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

February 24, 1930—Chambersburg, Pa. John B. Keller, S. R. Miller & Sons, Mgrs.  
February 25, 1930—Chambersburg, Pa. L. W. Young, S. R. Miller & Sons, Mgrs.  
February 26, 1930—Stevens, Lancaster County, Pa. F. S. Weinbold, Glenn R. Mead, Auctioneer.  
March 1, 1930—Lawn, Pa. J. Sherk Stoner's Dispersal. Purebred and grade Holstein-Friesians.  
March 1, 1930—Elizabethville, Pa. Milton E. Koppenheffer Herd Dispersal. Grades and Purebreds.  
March 3, 1930—Emaus, Pa., R. D. No. 1. P. G. Lichtenwalner Herd Dispersal.  
March 7, 1930—Rocky Ridge, Md. Harry Valentine. Twenty registered, 10 grade Holsteins. S. R. Miller & Sons, Mgrs.  
March 10, 1930—Breinigsville, Pa. 36 head of Registered Holstein-Friesians. Harold R. Ziegler & J. R. Gehring. S. R. Miller & Sons, Mgrs.  
March 10, 1930—Chambersburg, Pa., R. D. 9. Fred Davison; 45 head of Registered Holstein-Friesians. S. R. Miller and Sons, sale managers.  
March 15, 1930—Middleburg, Maryland. C. E. Sell and R. S. Feaser. Thirty-eight registered Holstein-Friesians, 8 grades. S. R. Miller and Sons, Mgrs.  
March 17, 1930—Greencastle, Pa., R. D. 2; 55 head of Registered Holstein-Friesians. Ira C. Barr, S. R. Miller & Sons, Mgrs.  
March 18, 1930—Lawn, Pa. Irwin K. Rudy, 21 Purebred, 15 Grade Holstein-Friesians.  
March 18, 1930—H. A. Beattie, R. 2, Shippensburg, Penna. S. R. Miller and Sons, sales managers.  
March 18, 1930—Bellefonte, Pa. J. W. Blair Dispersal. 36 Polled Holstein-Friesians. S. R. Miller & Sons, Mgrs.  
March 20, 1930—Belleville, Pa. R. H. King. S. R. Miller and Sons, Mgrs.  
March 21, 1930—Andersonburg, Pa. Dispersal of W. C. Smith Herd.  
March 21, 1930—Lancaster Junction, Pa. E. M. Mutzer. 35 head, grades and purebreds.  
March 22, 1930—Cleona, Pa. Annual Sale, F. L. Heilman & Son.  
March 25, 1930—Woodsboro, Md. H. H. Werking, Lone Pine Farm; 30 Registered Holstein-Friesians. S. R. Miller and Sons, sale managers.  
March 26, 1930—Allenwood, Pa. Luther Schooley. Dispersal Sale. Thirty-five head registered Holstein-Friesians. R. Austin Backus, sales manager.  
March 26, 1930—Gaithersburg, Md. John J. Burdette Sale. S. R. Miller & Sons, Mgrs.  
March 27, 1930—Gallitzin, Pa. R. F. D. Joseph C. Weston. Glenn R. Mead, Auctioneer.  
March 27, 1930—Boiling Springs, Pa. Ivo V. Otto and William High, 45 head.  
April 9-10, 1930—Madison, Wis. Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale. J. R. Garver, manager.  
April 12, 1930—Myerstown, Pa., R. D. No. 4. Hubert S. Miller, 35 Head Registered Holstein-Friesians.  
May 15, 1930—Shippensburg, Pa. W. H. Allison and Son. Forty head. S. R. Miller and Sons, Mgrs.  
June 5, 1930—Denver, Colorado, National Holstein Sale.

### ENTIRE STORY

When the Sherk Stoner herd is sold at public auction at Lawn, Pennsylvania, March 1st, a number of good producing young cows will be offered. The Lebanon County Cow Testing Association, in which Mr. Stoner has had his herd enrolled, starts its operating year July 1st, so that the C. T. A. records reported were, in many instances, made during the latter months of the cows' lactation periods. For instance, the tester credited Bluebell of Wildwood with 12,708 lb. milk, 399.3 lb. butterfat in the 310 days. When the C. T. A. year started (July 1, 1928) Bluebell was well along in her lactation period. She freshened as a four-year-old on October 8, 1928, and milked until September 15, 1929, when she was dried off. In the 340 days between the two dates given she produced 13,378 lb. milk, 426.7 lb. butterfat. The butter equivalent, figured on the 80 per cent basis, is 533.37 lb.

Bluebell was dry only twenty-five days as she dropped her latest calf October 10, 1929. To January 31, 1930, the tester credits her with producing in 110 days 6,279 lb. milk and exactly 176 lb. fat or 220 lb. butter. Bluebell has a two-year-old daughter and a yearling son in the sale, together with her heifer calf dropped October 10, 1929.

Butter Boy Beets Johanna has a pair of daughters in this herd that are very attractive animals and they too have made a good showing in C. T. A. work. Colantha Burke Butter Boy was fresh for the first time as a two-year-old September 2, 1928, and was put in C. T. A. work October 1st. She freshened again September 1, 1929, without going dry but in the 335 days from October 31, 1928, to August 31, 1929, she produced 8,929 lb. milk and fat equivalent to 404.38 lb. butter. While she milked right along without stopping she is not credited by the tester with her milk for the

first four days of September but starting September 5th she produced in the 149 days to January 31, 1930, no less than 3,768 lb. milk and fat equivalent to 162.38 lb. butter.

In this sale is the cow Altadale Rose, her son, Sir Bess Burke Rose, as well as a number of heifers that have been bred to this young bull. Altadale Rose is a daughter of Altadale Traverse Nudine De Kol, credited with the production of 30.76 lb. butter in seven days and a large 30-day record during which she averaged better than 75 lb. of milk daily.

Altadale Rose has been enrolled in cow testing association work and is credited with the production of 12,716 lb. milk, 480 lb. butter in the year, making a profit above the cost of feed over \$214.87. Sir Bess Burke Rose, her son, was sired by Sir Bess Burke Fobes who was by Ambassador Fobes from M B B Beauty credited with producing 37.81 lb. butter in a week as a five-year-old and 1,009.73 lb. butter in a year as a four-year-old.

Mr. Stoner is leaving the farm on which he has lived for the past seven years and for that reason will sell all of his stock on the first day of March. Upon request he will be pleased to send catalogs to anyone interested.

### POLLED HOLSTEIN SALE

J. W. Blair of Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, owns thirty-five purebred Polled Holstein-Friesian cattle. This herd, one of the largest dairies of registered Polled Holsteins in the country, will be dispersed on the farm at public auction, Tuesday, March 18.

Most of the calves in the herd were sired by Napol Sir Onaco Beauty, a son of Origin Napol Veeman Application and the bull Dennington Onaco Sir Beauty, who traces through both sire and dam to the famous Hornless producer, Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna whose record of 1,294.7 lb. butterfat, 25,787 lb. milk in a year as a four-year-old in test where every milking was weighed and tested has never been equaled by any other animal of her age under similar conditions.

The herd is on the State and Federal Accredited List and is one of general high quality. It is now in its second year of cow testing association work. Last year the average for the entire dairy was 9,161 lb. milk, 336.1 lb. butterfat. The average fat percentage of the entire dairy was 3.66 and the tester's figures showed an average profit per cow above feed cost of \$149.52.

The Blair farm is located in the Buffalo Run Valley on the State Highway, Route No. 550, about seven miles west of Bellefonte and six miles north of State College, Pennsylvania. Further particulars will appear in future issues.

### A COMING DISPERSAL

On the Davison farm, two miles west of Marion, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, the herd of J. Fred Davison will be sold at public auction, Monday, March 10th. The Davison herd contains thirty-five registered Holstein-Friesians and has been on the State and Federal Accredited List for the past three years.

At the head of this herd is the well-known bull, Huntsdale King Dorress Korn-dyke, who comes from a family noted for splendid individuality and great production. A heifer closely related to this bull won first prize in her class at the New York State Fairs of 1928 and 1929, as well as a number of other prizes at big fairs and shows.

In the sale there will be twelve daughters and two sons of Huntsdale Quality Echo who formerly headed this herd. He was sired by King Korn-dyke Quality De Kol and his dam was Colantha Echo Korn-dyke, a great cow credited with producing over 100 lb. of milk a day and making over 30 lb. of butter a week.

The animals in the Davison herd are well-known strains of breeding, some tracing to King of the Ormsbys, some to King of the Pontiacs and a number of other well-known sires and famous producers.

This is a complete dispersal and in addition to the cattle, Mr. Davison will sell five horses, a yearling colt, twenty-one Hampshire sheep and thirty-five Black Poland China hogs. The sale will be managed by S. R. Miller and Sons. Anyone interested should send for catalog either to the Millers or to the owner, J. Fred Davison, who gets his mail from Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, R. D. No. 9.

**ALTHOUGH we have NOTHING FOR SALE**  
just now **KEEP us in mind for Future Offerings.**

*This is a Strictly Business Herd, where the Cows  
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IS NOW HEADED BY  
**KING ONA CRESTMONT ORMSBY,**

son of King Ona and Crest-  
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If you need a **GOOD  
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**AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER**  
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**MOUNTAIN VIEW MAGGIE PRILLY**

We have Others just as Good.  
They are bred to our herdsire,  
**ROLO CALAMO CHAMP**, one  
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Both Sexes.

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save you money but also enable you to  
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Reasonable.

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Chambersburg Pennsylvania



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SEGIS NAPOL CORNUCOPIA  
Born October 15, 1928

His sire's three nearest dams were Great Cows, Big Producers of Rich Testing Milk.

His own dam, ERKDALE LADY PIETERTJE SEGIS, is a large, light-colored handsome cow that has produced 16,000 lb. milk in twelve months, dropping her calves less than a year apart. Her daughters are also big producers. Her son is in every way desirable and would be an honor to any man's herd.

The bull is in good condition, ready for service now and is both T. B. and Blood Tested.

Price, \$300

George E. Stevenson  
Scranton Pennsylvania

## COMMONSENSE FEEDING METHODS



### HERD MANAGEMENT

Improper feeding of dairy cattle is one of the chief causes of unprofitable dairying but there are also other reasons why dairymen fail. Attention should be given to adequate methods of care and management and to breeding and selection that will raise the producing ability of the herd. The production of poorly kept cows can frequently be increased 50 per cent through better practices in feeding and care, but beyond this, dependence should be placed on a breeding program. To keep records, to use better sires, and to select the strong, high-producing cows to make up the herd, will still further improve production.

### FEEDING GRAIN MIXTURES

The feeding of the grain is very important especially at this time. With a surplus of milk in sight, no cow should receive more grain than she can pay for. An exception to this might be made in case of a cow known to be good, but requiring a fitting ration to properly condition her for freshening. Not only is the kind of grain mixture used important, but each cow must be fed in proportion to her production. It is suggested that the milk of each cow be weighed daily or at frequent intervals, this amount to be used as a guide in the feeding of grain. The usual amount of grain is one pound to each three or three and one-half pounds of milk, depending upon breed, grain mixture, etc. The grain may be weighed on a spring balance or measured in a convenient container of known capacity.

Lack of care in feeding may result in large losses. There is a close margin in all feeding operations. Unless the milk produced is worth considerably more than the feed consumed there can be no profit. It should be worth twice as much in order to break even. To avoid as far as possible the troublesome surplus, unresponsive cows must be dropped out and all others fed grain with care. Taking pains to do these things will save dollars during the winter. Its costly milk that creates the surplus.—*New York Newsletter.*

### MAPLE GROVE SALES

From Maple Grove Stock Farm comes the news that J. E. Harned, of Edinboro, Pennsylvania, recently headed his herd with the young bull, Maple Grove Lindy Segis Glista, now about sixteen months old. This young fellow was sired by Clever Model Glista, son of Glista Coreva,

34.08 lb. butter in seven days from 593 lb. milk record made in the Cornell University herd.

The dam of Mr. Harned's herdsire was Maple Grove Glista Daniel, 358.6 lb. milk, 14.74 lb. butter in seven days as a heifer. She was sired by Model Daniel Glista and her dam was Maple Grove Pontiac Genevieve, 471.9 lb. milk, 20 lb. butter in seven days, a daughter of King Pontiac Jupiter who was by King of the Pontiacs from a daughter of Hengerveld De Kol.

In speaking of the young bull Mr. Charles Jones, proprietor of Maple Grove Stock Farm, says, "This young fellow carries the Glista bloodlines on both sides of his pedigree. There is no doubt but what he will give good satisfaction in the herd owned by Mr. Harned."

### HOME BRED AND HOME RAISED

A sale in which every animal with the exception of the herdsire is descended from one foundation cow is scheduled for March 21st, when the W. C. Smith herd will be sold at Andersonburg, Perry County, Pa. Many years ago Mr. Smith purchased a heifer, Marathon Lady 2d, a daughter of Prince Mutual Drosky. After she dropped a number of calves Mr. Smith sold this animal but he still owns three of her daughters as well as her first granddaughter, and most of their female descendants.

The Smith herdsire is Prince Chancellor Colantha whose sire, Dutchland Prince Colantha, was by Dutchland Colantha the Great from Dutchland Pietertje Colantha Lass. The dam, Lizzie Bell Farm Chancellor, is a granddaughter of North Star King Bonheur and Maple Crest Korndyke De Kol Boy. One of the sisters of Lizzie Bell Farm Chancellor, the only one which has finished a year's record, is credited with the production of 10,162.7 lb. milk, 482 lb. butter in 365 days as a junior two-year-old.

Mr. Smith knows what each of his cows has produced; in fact, can give the life history of every animal in the herd. He can give not only the milk records but also tell what the milk tests. This real breeder's herd is worth the attention of anyone desirous of securing good purebred Holstein-Friesians.

Milking cows is no game for the man who is either mentally or physically lazy. It is a business that requires alertness, lots of thinking and study, and promptness in doing the work incident to caring for and the management of the herd.

### LENKERBROOK MILK WINS AGAIN

Milk from the Lenkerbrook Dairy again won first prize in the Certified Milk Class at the recent Pennsylvania State Farm Products Show. Exhibits were made by one hundred and sixty-eight different establishments of which one hundred and eighteen scored 96 or higher.

The Lenkerbrook Dairy is owned by William D. Lenker of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, R. D. No. 4. His herd consists of purebred Holstein-Friesians, some of them Polled, besides a few Guernseys.

Askem—What will the doctors do when all disease is abolished?

Tellem—Oh, there'll always be plenty of pedestrians to put back together.—*The Pathfinder.*

Sam—The next car I buy will be a small coupe.

Louise—Why?

Sam—I think it would relieve your voice in driving.—*The Pathfinder.*

A sincere humanitarian is one who finds a wolf at the door and organizes a campaign for the preservation of wild life.

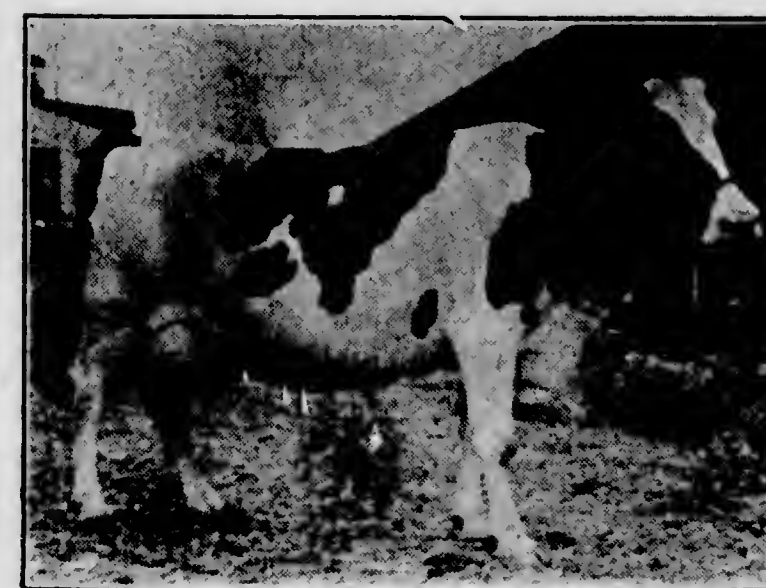


MILK PRODUCED BY THIS DAIRY WON FIRST PRIZE IN THE CERTIFIED MILK CLASS AT THE 1930 PENNSYLVANIA FARM PRODUCTS SHOW

## DISPERSAL SALE

Monday, March 10 at 12 o'clock

35 Registered  
Holstein-Friesians



Herdsire: **Huntsdale King Doress Korndyke**. His sire is a son of the great cow **Doress Canary Rag Apple**, 36 lb. butter in seven days; average for three years over 1,000 lb. butter and 26,163 lb. milk.

His dam is from a 22-lb. three-year-old, she by a son of King of the Ormsbys.

Fourteen Cows, Six Bull Calves, the balance Heifers from 4 weeks to 18 months.

Twelve daughters, two sons of the former herdsire, **Huntsdale Quality Echo**. His dam, a 30-lb. cow with over 100 lb. milk a day. Next dam, a 27-lb. cow with 800 lb. butter in a year. His sire is from a 30-lb. four-year-old with over 102 lb. milk a day for seven days and by a son of King Quality.

One daughter, five granddaughters of a 27-lb. son of King of the Pontiacs 6th. My herd averages 3.7% butterfat at the Creamery.

Will also sell Five head of broken Horses, one Colt one year old, 35 Head of Black Poland China Hogs, 20 Hampshire Ewes and 1 Buck.

Farm two miles west of Marion, Pa., on the Five Forks Road.

Herd Accredited Three Years. Terms: Six months' note with approved security.

S. R. MILLER & SONS, Mgrs.

Send for Catalog.

J. FRED DAVISON

R. D. 9

Chambersburg, Penna.

## Month After Month

In the County C. T. A.

Daughters of our Herdsire



ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE  
"The World Record Bull"

show persistent production of large quantities of Milk and Butterfat on twice-a-day milking.

Evidently they inherit the producing capacity of his wonderful dam, **ROLO MERCENA DE KOL**, 51.93 lb. butter in 7 days, 201 lb. in 30 days—the World's High Records.

Then his sire was one of the best bred sons of the great **KING OF THE PONTIACS**.

At present we have a dozen sons of Rolo, ranging from baby calves to bulls a year old or more. They are handsome fellows, from splendid cows of great capacity.

You cannot do better than place a son of **ROLO** at the head of your herd.

Write to-day for price and pedigree of a "Rolo" Bull.

CHARLES WERTHEIMER

Frederick, Maryland

Remember that Our Herd is  
ACCREDITED.



## ABSOLUTE DISPERSAL SALE

March 1, 1930

of My Choice Dairy Herd

Consisting of Nearly 50 Head of Heavy  
Producing Holstein-Friesians



THE KIND WE LIKE

Handsome, Typy and Big Producers

Our Herd is enrolled in the Lebanon County C. T. A.  
The production records of the milkers will be given on sale  
day.

Choice Young Bulls

Bred Heifers

Growthy Heifers and Heifer Calves

The kind that will grow into MONEY for you.

Besides the Purebreds we will sell

18 BIG PRODUCING GRADE HOLSTEINS

Fresh or soon due to freshen.

This is a Tuberculin Tested Herd and any cow you get  
here will pay you a handsome profit for good feed and care.

The reason I am selling is because I am giving up the farm  
which I have occupied for the past seven years.



**J. SHERK STONER**

Lawn

Lebanon County

Penna.

Farm is located along the public highway leading from  
Lawn to Campbelltown, about 14 miles from Harrisburg.

### COWS NEED WATER

The dairy cow cannot produce to her maximum capacity unless she has an abundance of water to drink, for milk is about 87 per cent water. It has been ascertained that a small cow giving 27 pounds of milk daily drank over 70 pounds of water a day while a Holstein-Friesian producing 110 pounds of milk daily drank an average of 350 pounds of water per day.

The water should be where the cows can drink at any time. Then they drink a little whenever they think they need it. This can easily be ascertained in a barn where water is piped to buckets, so that the cow can reach it at any time. After the cow has consumed her evening feed she will take three or four drinks before she lies down for the night.

It is stated that well-fed cows will give considerable more milk if they can have all the water they like any time they feel disposed to drink it.

### CRYSTAL ORMSBY BUCKEYE

Crystal Ormsby Buckeye is the good bull at the head of the Purebred Holstein-Friesian herd owned by George G. Gorsuch of New Windsor, Maryland. His sire is Prince Ormsby Buckeye, a bull with a number of heavy producing relatives in the large Holstein-Friesian herd owned by the Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

Delray Jessie, the dam of the Gorsuch herdsire is a large, handsome cow. She was raised at Delray Stock Farm, Stras-



CRYSTAL ORMSBY BUCKEYE  
Owned by George G. Gorsuch, New Windsor, Maryland.

burg, Virginia, and was sired by King Korndyke Butter Boy Virginia, another bull of Virginia Polytechnic Institute breeding. As shown by his picture, Crystal Ormsby Buckeye is a light colored, good looking bull with a deep chest, large barrel and a very good rump. At the time the photograph was taken from which this cut was made, he was running in pasture with the rest of the dairy.

Mr. Gorsuch was born on the farm on which he now resides and which he has operated for nearly nineteen years. He has built up a good producing herd which, month after month, makes a very creditable showing in the Carroll County C. T. A. But better still, the loads of milk that leave this farm every morning show that the herd is made up of producers and that Mr. Gorsuch is a capital dairyman and caretaker.

### MOLDY SILAGE

Mold will grow only where it is supplied with air. If mold occurs near the wall of the silo, air has probably gained access to the silage through cracks or around the doors. Near the surface of the silage mold will grow until the supply of oxygen is exhausted. When the silo has been opened silage should be removed fast enough to prevent any marked growth of mold on the surface. The removal of two to three inches of silage daily should be sufficient to keep ahead of the mold.

Mold scattered throughout the silo is thought to be the result of very slow absorption of the oxygen in the ensiled material. This may be caused by dryness of the silo contents due either to over-ripe corn, frozen corn, or corn which has been cut and allowed to dry out before ensiling.

Practical experience shows that mold in silage is not usually harmful to livestock. More or less mold is found in nearly every silo but unless some sickness occurs among the animals, its presence is not noted. Too often the tendency is to blame any livestock digestive difficulty the cause of which is unknown, to the feeding of moldy silage.

Care should be taken to distinguish between rotten silage and moldy silage. In cases where silage causes trouble it is believed that this is not the results of molds but is due to botulism, a form of ptomain poisoning.—A. L. Beam.

### MODERN INSPECTION

Inspection time is active

Out upon the hills,

Farmers are enjoying

Hot inspection thrills.

The agents now are busy

On tuberculin test,

Looking at the fodder

And each germ nest.

The mangers are inspected,

The stalls inspected, too;

The pitchforks are adjusted,

So that they may do.

The grindstone is tested,

The harness is viewed

And the old calf stable

Must be well renewed.

Each cow is examined,

The horns must be oiled;

The hay must be tested,

Nothing must be soiled.

The pig pen is visioned,

The hen coop is fumed

And every old rooster

Must now be groomed.

The churn must be adjusted,

The motor must be cranked;

And each milk maid

Is supposed to be spanked.

Lord, who will examine

The examiners today,

And when they're examined,

Will the farmers pay?

—Pennsylvania Grange News

## Dairy Producers and Show Ring Winners at Public Sale, Saturday April 12

35 HEAD

Royally Bred, Registered Holstein-Friesians

CHAMPION-  
SHIP AND  
BLUE RIB-  
BON WIN-  
NERS AT  
HIGH CLASS  
SHOWS



PRODUCERS  
AND PROFIT  
MAKERS IN  
C. T. A. and  
GENERAL  
DAIRY  
WORK

Last year in the County C. T. A. this Herd of fifteen milkers, (seventy-five per cent of which were first calf heifers), averaged 10,157 lb. milk, 331.8 lb. BUTTERFAT. LEWISDALE LADY FAYNE BEAUTY produced 13,935 lb. milk, (standing second in the Association), and 501.2 lb. FAT, the fourth highest record. This year in 176 days she is credited with 5,998 lb. milk, 213.9 lb. FAT. She is in the Sale together with three of her daughters, all sired by the 31 lb. bull, MINERAL FARMS HOMESTEAD LASSO SEGIS.

QUEEN ISABELLE has, in 238 days, produced 7,902 lb. milk, 255.1 lb. BUTTERFAT. See her and her son by the 31 lb. bull.

Two Daughters and several Grand-Daughters of my former Herdsire and Show Bull, KING PIEBE OF YORK 7TH.

FOURTEEN GOOD YOUNG THINGS sired by the show bull, MINERAL FARM HOMESTEAD LASSO SEGIS. His dam made 30.97 lb. butter in a week and he is backed by a number of 1,000 lb. Year Butter Records.

The Females are bred to LIME ROCK KING CHAMPION, a First Prize, Blue Ribbon, Show Bull.

FIVE CHOICE YOUNG BULLS ranging from Calves to Breeding Age.

For three years Lime Rock cattle have carried off the Herd Prize at the Reading Fair, meeting competition from Several States. During the past Three Show Seasons we have exhibited at Fifteen Fairs and our Prize Ribbons would fill a basket.



This is a Well-Grown, Attractive Herd of Home Raised Stock. Light in color and well marked. Every Cow in the Sale has dropped a living calf. There is no Abortion in Lime Rock Herd, and it has been ACCREDITED Four Years.

**HUBERT S. MILLER,**

Lime Rock Farm, Myerstown, Pa., R. D. 4

Lime Rock Farm is one mile south of Myerstown,  
Lebanon County, Pa.



## CATTLE LICE

At this time of year lice are occasionally found on dairy cattle. Authorities say there are three kinds of cattle lice, and they may all be present on an animal at the same time. Cattle lice are especially injurious to young stock. The irritation they cause arrests growth and lowers vitality. Generally there are a few lice on the animals when they are stabled in the fall. They are hard to detect at that time and after a few weeks in the stable several batches of eggs may hatch and the whole herd be infested.

If well done spraying will control lice, a small pressure sprayer is the best but a hand pump does good work. Wet the head, ears, brisket, tail, along the back and the inner surface of the thighs and flanks. Any standard dip used according to directions will be effective if two or

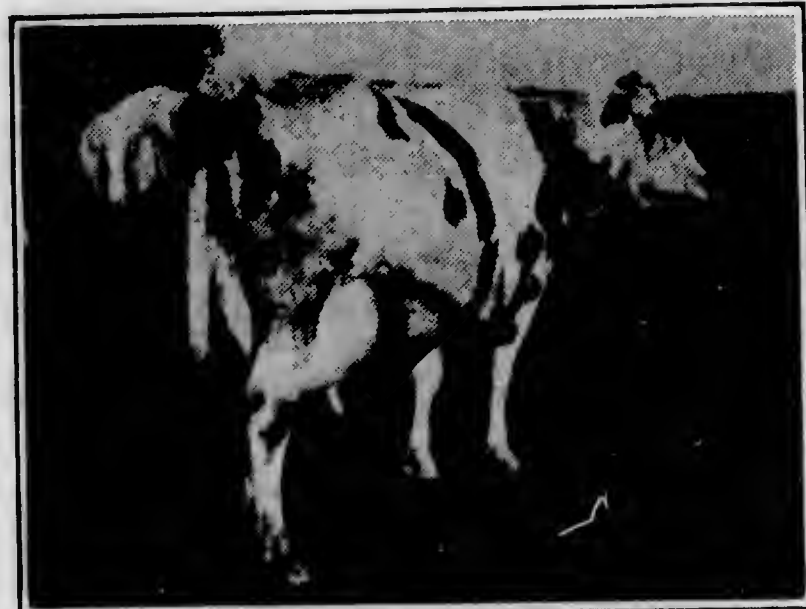
more such treatments about two weeks apart are given. During cold weather, if liquid is used, the cattle must be protected after treatment. At this time most owners prefer to use powder or ointments. Powdered tobacco rubbed along the back and between the thighs and flanks is a favorite prescription. Cottonseed oil and kerosene in equal parts, kerosene and lard mixed in the proportion of one-half pint of kerosene to one pound of lard and crude petroleum, even crankcase oil is effective. Oils may be applied with a cloth or brush but the surface should be given a thin, even coating. Oils must be used carefully as they are apt to cause the skin to blister if put on too heavily.

Don't worry when you stumble. Remember a worm is about the only thing that can't fall down.

## SEEDS FOR SALE

Clover seed of high purity and germination. Medium and Mammoth Red Clover, \$12.50; Alsike, \$11.00; Yellow and White Sweet Clover, \$6.00; Common Alfalfa, \$15.00; Canadian Alfalfa (varigated), \$20.00; State Sealed Grimm Alfalfa, \$21.00; Blackfoot Grimm, \$23.00; Timothy, \$3.50; Manchu Soy Beans, \$2.25. All prices per bushel. Bags free, freight prepaid. Inoculator for beans, 50c per can, for alfalfa and clovers, 75c per can. Reference: Paulding National Bank.

**M. G. STOLLER, Paulding, Ohio**

Twinbrook Herd  
Dispersal Sale

Owing to losing my barn, hay and grain by FIRE, I will sell at Public Auct on

**Monday, March 3d,**  
AT 1 O'CLOCK

## 37 Registered Holstein-Friesians Bred for Production

18 Big Producing Dairy Cows, 6 Two-Year-Old Heifers, 6 Yearling Heifers, 6 Handsome Calves, 1 Herdsire. All the Young Stock and nearly all the Cows were raised on Twinbrook Farm.

Among the offerings you will find:

MAPLESIDE MAUD PRINCESS, 119,716 lb. milk in eight years, a yearly average of 14,964 lb.  
HARTOG ALCATRA MECHTHILDE, yearly average for the past five years nearly 400 lb. butterfat.

In 1929 the average production of this Herd was 9,705 lb. milk, 338.6 lb. fat in C. T. A. work. For the past three years the annual average was 9,068 lb. milk, 309 lb. butterfat.

The Herd is headed by PEGGY KORNDYKE FAYNE POSCH, son of King Valdessa Fayne and Mapleside Maud Princess. His full sister produced 392.5 lb. butterfat in ten months as a two-year-old. We have aimed to combine Type, Production, and Profit Earning Ability. Herd Accredited. Retest Guaranteed.

**P. G. LICHTENWALNER, Emaus, Pa., Route 1**

Twinbrook Farm is 4 miles south of Allentown, one mile west of the Philadelphia-Allentown State Highway, and 1/2 mile north of the concrete road leading from this highway to Limeport.

## SELECTING DAIRY CATTLE

By C. M. EVANS

Profitable production in the dairy herd depends first, on high producing cows, second on correct feeding methods, and third on herd management.

Statistics indicate that among the millions of dairy cattle in the United States today, about one-third of them are making a profit, another third is breaking even, and the lower third is eating the profit made by the upper third. No woodcutter would expect to do a profitable day's work cutting wood with a dull ax, and neither should a farmer expect to do a profitable day's work in the dairy with a low-producing cow. Formerly, all cows were low producers—giving barely enough milk to raise the calves, but by scientific methods of selection and breeding, we have certain established breeds in which the ability to produce large amounts of milk and butterfat has been definitely established.

The majority of beginners do not have sufficient funds to start with a purebred herd, and so it becomes the practical thing for them to do to start with such cows as they have, or with such grades as they can purchase and build up by the use of a good purebred sire.

## HOLD TO DAIRY TYPE

In selecting individual animals for use in the herd, it is well to keep in mind certain fundamental considerations of dairy type. The animal of dairy type is usually one of lean, angular conformation, even though in good flesh. Details of description call for a full bright eye, indicating health and constitution; large, wide open nostrils, indicating lung capacity; a large muzzle with square jaw, indicating large feeding capacity. The face is usually dishd, and quality is indicated in close-fitting skin, with medium-sized, fine-textured ears.

A long, thin neck, blending smoothly into the shoulder, is desirable. Shortness over the withers, with no tendency to surplus flesh, indicates that the animal will make milk and butterfat to be returned at the pail from the feed eaten, rather than beef and fat to be stored on its body. This is a very important consideration, as the profitable dairy animal is the one with the milk producing, rather than the beef producing tendency. A straight topline is desirable, because it indicates strength of back and other body construction. A large, deep middle is important as indicating a large capacity for the consumption of coarse, cheap feeds. Of course it is necessary for the dairy cow to be strong in all particulars, but the capacity for large consumption of feed of a cheap nature is doubly important. According to dairy cattle scorecards nearly half of the cow is located from the point of the hips back. It is especially important that the rump be long, as this determines largely the possible capacity of the udder. An udder gets its full capacity by being attached high behind and reaching well forward. Rarely ever, however, does an udder reach forward of the point of a line dropped from the hip down, therefore, the

great importance in length of rump. The rump should also be straight and level, as sloping rumps are associated with udders that hang down behind and are poorly developed in front.

The two points of the tailhead are known as pinbones. They should be wide apart to give width to the rump and capacity between the legs for the udder. Where pinbones are close, the hind legs are close together, and even though there is a large udder development it is likely to be crowded and bruised in walking.

## IMPORTANCE OF UDDER

Perhaps the most important thing in a producing dairy cow is the texture of udder. An udder should be long from front to rear, wide, with a nice-sized teat placed squarely on each quarter, but unless it is of a good texture, milking out flabby udder troubles are likely to arise. In hard, fleshy udders that do not milk out clean and flabby, there is a tendency to caked udders, garget, bloody milk, milk fever, etc. The cow with a fleshy udder is usually slow in giving down the milk and must be stripped carefully to secure all the fat. Just in front of the udder on each side is a large vein reaching forward and entering the body through holes known as milk wells. Heavy producing cows usually have long, large, crooked milk veins, and large, numerous wells. Of course, there is no milk in these veins, but their size seems to indicate somewhat the amount of blood circulation in the udder region, and is a very favorable indication of producing ability.

Another thing by which the practical dairyman is impressed is quality. Quality in an animal is easily recognized but hard to describe. It is indicated by a soft, pliable skin covered with fine, silky hair. When the skin is squeezed between the fingers it feels as if butter might be squeezed from it. Another indication of quality is a yellow, oily secretion in the ears, around the tailhead and other places where there is no hair. Animals with fine quality are usually freer from disease, wear well over long periods of service and produce a higher percentage of butterfat.

## COSTLY IRRIGATION

Federal money spent to irrigate 1,125,000 acres of semi-arid land in the United States amounts to more than \$136,000,000. This is about \$1.25 for each person in the country.

Many prominent economists believe that the cost of irrigating an acre of land in these areas is exorbitant. Certainly, with the present surplus of farm products, there is no necessity or even wisdom in developing any more arid land for many years to come.

## OPPORTUNITY

The actual fact is that in this day opportunity not only knocks at your door but is playing an anvil chorus on every man's door, and then lays for the owner around the corner with a club. The world is in sore need of men who can do things. Indeed, cases can easily be recalled by

every one where Opportunity actually smashed in the door and collared her candidate and dragged him forth to success. These cases are exceptional, usually you have to meet Opportunity half-way. But the only place where you can get away from Opportunity is to lie down and die. Opportunity does not trouble dead men, or dead ones who flatter themselves that they are alive.—*Elbert Hubbard.*

## FARM DRAINAGE BULLETIN

The drainage of wet spots in cultivated fields is generally the most profitable type of drainage a farmer can employ, since it increases crop yields and also permits him to "square up" the fields so the land can

be cultivated with the minimum of time and labor.

Farmers' Bulletin 1606-F "Farm Drainage," which can be obtained free from the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., gives practical information for farmers who have fields requiring drainage. The depth and spacing of drains, the size of tile required, the construction of the drains, and the maintenance of drains are all subjects of great importance to the farmer who desires to drain his farm efficiently.

A friend is the first one who steps in after the whole world has stepped out.—*John White.*

REDUCTION SALE!  
36 Registered Holstein-Friesians, 5 Grades  
MONDAY, MARCH 10th at 12 o'clock

21 Cows, 16 Registered, 5 Grades  
11 Registered Females from Calves to Bred Heifers. 6 Registered Bulls up to one year old.

## Senior Herdsire:

**BERKS SIR COLANTHA**

A son of the celebrated sire KING TWEDE SPRING FARM (three of whose daughters made World Records for long-time production), and LADY THYRSA OF BERKS, butter 35.32 lb. in seven days, butter 1,027 lb., milk 18,699.2 lb. in 305 days as a three-year-old. Her dam, Lady Thyrsa Walker Segis, produced 40.28 lb. butter in a week, 1,161 lb. butter, 21,342 lb. milk in 335 days. Both mother and daughter are State Champions.

## Junior Herdsire:

**DAD DAYAN JO SEGIS JERICA**

His sire, who has a good list of big producing daughters, was from a cow that made 1,180 lb. butter in a year and by a 44 lb. son of King of the Ormsbys. His dam as a two-year-old heifer produced 14,201.5 lb. milk, 648.67 lb. butter in 305 days. Her dam is by Johanna King Segis and her sire was from Jemima Johanna of Riverside 2d, 1,192.5 lb. butter in a year whose dam made 1,280 lb. butter, 30,373 lb. milk in a year.

All the animals of milking age are bred to these two Herdsires. We will also offer 6 daughters and 2 bulls sired by a son of the noted CREATOR.

This is a fine lot of cattle—royally bred and good producers. Herd is under State and Federal Supervision—sold with the usual 60-day re-test guarantee.

Will also sell one pair nine-year-old Mules, one pair six-year-old Horses weighing 1,400 lb., and a full line of Farm Machinery.

Sale at J. R. Gehringer's Farm, one mile east of Maxataw, one mile west of Newtown, one mile north of William Penn Highway, turn off at Grimes' Farm.

S. R. MILLER & SONS, Mgrs.

Send for Catalog.

**HAROLD R. ZIEGLER and J. R. GEHRINGER**  
Breinigsville, Lehigh County, Penna.



## COMPLETE DISPERSAL SALE

**MARCH 21, 1930**

**A Producing Herd of Purebred Holstein-Friesians**

*Every Female Bred and Raised Here*



**Whiteye Marathon Koningen**

This cow and her dam have each produced 60 lb. milk daily on twice-a-day milking and general dairy care.

The bloodlines of this herd combine the Pietertje, Korndyke, Inka and Koningen strains, all noted for heavy persistent production.

The herdsire is **PRINCE CHANCELLOR COLANTHA**, a well-bred son of Dutchland Prince Colantha.

The creamery slips for 1928 show that the average amount of milk produced by members of this dairy and delivered to the shipping station was 9,000 lb. with an average test of 3.59% butterfat. Will give 1929 figures on sale day as well as the butterfat test and milk production of each member of the dairy.

Herd Tuberculin Tested and Clean.

*Auctioneer: Colonel Glenn R. Mead*

*For any desired information address:*

**W. C. SMITH**

Andersonburg

Perry County

Pennsylvania

### ARTZ SELLS GOOD BULL

A short time ago E. E. Artz of the Delray Stock Farm, Strasburg, Virginia sold to Harry Q. Hockman, also of Strasburg, the handsome young bull Delray Ormsby Buckeye.

Delray Ormsby Buckeye was sired by Prince Ormsby Buckeye and his dam was Delray Tweede White Lady, a handsome, light colored cow now in her eleventh year. She is a straight backed, deep bodied animal, every inch a dairy cow, and as her name indicates she too was dropped in the Delray herd.

Delray Tweede White Lady was sired by Sir Tirania Korndyke and her dam was Tweede De Kol Segis Korndyke. Both of her parents were sired by Spring Farm Lady Korndyke whose dam was Tweede White Lady, a cow credited with producing 1,127.85 lb. butter in 365 days about fifteen years ago.

Mr. Hockman's new herdsire was by Prince Ormsby Buckeye whose dam was a good producing daughter of King Model Ormsby and who was sired by V. P. I. Buckeye Pauline Korndyke, six of whose daughters in the Virginia Polytechnic Institute herd averaged 676.77 lb. butter, 15,451 lb. milk in their yearly work. At the commencement of the lactation periods in which these records were made, only one of these cows was full aged, two of them were four-year-olds, two of them three-year-olds and the other was a two-year-old heifer.

The Delray herd has been State and Federally Accredited for five years so that Mr. Hockman has secured a bull from a splendid cow and from a herd known to be healthy.

### ROOP HAS GOOD CATTLE

That it "has never housed a reactor" is the slogan of the Carroll herd owned by Ralph G. Roop of New Windsor, Maryland.

There are about twenty milking cows in the Carroll herd. They include a number of splendid producers. One that always attracts the eye is Mountain View Maggie Prilly, a granddaughter of Sir Inka Prilly Segis who was by King Segis from a granddaughter of the famous foundation cow, Prilly.

Another good cow is Boiling Springs Flossy Concordia. She produced 601.25 lb. butter, 14,980 lb. milk in 400 days—approximately thirteen months—and her estimated profit above cost of feed was \$183.84. Her dam was Windsor Hill Champion Concordia and her sire was Lothian De Kol Korndyke, the old bull at the head of the Pennsylvania State College herd.

White Oak Concordia and White Oak Quality Fayne are two half sisters, daughters of King Quality De Kol Gelsche. Mr. Roop regards this pair as two of his best foundation animals. The younger animals in the Carroll herd were sired by Echo Josie Belle Model King whose dam, Union Valley Funderne Jose, who was the best cow in the purebred Holstein-Friesian herd owned by Joel I. Roop, the father of Ralph. Joel Roop gave this bull when a calf to his son

because of the excellence of the calf's dam. King traces to many big producing cows including the noted May Echo Sylvia.

The present head of the Ralph Roop herd is Rolo Calamo Champ, owned by Roger Roop of Westminster, Maryland, brother to Ralph. Rolo Calamo Champ was from Lady K. Calamo, a cow of Korndyke, Canary, Dutchland, and Rag Apple bloodlines. "Champ" was sired by Rolo Pontiac Fayne, the head of the Wertheimer herd, whose dam, Rolo Mercena De Kol, is credited with the production of 51.93 lb. butter in seven days from 738.9 lb. milk, the heaviest butter production ever credited to any cow of any breed.

The Roop herd has been on the Accredited List for more than a year and is a business dairy Holstein-Friesian breeding establishment, justly regarded as being one of the most progressive in Carroll County.

### GOOD HOLSTEINS IN FREDERICK COUNTY

Black and white herds are prominent in the Frederick County Dairy Herd Improvement Association, according to the January report. The herd of Charles Wertheimer, Frederick, Maryland, consisting of nineteen purebred Holstein-Friesians, averaged 1,043 lb. milk and exactly 37 lb. fat, standing third in the association for average production. Second place was taken by nineteen grade Holstein-Friesians owned by G. Edgar Roderick of Walkersville, Maryland, with an average production of 1,051 lb. milk, 39.5 lb. fat. The leading herd consisted of sixteen grade Holstein-Friesians owned by Rodney Kelley, New Market, Maryland, with an average of 1,129 lb. milk, 41.7 lb. fat. A dairy of twenty-five purebred Holstein-Friesians owned by R. L. Dade of Jefferson averaged 972 lb. milk, 34.7 lb. fat and twenty-four milkers, purebreds and grades, owned by George C. Zentz and Son of Thurmont, averaged 838 lb. milk, 31.4 lb. fat.

The high cow, credited with 82.1 lb. fat, 1,550 lb. milk, was owned by Charles Diller, of Detour, Maryland. Star, of the Wertheimer herd, was second with 74.9 lb. fat, 1,872 lb. milk. A representative of the Zentz dairy was third with 72.2 lb. fat, 1,680 lb. milk. Pet, owned by Mr. Charles Wertheimer, stood first for milk with 2,114 lb. and fourth for fat with 67.6 lb. A grade Holstein-Friesian owned by Alvey Etzler was credited with 66.4 lb. fat and Laura, a purebred owned by Marlin Shorb of Detour had 63.6 lb. fat, 1,271 lb. milk to her credit, according to the report of the tester, Mr. C. F. Zentz.

"I always voted at my party's call, and I never thought of thinking for myself at all."

**If you want heavy milkers that are sound and free from disease, write me your wants.**

**W. A. EBERTS,**  
Lehighton, Penna.

## Having Rented My Farm I Will Sell

**Monday, March 3d, at 1 O'clock**

*My Entire Dairy, consisting of:*

**26 Head of Large, Milky Grade Cows**

including a carload of Seasoned Wisconsin Cows from an Accredited Area.



**Fresh or Close Springers, 6 with Calves by side.**

These Cows are in good flesh, are large, handsome animals, capable of going into any dairy and paying a Handsome Profit for their Feed and Care. There is not a poor one in the bunch.



Here are Two Specimens of what I am offering You. If you buy one or a number like these you will be Proud to Show Them to Your Friends.

Remember they are Tuberculin Tested and RIGHT.  
This being a Complete Dispersal I am selling All My Stock including:

**8 SERVICE BULLS - 50 HOGS - 12 EWES**

At my Farm 1½ miles from Fontana, 3 miles from Annville, 5 miles from Lebanon, Pennsylvania, ¼ mile from the Colebrook Road.

**JOE KLEINFELTER**



# The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

## POULTRY



**PUREBRED BRONZE TURKEYS**—Toms, \$10.00; Hens, \$8.00; trios, \$25.00. Unrelated mates and well marked. M. G. STOLLER, Paulding, Ohio. Reference: Paulding National Bank.

**FERRIS BEST EGG LAYING STRAIN COCKRELLS** \$7.50 each. TWIN SPRING FARM, Penlynn, Pa.

**PUREBRED BRONZE TURKEYS, GUARANTEED.** MRS. FRANK BROWNING, Nampa, Idaho, Route 1.

**FOR SALE TURKEYS** Narragansetts; purebred, healthy \$8 and \$10. MISS PERNE SMITH, Horse Cave, Ky.

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, EXTRA LARGE** bone, beautiful bronzed, prices reasonable. C. W. GREEN, Reva, Va.

**BUFF COCHINS** \$4.00 PAIR. WHITE Silkies and Japanese Blacktails \$5.00 pair. TWIN SPRING FARM, Penlynn, Pa.

**PHEASANT EGGS**—All varieties. Also Buff Cochins—Silkie and Blacktail Japanese Bantam eggs. TWIN SPRING FARM, Penlynn, Pa.

**BABY CHICKS, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes and Leghorns, highest quality in the South.** DIXIE POULTRY COMPANY, R. 19, Orlando, Florida.

**S. C. WHITE MINORCAS**—For sale beautiful breeders of correct type. Hatching Eggs and Baby Chicks. W. E. CALOIAN, Rustburg, Va.

**NARRAGANSETT TOMS** (not fattened) weighing 16 lb., \$10.00; 13 lb., \$8.00; 11 lb., \$7.00; 10 lb., \$6.00. MRS. EVA D. BRES, Dekalb Junction, N. Y.

**PUREBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE VIGOROUS, HEALTHY TURKEY.** Toms, \$8.00; hens, \$6.00 and \$10.00. ADA PETRIE, Adams, N. Y., R. D. 2.

**PUREBRED HOLLYWOOD COCKERELS,** large and vigorous, from pen average 266, \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. RUSSELL L. PETERSON, Tidioute, Pa.

**THOROUGHBRED pedigree stock** Honsinger strain direct the world's best Bourbon Red Turkeys. Bigger and better than ever. SOPHIA PEET, Alto, Mich.

**PEDIGREE RED COCKERELS** from trap-nested, disease-free stock. Write for Prices. F. S. CHAPIN, Longmeadow, Mass. Member Mass. Assn. Cert. Breeders.

**UTILITY BRONZE TURKEY, BREEDERS.** Hundred Hens, limited number toms. Related and non-related. Imported stock. GLENNAN & HEWITT, Importers, Woodbine, Maryland.

**TURKEYS**—Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland. Hens,

Toms. Unrelated pairs and trios. Order early. WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

**THOROUGHBRED NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS,** Toms, \$15.00; hens, \$8.00. Send stamped addressed envelopes for inquiry. Satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. EARL R. BROWN, Chaumont, New York.

**VERY CHOICE WHITE LEGHORN PULLETS** ready to lay. Barron or Tancred strain, \$1.50 in hundred lots; younger pullets, \$1.00 to \$1.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. ASSOCIATED POULTRY FARM, Hudson, Ill.

**CHICKS** 9 cents each and up. Leghorns, Reds Rocks, Minorcas. Culler flocks—also started chicks at 4-8 and 12 weeks old. Cockerels and pullets. Live delivery guaranteed. Our 20th year—Circular free. THE PENNA. HATCHERY, Box 42, Liverpool, Pa.

**QUALITY BABY CHICKS DELIVERED** weekly throughout the year, Leghorns, Barred, White and Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds, Wyandottes, White and Buff Orpingtons, Anconas, Black and White Minorcas, Black Giants and Brahmas, from \$12 per hundred up. Shipped by prepaid parcel post, live delivery guaranteed. Also breeding stock and eggs. Catalog free. HARRY WOOD COBB, National Distributor of Baby Chicks and Breeding Stock, Gettysburg, Penna.



## LIVE STOCK

**GOOD FAMILY MILK GOATS FOR SALE.** BELGIAN YARDS, Kinderhook, N. Y.

"Farmer would take five Purebred Dairy cows on shares. RAYMOND WIKER, R. 1, Robesonia, Pa."

**LARGE BERKSHIRES.** Service Boars, Bred Gilts, Tried Sows, Fall pigs. Both Sex. DILTS & GERMAN, Roseville, Ohio.

**FEEDING LAMBS AND CALVES** bought on order. Fall delivery. Ranches for sale. Wire or write. W. C. McLAUGHLIN, Denton, Montana.

**FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN CALVES** from heavy rich milkers, Tuberculin tested, write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

**FOR SALE**—Holsteins and Guernseys. Several hundred head to select from. WHITEWATER STOCK FARM, A. M. HANSON, Prop., Whitewater, Wis.

I am in the market for a few good Purebred Holstein-Friesian heifer calves. Harvey C. Brown, 2009 Monument Ave., Richmond, Va.

**FOR SALE: HOLSTEIN BULL,** born December 13, 1929. Sire, Rojo Rag Apple King, grandson of Rolo

**Mercena De Kol, the world's champion cow,** 51.93 lb. butter in 7 days. Calf's dam—Bess Piebe Korndyke, milking 70 lb. milk, 3.6 test. Dr. B. F. Myers, Chambersburg, Pa.

**FOR SALE**—Holstein Bull, 4 years old, dam 30 lb. Daughter of Findern Pride Fayne. Sold to avoid inbreeding, quiet, active, accredited, blood tested. Priced low. McCauley & Jackson, Ellston, Md.

**FOR SALE**—My Herdsire King Sadie Vale Wynola Pietje. Sire, King Sadie Vale Hengerveld Ormsby. Dam, Johanna Wynola Pietje. A sire that makes an owner proud. Herd accredited. Harry C. Delevan, R. D. 1, Dalton, Pa.

## MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

**HARDWOOD ASHES**—Nature's own fertilizer. GEORGE STEVENS, Peterborough, Ontario.

**RABBITS**—Flemish Giant bucks, 7 months, beauties, \$7.00 each. MINNIE E. WHITTIER, Mount Vernon, Maine.

**CEDAR POSTS,** three to six inch top. Seven feet long. Ten cents each. F. O. B. PAUL DELUDE, Cabot, Vermont.

**HONEY**—Delicious clover, 5-lb. pails, \$1.10 postpaid; 10, \$2.00. WHEELER AND TURVEY, Ionia, Ontario County, N. Y.

**QUILT PATCHES**—Three pound roll, \$1. Postpaid. Money returned if not satisfactory. GRANT'S SUPPLY STORE, Warsaw, Illinois.

**GLADIOLUS BULBS** Standard, new and rare varieties. Write for descriptive price list. 4 SISTERS GLAD RANCH, Clarence, New York.

**FOR SALE**—Milk bottling machine—excellent condition. THE NEWTON MILK CO., Bauke Joutstra, Treas., Great Meadows, New Jersey.

**NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO**—Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.50; smoking, 5 pounds, \$1.00. Sample free for 10 names tobacco users. KENTUCKY FARMERS, West Paducah, Ky.

**QUALITY PEDIGREE CHINCHILLAS AND NEW ZEALAND WHITE RABBITS.** Kramer furnishes only highest quality stock. Literature free. KRAMER RABBITRY, Dakota, Illinois.

**QUALITY RABBITS**—Raise rabbits for us and make good profits. We purchase all young rabbits produced from our stock. Chinchillas, Flemish Giants, New Zealands and Belgian Hares. Bargain prices. Pullets, Chicks and Eggs of all breeds. Hatches weekly all year. Illustrated circular and information free. HARRY WOOD COBB, National Distributor of Baby Chicks and Breeding Stock, Gettysburg, Penna.

**CIGARS**—Buy your smokes direct from factory at factory prices. \$1.00 brings you our Sample Case containing 25 cigars. 4 different

## MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE (Continued)

Brands. COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO., Dept. H., Dallastown, Pa.

**SEED POTATOES,** Russets, Green Mountains and World Wonder that averaged 300 Bu. per Acre. All raised from Certified Seed. Improved yellow Dent Seed Corn. Prices right. M. R. WITTERS & SON, R. 5, Lebanon, Pa.

**CHOICE FLORIDA ORANGES,** sweet, juicy, full-flavored; full-standard bushel, \$2.25 with order, express charges collect; satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. HELEN THOMAS, Box 104, Thonotosassa, Florida.



## DOGS

**FOR SALE**—English Bull pups. Pedigreed, \$10 each. ADRIAN GILLMAN, Waynesville, Ohio. Rt. 5.

## ALFALFA HAY AND SEED

**FOR SALE: ALFALFA HAY AND ALFALFA meal.** ORA BALL, Lexington, Neb.

**BUY** genuine Grimm and Cossack Alfalfa Seed direct from SAM BOBER, Newell, So. Dakota, and save money.

**HAY**—CLOVER, ALFALFA, timothy and mixed car lots for sale. Delivered prices. MITCHELL HAY COMPANY, Lima, Ohio.

**HOME-GROWN CLOVER AND TIMOTHY.** Also other field seeds, crop of 1929. Write for prices. U. J. COVER, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

**DEALER IN EUROPEAN** Peat Moss, and Pacific Coast Alfalfa Hay and Meal. Also all kinds of Hay and Straw. Apply LOUIS E. PAGE, Boston, Mass.

**FOR SALE**—"SELECT DAIRY ALFALFA"—MEAL—DAIRY CLOVER. Delivered prices quoted. Prompt shipment. JOHN DEVLIN HAY CO., 192 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

**CLOVER,** Northern Crown Medium Red, Mammoth, Alsike, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Oats, Barley, Seed Corn. Write for prices delivered. HOLMES SEED COMPANY, Box 9, Canton, Ohio.

**BEARDLESS BARLEY**—New two-rowed long stiff straw. Out-yields bearded in field tests. Big money-maker. Write for information and free sample. LONGACRE FARM, Route 2, Geneva, N. Y.

**HARDY ALFALFA SEED** 90% pure \$9.00. Sweet Clover 95% pure \$3.00. Red Clover \$10.00. Alsike \$10.00. All 60 lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. GEO. BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

**GRASS SEED BARGAINS.** Alsike and timothy mixed, \$3.85. Clover and timothy mixed, \$3.95. Clover alsike and timothy mixed, \$4.10. All per bushel bags free. Send for samples. J. W. RICHARDS, Ferris, Ill.

**PURE CERTIFIED GRIMM AND COSSACK ALFALFA SEED** direct from the man who grows it. Hardest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. TRIANGLE RANCH, Cottonwood, S. D.

## POSITION WANTED

**WANTED**—Position as Herdsman by man 20 yrs. old. Experienced, educated, free from habits. G. M. M., HOLSTEIN BREEDER & DAIRYMAN.

**WANTED**—A position as Dairyman, Herdsman, Farmer. By a married man. Educated. Experienced. A. B. C., c/o HOLSTEIN BREEDER & DAIRYMAN.

**170 HOLSTEINS NEED A HERDSMAN.** They are accustomed to producing on the average about 11,000 lb. You may fool me but you cannot fool the cows. Address Superintendent, HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.



**Certified Pedigreed Field Seeds**

Higher yielding and better strains of field crops have been produced recently by experiment stations and individuals. They pay much better. We specialize in seeds of these improved strains. Our catalog gives all the facts. Every progressive farmer should read it. Write to-day for free copy.

**K. C. LIVERMORE**  
CORN OATS BARLEY

Box H  
POTATOES CABBAGE

Honeoye Falls, N. Y.  
BEANS PEAS WHEAT RYE

## A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



## This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

## A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big-Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers



# Complete Dispersal Sale!

## 53 Head Registered 53 Holstein-Friesian Cattle

### MONDAY, MARCH 17th

We have been Twenty Years building and developing this Herd and I am now offering you the results.



LADY WESTTOWN SEGIS 10,941 lb. milk in 231 days

For years we have weighed the milk our cows produce. Records will be given Sale Day.

The Herdsire is the well-bred bull:

#### ORMSBY VEEMAN HENGERSVELD IDEAL

by King Ormsby Ideal from a 32 lb. daughter of Sir Veeman Hengersveld, her dam a 30 lb. daughter of Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis, and her dam a 29.88 lb. daughter of Sir Veeman Hengersveld. This bull is seven-eighths white and a good individual. His heifers are very promising.

FIVE OF HIS SONS, all of serviceable age and all built alike—their dams are great cows.

Mature Cows in this herd have produced from 10,000 lb. to well over 12,500 lb. milk in a year. Two-Year-Old Heifers in their first lactation period have exceeded 7,000 lb.

There are a number of Family Groups that should interest Constructive Breeders. Notice This Pair:



MOTHER AND DAUGHTER

LADY MAUD COLANTHA DE KOL AND CLOTHILDE MAUD COLANTHA DE KOL. The dam produced 12,103 lb. milk in a year. Her daughter 6,986 lb. as a two-year-old.

Will also sell: 100 Head of Duroc Swine, 35 Shropshire Ewes, 4 Horses and 2 Mules.

H. Zimmermann, Auctioneer. This Herd has been ACCREDITED Six Years. S. R. Miller & Sons, Mgrs. Send for Catalog. READY NOW.

**IRA C. BARR, Greencastle, Penna., R. D. 2**

This Farm is on the Marsh Road, 5 miles east of Greencastle, Pa., 7 miles north of Hagerstown, Md.

#### RAVENSWOOD HERD

Some good young stock are being raised in the Ravenswood herd owned by Harry C. Reynolds, of Scranton, Pennsylvania. These are sons and daughters of Hartje Lad Mechthilde, a real good bull whose dam is a big producing daughter of King Hengersveld Hartje. This bull also traces to the good sires Sir Pontiac Artis Climax and Korndyke Abbecker.

The cows at the Ravenswood are handled on a strictly, practical dairy basis. They are milked twice daily and so managed that they drop a calf every twelve months. The herd has been on the State and Federal Accredited List for a number of years and the large number of young animals indicate that the herd is free from the many bovine troubles that occasionally bother the cattle owner.

#### POINTS OFTEN OVERLOOKED

Feeding the livestock this winter can be made to add to soil fertility wonderfully and to increase yields of crops grown next year. A large part of the profit from keeping livestock is the fertility left on the farm in animal waste, and in refuse feed left uneaten by the animals. To get the full value of this profit the stock must be kept in well bedded barns or out in fields where the fertility is needed and where use can be made of it. The fertility left in barn lots, in lanes, in wooded areas, and in rocky pastures where there is not enough soil to grow grass, is largely wasted. Stock on feed should be largely kept out of these places. This applies in feeding the work stock, the sheep, and hogs, as well as the dairy and beef cattle.

#### THE COW AND THE LAW COURTS

Ever since the dawn of history, and probably long before, the cow has been closely associated with man. But the history of this connection has probably never been recited in the courts of law as evidence until recently.

The Idaho Legislature enacted a law putting a \$200 license on wholesale dealers in oleomargarine. They appealed to the courts and for the state an attorney introduced the following:

"The earliest written records, nearly four centuries before Christ, in the Vedic Hymns written in Sanscrit and preserved in India, it is said, give us our first authentic information of the cow. The Aryans on the plains of Central Asia, to whom the common ancestors of all the 'white races' can be traced, are said to be the first to use cow's milk as a life sustaining substance. The domesticated cows of the Aryans are the ancestors of our cows, whence she was taken through Asia, Africa, Europe (Sweden and Denmark, 'ko,' and Germany 'kuh') and finally a few into the new world by Columbus on the second voyage in 1493 to the island of Santo Domingo, and to Mexico in 1525, and Florida in 1538. The first shipment to New England was made in 1624 by Governor Winslow.

"The Hindus, Greeks, Egyptians, Romans, all revealed great consideration for

their cows. The Grecian urn, immortalized by Keats, depicted a familiar scene: 'To what green altar, O mysterious priest, Lead'st thou that heifer lowing at the skies, and all her silken flanks with garlands drest?' In Egypt the cow was sacred to Isis. In Uganda, in the heart of Africa, the tribal cow is thought holy and the milk cared for with elaborate ceremonies. The Greek poet Hesiod in his work on agricultural 'Works and Days,' offers advice and admonishes care of the Grecian herds. Jacob and his brethren said to Pharaoh: 'Thy servants hath been about cattle from our youth even until now, both we and our fathers.' The cow was worshiped in Babylonia and in Tyre. The Jews thought milk most valuable, and described the blessings of the land of promise as a land 'flowing with milk and honey.' Caesar, in war with the Gauls, observed that the people on the shores of Lake Geneva did not farm, but 'lived by keeping cows.'

"In India veneration for the cow has continued in many parts as part of their religion, and in some native states the law prohibits the killing of cows, and some Tibetan tribes treat their dairies as holy temples.

"Thus development of the cow has been a continuous, progressive change; the unfolding as natural and inevitable under the tender care of intelligent keeper as the 'unfolding of a flower.'

"Milk it is said contains all the vitamins essential to life and growth. The present President of the United States has said 'The white race cannot survive without dairy products.'

The Courts decision was in favor of the State Law. Official figures indicate that Idaho in 1924 produced on her farms 78,505,003 gallons of milk, 3,661,728 lb. of farm butter from 151,722 cows. From comparison of per capita consumption based on the national agricultural report, they consumed approximately \$10,500,000 worth of forage at the farm, and the total value of the milk produced, by comparison with the same report, was approximately \$19,000,000."

#### REDUCING THE SURPLUS

The angry grocer ran around the counter and seized his customer by the arm.

"Do you know, madam," he blurted, "that your dog has eaten a pound of my best fresh country butter? I saw him do it a second ago!"

The customer relieved the grocer of her arm and regarded him coldly.

"I did not know it," she replied icily, "but if you are quite sure it was your best butter, and that it really did come from the country, I don't think there is much reason to suppose it will do him any harm."

The near-sighted professor lost his hat in a strong wind. He gave chase. A woman screamed from near by:

"What are you doing?"

"Getting my hat," he replied.

"Your hat," exclaimed the woman.

"That's our black hen you're chasing."

# DISPERSAL SALE!

## REGISTERED POLLED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN HERD

This kind of Young Stock Is Offered You:

TUESDAY, MAR. 18th

## 35 Head of Accredited Polled Holsteins



BUFFALO RUN SIR TITUSDALE  
Born May 17, 1929

Rugged, Thrifty, Healthy and Hornless

This Herd Is Headed by the Two-Year-Old Bull

#### NAPOL SIR ONACO BEAUTY,

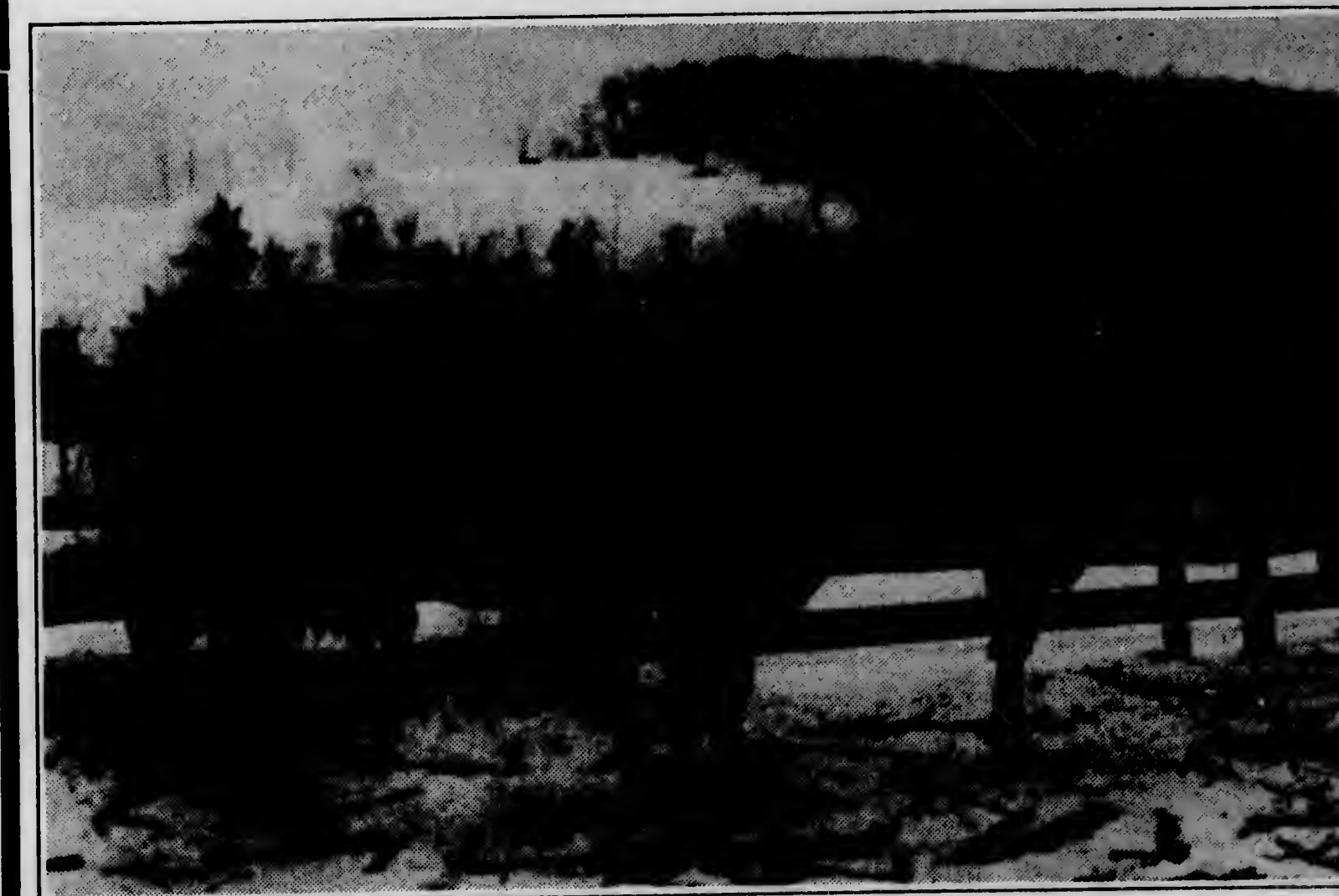
son of Dennington Origin Sir Beauty and Origin Napol Veeman Application. He is a strongly bred, Hornless Bull, is backed by good producers and his daughters are very promising.

8 HEIFER CALVES.

4 BULL CALVES.

7 HEIFERS, from 15 to 19 Months Old.

15 BIG PRODUCERS IN THE MILKING DAIRY: 7 MATURE COWS, 8 HEIFERS IN THEIR FIRST LACTATION PERIOD.



LADY LYONS DAME AND LADY CHIRON SEGIS FAYNE

Notice the Type and apparent Constitution of these two Hornless Cows. Last year this Herd averaged 9,161 lb. Milk, 336.1 lb. Butterfat. Average profit per Cow \$149.52. Average Butterfat Test 3.66%.

This Herd Is Accredited. It is in its Second Year of Cow Testing Association Work and the Animals Will Be Sold on Their Merits.

L. F. Moyes, Auctioneer  
John Spearly, Clerk

S. R. Miller & Sons, Mgrs.  
For Further Information Address

**J. W. BLAIR**

Bellefonte

R. D. 1

Pennsylvania

My farm is located on State Highway Route No. 550, in the Buffalo Run Valley, 6 miles north of State College, 7 miles west of Bellefonte, 24 miles east of Tyrone, Pa.



*"When Better Holsteins Are Raised—We'll Sell 'Em."*

# HEILMAN'S Eighth Annual Spring Sale Saturday, March 22d at 12 o'clock FIFTY Purebred Holstein-Friesians



FRANK L. HEILMAN

BIG, WELL GROWN, HANDSOME ANIMALS. Related to many of the Breed's greatest Showing Prizewinners and Producers.

FORTY COWS IN MILK. Proven Producers, Choice Individuals and of the Best Bloodlines. Some are Fresh, some Springing, others will freshen in early Fall. They have been bred to Bulls of Splendid Breeding and Individuality and their Calves will be Valuable.



We will not offer any animal we cannot recommend and we have proven the value of this stock in our own barn and know what each cow can do.

The Herd of Nineteen Cows stabled at Spring Dale Dairy Farm, where the Sale will be held, during January produced 29,663 lb. milk, 944 lb. butterfat in C. T. A. work. Nine exceeded 1,500 lb. milk, four exceeded 1,800 lb. and two each produced over 2,000 lb. One is credited with 142 lb. fat in 60 days, others have been on the Honor List for several months. Anyone belonging to a C. T. A. can take these cows right home and continue their records in their own Association.

*These cows have been bred to One of our Two Great Herdsires:*

## Victor Hengerveld Hartje Pontiac

His dam produced 101 lb. milk in a day, 30.17 lb. butter, 695.7 lb. milk in a week and her dam produced 30.39 lb. butter in a week with a daily milk average of 93½ lb.

Calves, whether male or female, sired by such bulls are bound to be valuable property

TEN HEIFER AND BULL CALVES—Four, Five and Six Months Old. By well-known sires. Look over their dams in the Offerings.

Auctioneers: S. S. Bomberger and L. J. Gilbert, Pedigrees: Harvey Rettew, Manheim, Pa., and S. R. Miller, Chambersburg, Pa.

HERD ACCREDITED FOUR YEARS

## Butter Boy Beets Johanna 6th

His dam produced 32.69 lb. butter in seven days, averaging 90 lb. milk daily. Her dam averaged 94 lb. milk a day and her dam averaged 99 lb.—the average for the three is 94.4 lb.

FIFTY HEAD PUREBRED CHESTER WHITE AND POLAND CHINA HOGS. Several Show Ring Winners.

Clerks: C. A. Kleinfelter and C. E. Gingrich

LUNCH PROVIDED FREE

## F. L. Heilman & Son

Spring Dale Dairy Farm

Cleona, Lebanon Co., Penna.

Farm is 4 miles west of Lebanon, 2 miles north of Annville, Pa.



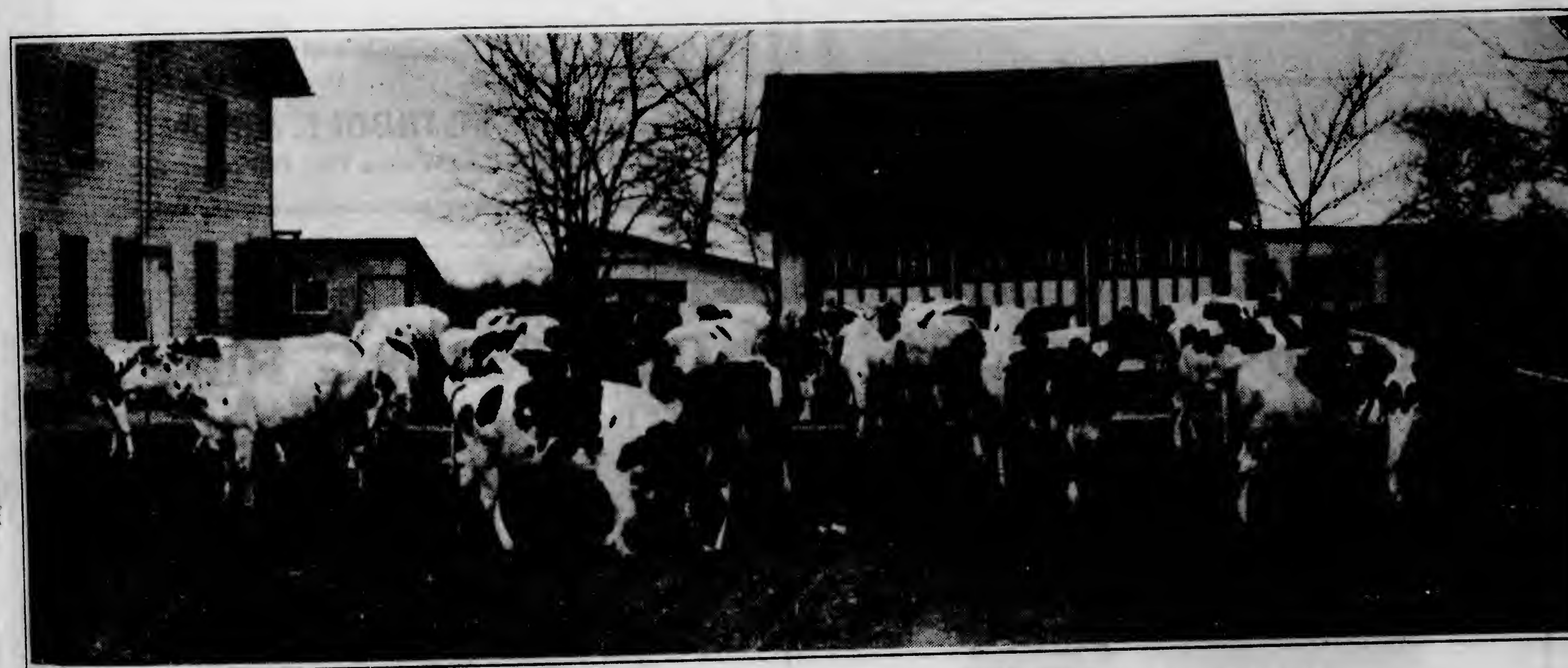
# The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. IX

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No. 5

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c. Per Year



SPRING DALE DAIRY HERD OWNED BY FRANK HEILMAN & SON OF CLEONA, PA.

Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairymen Everywhere



Entered as second-class matter, April 8, 1922, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879



## Virginia Holsteins

from an Accredited Herd



### DELRAY TWEED WHITE LADY

Now in her eleventh year, a regular breeder and consistent producer. Bred and raised in this herd.

On Virginia Bluegrass we raise Holsteins that are profit-makers, that milk heavily, test well, live long and drop a live calf year by year.

We offer choice Females, Bull Calves and a fine young Yearling Bull.

**E. E. ARTZ,**

Strasburg

Virginia

## We Believe That Families, Not Individuals, Determine the Characteristics That Transmit



We call your attention to our Herd composed of daughters and granddaughters of the following Holstein-Friesian History Makers:

**KING HENGERVELD HARTJE**  
**COLONEL JOH LYONS**  
**KING VALDESSA PONTIAC**  
**DUTCHLAND KONIGEN CREAMELLE KING**  
**KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE**  
**GRAND CHAMPION SEGIS 2D**

Our Herdsire is a son of *King Sweet* (Gold Medal Sire) from a nearly 21,000 lb. milk daughter of the famous show cow, *Frindaella Elkindale Ormsby*, 1,031 lb. butter in a year.

A GOOD PLACE TO BUY YOUR NEXT HERDSIRE  
We have some Good Young Bulls ready for service NOW.

Prices Reasonable.

Herd Accredited.

**GEORGE M. DIBBLE & SON**  
STARRUCCA, Wayne Co., PENNA.

## Bound to Sire Producers

A SON OF OUR GREAT COW



### Kenmoor Johanna Ormsby Mercedes

C. T. A. record 14,886 lb. milk, 527.1 lb. BUTTERFAT in a year, 28,772 lb. milk, 1,009.2 lb. BUTTERFAT in Two Successive Years in her everyday work and twice-a-day milking.

This young bull was sired by

**PABST GLADIOLE KING**

whose daughters are splendid producers and superb individuals. He was by CREATOR from a good granddaughter of King Pontiac Champion.

The young bull was born March 17, 1929. He is marked like his dam and will make a first-class herdsire.

Priced Right.

Herd Accredited.

**JUSTUS A. JOHNSON**

Loomis

Nebraska

## GETTYSBURG HERD

HOME OF THE GREAT COW



### DIMETA SALO LADY

C. T. A. Record, 80 lb. milk daily; 592 lb. butter, 14,822 lb. milk in ten months. Value of Product above Feed Cost, \$302.90. Such Cows are Bred to my Herdsire,

**SIR AKKRUMMER BARBARA**  
**ORMSBY,**

son of the noted show cow Barbara of Mountain View, whose dam, Doetje Nellie Concordia, was Grand Champion Female at the 1920 National Dairy Show.

Have a good Young Bull now Ready for Service.

**JOHN C. BREAM,**  
GETTYSBURG, PA. R. D. 4

This Herd is Accredited

# The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

VOL. IX

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No. 5

## Dependable Advanced Registration

A Great Advantage to the Breeders of Holstein-Friesian Cattle

**R**ECORDS of milk and butter production to be of value or **DEPENDABLE** must represent the cow's inherited economical milk and butter producing ability and probable ability to transmit desirable dairy characteristics to her offspring.

The first plan to record records of milk and butter production officially, or by a Purebred Dairy Cattle Registry Association, was undertaken in America, and by the Dutch Friesian Association in the late 1870s. From the very first much emphasis was placed on the fact that the records were supervised by disinterested parties. We now know that supervision alone is not a guarantee that the records are Dependable. The manner in which the cow is fed previous to, and after freshening, together with the number of times she is milked daily and when she is bred to freshen again, are by far the most important factors that determine the Dependability of the record.

All records of milk and butter production that have been recorded officially, have been supervised by one or more Supervisors, yet when the same cow has been retested or tested at different times, the results have varied widely. The quantity of milk or the percentage of fat varying in accordance with the manner in which the cow was cared for previous to and during the time she was making the record.

All records can be classified in one of two general classes. In the first class would be records that represented the cow's **ECONOMICAL AND PROFITABLE MILK PRODUCING ABILITY**. In the second class could be placed all records that represented **FORCED PRODUCTION**. Any record made after a long dry period during which the cow had been specially fitted and fattened before freshening, or when the cow is fed excessively on highly concentrated grain rations, milked four times daily, and not bred to freshen regularly once each year, may be classed as a forced record.

Forced records have no place in **ECONOMICAL AND PROFITABLE DAIRYING** or in a sound breeding project. The early breeders and importers of Holstein-Friesian Cattle discovered this important fact fifty years ago, when they first established the system of recording records of milk and butter production.

In the Second Volume of the Dutch Friesian Herd Book, published under date of December 1, 1882, we find the following comment **CONDEMNING THE PRACTICE OF MAKING FORCED RECORDS**.

"The Association prefer records that have been produced without forcing. Every record has to be established by the appearance of the cow as well as by the sworn statement of its owner."

In the Third Volume published in 1884, **FORCED RECORDS** were again referred to in the following manner:

"It is the policy of the Association to avoid giving countenance to exaggerated statements of the qualities and characteristics of this breed, and also to avoid giving special prominence to any particular breeder or breeders, or to any particular animal or animals."

In the same volume we find the following paragraph, which we believe might be adopted as a "**GOLDEN RULE**" for all Purebred Dairy Cattle Registry Associations to follow:

### "MILK PRODUCTION

#### "PROPER EXPONENTS OF THE BREED

"Every breed of cattle that lays any claim to public recognition as a dairy breed, has had its phenomenal cows with marvelous milk or butter records; every breed has also had its worthless cows, that may have come to public notice through reports of impartial experimenters. Manifestly it would be unjust to take the latter class as the true exponents of a breed. Equally improper would it be to seek to impress the public mind with the idea that such phenomenal cows are its true representatives. It is for the interests of the majority of the breeders of any valuable breed, as well as for the public interest, that data be given upon which a correct average production, may be safely estimated, under the varying conditions of climate, care, and feed. Such records may not startle and attract, like those of phenomenal cows, yet they are the best foundation upon which a valuable reputation can be built."

There are many examples to show the comparative producing ability of cows kept under **ECONOMICAL AND PROFITABLE DAIRY CONDITIONS**, with the same cows when kept under conditions characteristic of making **FORCED OR OFFICIAL RECORDS**. Prof. Eckels gives us one concrete example, as follows:



"Records were available for 41 cows that had been kept one year under typical conditions of official testing and another year in the same herd under good practical conditions, such as are usually followed on the best farms and which are typical of cows tested in cow test Associations. These cows were milked twice a day and calved again by the end of twelve months. . . . The cows under official test conditions average 70.0 per cent more milk and 64.9 per cent more fat than when milked twice a day and calving again within the year. The production under ordinary conditions, it should be noted was excellent. . . . Taking these figures as representative, it is safe to expect the production of a cow under ordinary conditions to be about 58 per cent of her official test. These results suggest that at times there may be a tendency to overrate cows with official records in comparison with cows tested under cow test association conditions."

Both records cited in the above experiment were supervised, yet the supervision was no guarantee that the records were Dependable. The cows on official test produced 70.0 per cent more milk and 64.9 per cent more butterfat than they were capable of producing when fed for ECONOMICAL AND PROFITABLE PRODUCTION. It was the method of feeding and caring for the cows and not the supervision, that changed the results in the above cited experiment.

Forced production is unprofitable. The value of the milk will not pay for the added expense of feed and labor. Forcing cows to make high records also impairs the animal's milk producing ability, and may cause her to breed irregularly or not at all. The making of forced records has no place in ECONOMICAL AND PROFITABLE DAIRYING or in a constructive breeding operation.

It has been proven that the milk producing ability and the average butterfat percentage of a cow when milked for ECONOMICAL AND PROFITABLE PRODUCTION furnishes the most reliable index whereby to judge her probable transmitting qualities as a dairy cow. This being true, it is very important, if the records are to be used in selecting breeding stock, that only such records as represent ECONOMICAL AND PROFITABLE PRODUCTION be reported as Dependable Records.

#### DEPENDABLE ADVANCED REGISTRATION STANDARD

The DEPENDABLE ADVANCED REGISTRATION not only provides, as does other systems of recording records, that the amount of milk and the percentage of butterfat be carefully and accurately determined, but also provides that the cow, during the period covered by the record, be maintained under conditions known to be conducive of ECONOMICAL AND PROFITABLE PRODUCTION. Any effort on the part of the breeder or the owner to force production for the purpose of increasing the record, is not permitted under the plan. The requirements are that the cows in herds entered for DEPENDABLE ADVANCED REGISTRATION shall be milked twice daily, bred to drop a calf each year; they should be fed and otherwise cared for in conformity to economical and profitable milk and butterfat producing standards. Cows that produce 60 or more pounds of milk daily

at freshening time, may be milked three times daily for the first 60 days of their lactation period, providing they produce on an average of 20 lb. at each milking.

Any attempt on the part of the owner, his agent or employees, to force cows entered for DEPENDABLE ADVANCED REGISTRATION to produce milk or butterfat beyond their natural inherited ability, by keeping such cows excessively fat, over-feeding, four times a day milking or deferred breeding, or any other practice not consistent with economical or profitable dairying but that may temporarily increase the milk flow or the richness of the milk, shall not be permitted.

By each Dairyman who breeds Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle keeping an accurate daily record of the milk production of each cow in his herd, on forms provided by the Association for that purpose, and at intervals throughout the entire lactation period, testing each cow's milk for the purpose of determining her average butterfat percentage, the matter of recording records of milk and butter production can be placed on a DEPENDABLE and economical basis.

The DEPENDABLE ADVANCED REGISTRATION PLAN is designed as has been before stated, to record permanent records for economical and profitable milk production. It provides not only a convenient and efficient method of keeping an accurate record of milk and butter production, but provision is also made that cows entered in the DEPENDABLE ADVANCED REGISTRATION PLAN should be fed, milked, and otherwise cared for in accordance with ECONOMICAL AND PROFITABLE STANDARDS.

## HEAD YOUR HERD

WITH A  
HORNLESS HOLSTEIN BULL  
FROM AN  
ACCREDITED HERD

*Here Is a Real Good One*

Born September 8, 1929

He is straight backed, well marked, about even white and black, a rugged, thrifty fellow.

His dam, MOLLIE PIETERTJE NAPOL CORNUCOPIA, is a large, light-colored young cow giving 50 lb. milk daily, February 1st, after being in milk over 4 months.

She was by a grandson of the two great Hornless Holstein cows, Keystone Plum Johanna and Cornucopia Plum Johanna, and was from Mollie Pietertje Copia, 14,000 lb. milk in 1929, with an average test of 3.5%, whose dam is a very persistent milker and gave 75 lb. a day.

This young bull was by a son of my great Mercedes cow, 21,000 lb. milk in a year, 3.6% test.

These records are simply everyday work of cows now in my Herd. Come and See Them and This Bull.

A. W. DOWNTON

Starrucca, Wayne Co., Penna.

## A Few Facts About Forced Records

CRITICISM of attempts to make Forced and Exaggerated Records, as mentioned in the early volumes of the Dutch Friesian Herd Book, failed to suppress the practice. The history of the Advanced Registry system shows that the making of forced records continued, the Association not only accepting such records but encouraging their making by offering special prizes and premiums for the highest milk record in the several classifications, without any regard to the amount of butter or the butterfat percentage.

As the Agricultural Colleges were jointly interested in the official record, in that it furnished employment for short-course students in the Dairy Department as Supervisors and others to direct the supervision, we find special courses being outlined in the College textbooks designed to train herdsman to fit and feed cows for official test.

The following is quoted from Henry & Morrisons' textbook on "Feeds and Feeding":

FITTING COWS FOR OFFICIAL TEST.—The Highest production of which a cow is capable, whether in a 7-day test or on a yearly record, can be secured only when she is carefully fitted, or fattened, before she freshens. By having a cow calve in high condition she draws heavily on the store of fat in her body during the fore part of the lactation period, as has been explained in an earlier chapter. Therefore her yield of milk, and especially of fat, is much larger than if she had calved in only fair condition.

Cows which are to be run on official test are usually allowed a somewhat longer dry period before freshening than normal, so there may be plenty of time for the cow to become rested from the strain of her previous lactation period and to put on the desired amount of flesh. The dry period for test cows will usually range from 6 to 12 weeks, probably not averaging over 8 weeks. Often the cows are allowed to rest for 3 or 4 weeks, being fed little or no concentrates, and are then fitted for the following lactation period.

Some breeders differentiate between "soft fitting" and "hard fitting," using the former method for 7-day tests, and "hard fitting" for yearly records. "Soft fitting" means getting cows very fat with soft flesh, which will come off quickly with proper handling after the cow freshens. By this method the percentage of fat in a 7-day Holstein test is often increased from the normal fat percentage of 3.5 to 6 or 7 per cent or even higher.

Prof. Eckles in his textbook on "Dairy Cattle and Milk Production" not only concurs with Profs. Henry and Morrison in the contention that the butterfat can be temporarily increased for the purpose of making high butterfat records, but he says that this increase can be brought about at intervals throughout the entire lactation period as follows:

"It was demonstrated that the important factor in obtaining the high fat content during the short-time test is that of putting the cow in an excessively fat condition before freshening, then feeding her in such a manner that a considerable amount of fat is taken from fat stored on the body. A tempo-

rary increase in the richness of milk may be brought about at any stage of lactation provided the cow is in good flesh and that her ration is suddenly lowered to a point where she begins to draw freely upon her body for nutrients to support the milk production."

We do not have to rely upon the statements of Textbook Writers or Scientific Investigators, as proof that it is possible to FORCE cows to produce milk or butterfat greatly in excess of their inherited ability.

The printed volumes of the Blue Book furnish abundance of proof that RECORDS CAN BE FORCED and that it has been done under Supervision. In the Blue Books are hundreds of records in which Holstein-Friesian cows are credited on official test with producing milk, containing butterfat so high in percentage that it would put Jersey or Guernsey cows to shame. Records in which Holstein-Friesian cows are credited with producing milk testing 5, 6, 7 per cent butterfat on official test are common, and one Holstein-Friesian cow holds the honor, on official test, of producing milk containing 8.19 per cent fat.

Place a cow with a high official record in your working dairy herd and see if she is able to produce milk or butterfat in accordance with the reputation which she has acquired on Advanced Registry test. You will find that the official record and the cow's ability to produce in a working dairy herd do not correspond; her official record greatly overrating her ability to produce milk and butterfat at a profit.

Breed her to a bull with high official record backing and then test her daughters in your working dairy herd and see if the cow's breeding ability or transmitting qualities are in accordance with her official record rating.

Place her daughter in your working dairy herd and compare her milk producing ability and her average butterfat percentage with her dam's and grand-dam's official records and then compare them with the dam's and grand-dam's records made in the economical and profitable working dairy herd and see which record comes nearest representing the true inherited ability of a dairy cow.

You will find that the forced official record is not to be relied upon. In fact, a cow credited with a very high butterfat percentage on official test might, and usually does, test very low in the working dairy herd and transmits this low butterfat percentage to her daughters.

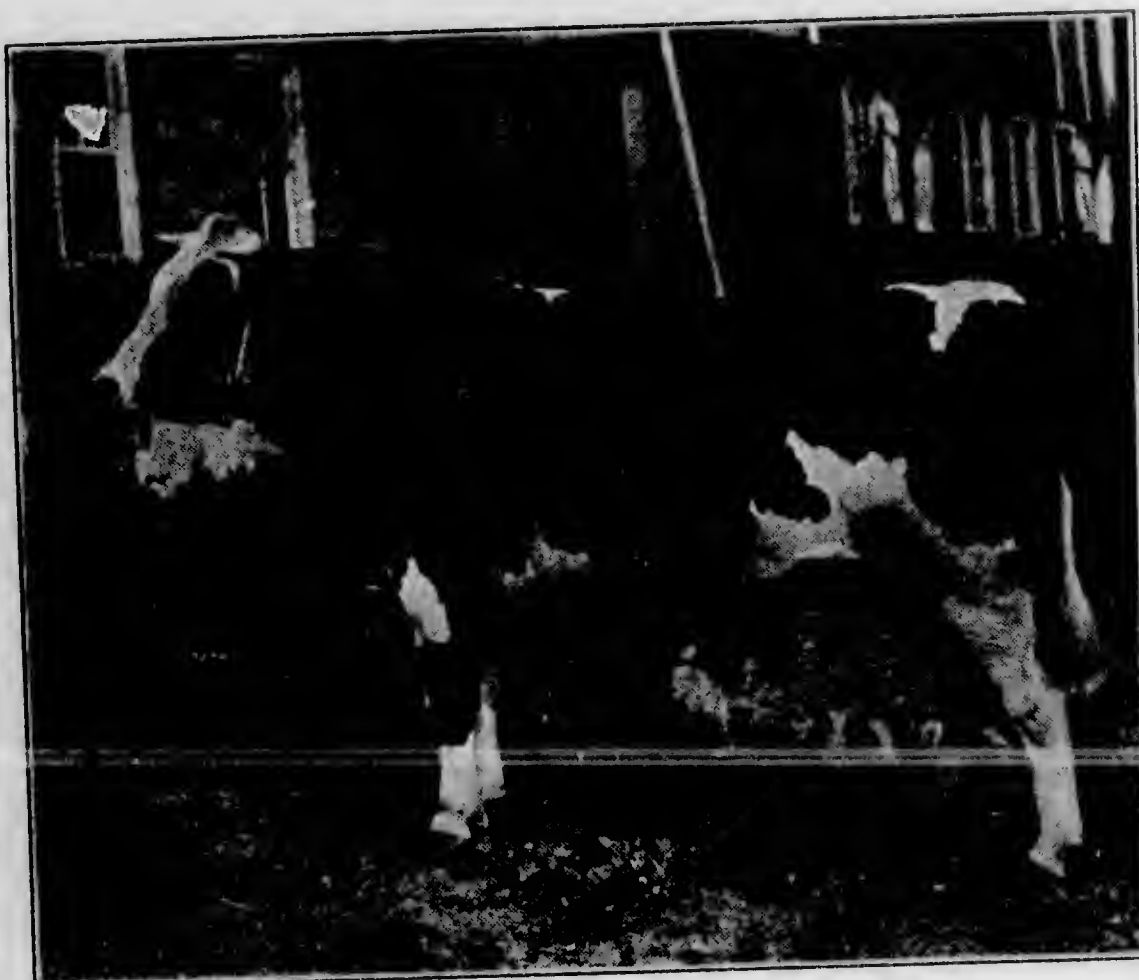
The system of making FORCED RECORDS as printed in the Blue Books has been fostered, encouraged and kept alive at the expense of the Breeders of Purebred Dairy Cattle from money collected by the Registry Association in the form of increased fees.

The practice of making FORCED RECORDS is now confined largely to Institution Herds where the expense or loss can be charged off in other items or in the herd of wealthy men who keep cattle as a pastime and hobby.



## FOR SALE

### A Real Show Bull



#### Veeman Netherland Hengerveld

First Prize Two-Year-Old at the 1929 Lewisburg and Allentown Fairs.

First Prize Yearling at the 1928 Bloomsburg Fair.

First Prize Bull Calf at Bloomsburg 1927.

He has headed his class wherever shown. His sire, his dam and his full brother are all show ring prize winners.

This bull, a splendid individual, is from a wonderful cow and is bound to make an excellent stock-getter and herdsire.

#### Also 2 Fine Ormsby Bulls Of Serviceable Age

Their dams are big producers and remarkably well bred. We can recommend any of these bulls in every particular.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Herd T. B. Clean and Blood Tested.

### Clarks Grove Dairy Farm

Shamokin

Pennsylvania

## The Blair Herd of Hornless Holsteins

**B**ECAUSE of their attractive Type and remarkable powers of Production and Transmitting Ability and because horns are of no advantage but rather a disadvantage to domesticated cattle, naturally Polled or Hornless Holstein-Friesians have attracted the attention of a number of careful breeders since the strain was first developed some twenty years ago, by Mr. George Stevenson.

A hornless herd of which little has been heard outside its immediate neighborhood is that owned and developed by J. W. Blair, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania. Mr. Blair is a working dairyman who did not think his breeding operations large enough to warrant carrying advertisements in the breed and agricultural papers and the herd apparently never came to the attention of writers on such subjects. Although this herd has been enrolled in cow testing association work and, according to the tester's report made the very creditable average of 9,161 lb. milk, 336.1 lb. butterfat, apparently no mention was made that the animals were Purebred Polled Holstein-Friesians. Even the tester in his monthly reports did not call attention to this fact.

Yet from the production standpoint the herd was worthy of special mention. The business year of the



NAPOL SIR ONACO BEAUTY, No. 3307 H. B.  
The strongly bred Hornless Holstein-Friesian bull heading the Blair herd

local cow testing association starts August 1st and ends July 31st. During the C. T. A. year, 1928-29, Mr. Blair sold a number of cows from his dairy, not because they were unprofitable but because dairymen in search of cows visited the Blair farm and obtained prices on some of the animals.

In computing the average production of a dairy, probably the fairest way is to include only those animals who have been in the association for the entire year. Only eight of the milkers that started August 1st were still in the herd twelve months from that date. When the C. T. A. year started only one of these cows was five years old, another was four years old, one was a two-year-old and five were three-year-old heifers, several of them just past their third birthday. These eight young cows milked 317 days of the cow testing association year, approximately ten and one-half months. Their average production was 8,907 lb. milk, 312.7 lb. butterfat. Considering the fact that not one of these eight had reached their maximum producing capacity, and that three-quarters of the number were

two- and three-year-old heifers, the averages obtained speak even more for the quality of the dairy than does the official figures.

When the C. T. A. year started Lady Lyons Dame was a two-year-old in the latter part of her first lactation period. She milked for a couple of months, was dry about five weeks and freshened again. In the 365 days of the C. T. A. year she is credited with 10,320 lb. milk, 375.1 lb. butterfat.

Newob Aaggie Netherland was a four-year-old at the start of the C. T. A. year. She was giving from 25 to 30 lb. of milk a day at that time, went dry, freshened again and continued her work. In 326 days she is credited with 13,114 lb. milk, 436 lb. butterfat and the tester estimated her earnings to be \$222.28 above the cost of her feed.

The only cow that had reached five years of age when the C. T. A. year started was Beauty Ophelia Segis. In 321 days she is credited with 422.6 lb. fat, 10,141 lb. milk.

Notice that the records given are not lactation periods but are simply the work of the animals in the dairy for twelve months, starting the first of August, 1928. The animals sold were, from the figures in the test book, just as good producers as those retained in the herd.

Some of the younger producers at the Blair establishment are daughters of Sir Violet Napol. This bull was from a daughter of Lyons Kuperus Hengerveld and was sired by Napol Sir Violet, whose dam was Napol Violet Korndyke and whose sire was Napol Sir Keystone Beauty, the best known son of the famous Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna, world's champion Hornless Holstein-Friesian cow. Her record of 1,294.7 lb. butter in a year was made in a test where every milking was weighed and the amount of butterfat ascertained. When she started the lactation period in which she made the record, she was a four-year-old heifer and the showing she made has never been equalled by any other animal of her age, tested under similar conditions.

It will be remembered that her dam, Cornucopia Plum Johanna, was a naturally Hornless cow that made 1,056.78 lb. butter in a year and was the foundation cow of the most noted family of Polled Holstein-Friesian cattle.

At present the Blair herd is headed by Napol Sir Onaco Beauty, a two-year-old bull in whose veins the blood of the original Hornless Holstein strain predominates. His four grandparents were strongly bred Hornless animals. The bulls appearing in the fourth generation, that is, his great-grandparents, trace several times to the greatest animals of the modern Hornless Holstein-Friesian strain. Another of his great-grandparents is the noted producer Lucille Jolie Pontiac, whose record of 1,173.15 lb. butter in a year stood second in class to that of Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna at time of making.

Napol Sir Onaco Beauty is a vigorous, handsome bull, light in color and of an attractive type. He is siring some splendid calves. A photograph of Buffalo Run Sir Titusdale, the nine-month-old bull calf is pictured in the Blair advertisement appearing on page 163. Notice the depth of body of this animal, the straight-

ness of his topline, and the vigor and constitution apparent to any beholder. A bull of this character who transmits to his offspring, type and outstanding vigor, is worthy of heading one of the best herds in the country.

Nearly all of the animals in the Blair herd are light in color. Whether white predominated in the color markings of the foundation animals and this characteristic has been transmitted from generation to generation, the writer does not know. One characteristic that is considered desirable by many dairymen has been transmitted and that is the ability to produce milk testing above the breed average as the tester's figures for the completed year of C. T. A. work shows that the average butterfat test of the entire dairy was 3.66%. The average profit per cow above cost of feed is given as \$149.52.

It is a matter of regret that Mr. Blair cannot continue to develop this herd for it is very evident Purebred Polled Holstein-Friesians are growing in favor. At its Annual Meeting last January the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., passed a resolution providing that the Association issue Special Certificates for Naturally Polled Holstein-Friesians and that the Secretary of the Association record such animals in a separate file, which action will go a long way to help preserve the purity of the blood of the Polled Strain and will have a tendency to increase the demand for animals of this strain as long as their present excellent Type and Producing Capacity is preserved and developed.

## Herd Dispersal Sale

Thirty-five

Grade and Purebred Holsteins

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1930

Twenty-six Cows in Milk



Real Producers—Many Fresh or Springing  
8 Growthy Heifers; several daughters of  
DUTCH ORMSBY FAYNE LYONS.  
1 Two-Year-Old Bull.

This is a Big-Producing, Working Dairy  
Herd, is Healthy and on the Accredited  
List. You will be pleased with anything  
you buy at this Sale.

E. M. MUTZER

Manheim, R. D. 1, Lancaster County, Penna.

Sale held on the George Moore Farm, two miles southwest of  
East Petersburg, close to Lancaster Junction and Mechanicsville.



## Raises Good Herd On Rented Farm

FOR about fourteen years, Luther Schooley of Allenwood, Union County, Pennsylvania, has been raising a herd of Purebred Holstein-Friesians. Today he owns thirty-five head of which eighteen are of milking age, two years old or over.

In selecting his foundation stock Mr. Schooley patronized the sale ring and the stock from which his present herd is built came from some of the best known herds in the State.

A study of the herdsires successively used at any breeding establishment tells the story of the bloodlines of the younger members of the herd. The two-year-old heifers, eight in number, were sired by Blacres Pershing Pontiac Ormsby. The sire of this bull was Cornucopia Ormsby Lad, who has a long list of big producing daughters. This bull, who is well-known in the Holstein-Friesian breeding circles of Pennsylvania and neighboring states, was sired by the celebrated Ormsby Korndyke Lad and his dam was Ada Cornucopia Posch. 33.20 lb. butter, 593.9 lb. milk in seven days, 136.31 lb. butter, 2,535.6 lb. milk in 30 days.

Blacres Pershing Pontiac Ormsby was from Blacres Glorina Pontiac, a daughter of Colantha Denver Champion. Some of the biggest producing daughters of Cornucopia Ormsby Lad were from daughters of Colantha Denver Champion and this combination of breeding was responsible for a number of noted cows.

Mr. Schooley believes in intensifying bloodlines that have proven their breeding and transmitting value. The Pershing bull was followed by Prince Pontiac

Korndyke Colantha. His dam, Blacres Beatrice Pontiac, had practically the same combination of breeding in her pedigree as did the Pershing bull, having the same sire and the same maternal grandsire, while the maternal granddam of the Pershing bull was a daughter of the maternal granddam of Blacres Beatrice Pontiac.

The sire of the Prince bull was Prince Korndyke Colantha Lad. This bull traces to King Segis Pontiac, King of the Pontiacs, and Colantha Johanna Lad. The dam of Prince Korndyke Colantha Lad is credited with two different years making over 30 lb. of butter in seven days and her record as a four-year-old was 33.9 lb. butter, 666.2 lb. milk in a week. There are seven yearling heifers in the Schooley herd sired by Prince Pontiac Korndyke Colantha.

The present herdsire in use at this establishment is Sir Bennett Ona Grandesse Colantha. His pedigree represents a combination of transmitting sires and big producing cows. His own dam, as a two-year-old, produced 785 lb. butter, 17,396 lb. milk in a year and as a four-year-old made a seven-day record of 28.39 lb. butter, averaging 90 lb. of milk a day. She was by Colantha Denver Champion and her dam was a big producing daughter of Sir Lyons Hengerveld De Kol.

Sir Bennett was sired by Ostalot Segis Ona Fayne. His dam is credited with the production of 31.39 lb. butter in a week as an eleven-year-old cow and she produced 1,032 lb. butter, 24,189 lb. milk in a year. The Ostalot bull is a grandson of Finderne Pride Fayne and also of Meadow Holm Ona Button, one of the big producing members of the famous Ona family, regarded by many breeders as the greatest transmitting strain of the breed. For generation after generation members of the family have made remarkable milk and butter records in yearly work. In the Schooley herd there are four heifers and three bull calves sired by Sir Bennett Ona Grandesse Colantha.

There is one member of this herd whose name is well-known to breeders of Holstein-Friesians living in Pennsylvania and surrounding states. This is the six-year-old cow, Lady Tweede of Berks. Her sire was by King Tweede Spring Farm who formerly was at the head of the B. F. Jones and Son herd and then headed the Deysher herd. Daughters of this bull have made remarkable records, not only for short periods but also in yearly tests.

The dam of Lady Tweede of Berks is credited with the production of 40.28 lb. butter, 666.4 lb. milk in a week, 1,128.84 lb. butter, 20,802 lb. milk in ten months as well as a number of other very large records made in different lactation periods. One of her daughters, therefore, a half sister to Lady Tweede of Berks, is credited with producing 35.32 lb. butter in seven days and 1,027.88 lb. butter in ten months as a junior three-year-old. These are the highest records reported for a Pennsylvania bred animal of that age.

The Schooley herd has quite a reputation for health. For four years it has been Accredited. It has been tuberculin tested five times without the veterinarians finding a reactor.

In his breeding operations Mr. Schooley has aimed to combine Type, Production, and Profit, and ranks these three points on an equal footing. Purebred

## Bull Calf from Prize-Winning Stock

Born September 8, 1929

He was sired by



DE KOL TEHEE JOE

First Prize Two-year-old Bull, Senior and Grand Champion at the 1929 Schuylkill County Fair.

His dam, DE KOL ONA FAYNE WAYNE was the First Prize Two-year-old at the same Fair. She is a light-colored, straight-backed young cow with a splendid udder and is a real producer.

If you want a bull that is bound to sire good individuals and big producers write:

JOHN F. DIETZ Schuylkill Haven, Penna.

This Herd Is Accredited.

Holstein-Friesians have proved profitable dairy animals for him and his herd enjoys so good a reputation in his own locality that he has been able to sell practically all of his surplus bull calves to dairymen living around his home community.

## The Value of a Good Reputation

By G. L. ROTHGER, Stephens City, Va.

THE year that the National Dairy Show was held at Syracuse, New York, some strangers drove into our place and asked to be shown our herd. The interest they showed aroused my curiosity. I asked them where they had heard of us and one of the men told me that they had been to Syracuse and overheard some men talking about the herd. This kind of gossip does no harm and gives one interested in "Black and Whites" lots of satisfaction.

About twenty years ago I read an article describing the evolution of the Soldiers' Home Herd, at Washington, D. C. This interested me very much and substantially is as follows:

For years the supply of milk at the Home had been purchased on the Washington market. The management conceived the idea of producing their own milk and installed a herd large enough to supply their wants. But, at the end of the year on checking up, it was found that it cost them more to produce their milk than they had paid on the market. The cows had been purchased in the vicinity of Washington and were a very mixed bunch. It was decided to raise some better producers and a purebred Holstein-Friesian sire of good blood lines was purchased.

It was found that the best results in breeding were obtained where the dams were Shorthorn or Durham cows. The results were so satisfactory that it was decided to build a purebred Holstein-Friesian herd. Since then nothing but purebreds have been raised.

When looking over this herd some years ago for the purpose of buying a young bull for a herdsire, I noticed a number of empty crates standing around marked "For shipment," several to South American Republics. The superintendent told me that these were for young bulls as fast as they were ready for shipment.

A few years ago I was exhibiting two grade heifers at our County Fair. It was required that exhibitors show the registration papers of the sires of competing animals. Our herd bull at that time was the Soldiers' Home bull and when the judge glanced at his papers he said: "I have seen that herd and it is all right." So much for reputation.

I was awarded first on one heifer and second on the other. I took exception to the judgment of the judge, telling him he had awarded first to the wrong heifer. Subsequent results, however, indicated that it was about a toss-up. The one he placed first was a heavier milker but she was not as rich in butterfat as the other.

Successful men and women are not only those featured in the headlines of the daily press. There are untold millions, whose claim to fame rests on their ability to do their daily work well, and to aid in the progress of the community in which they live.

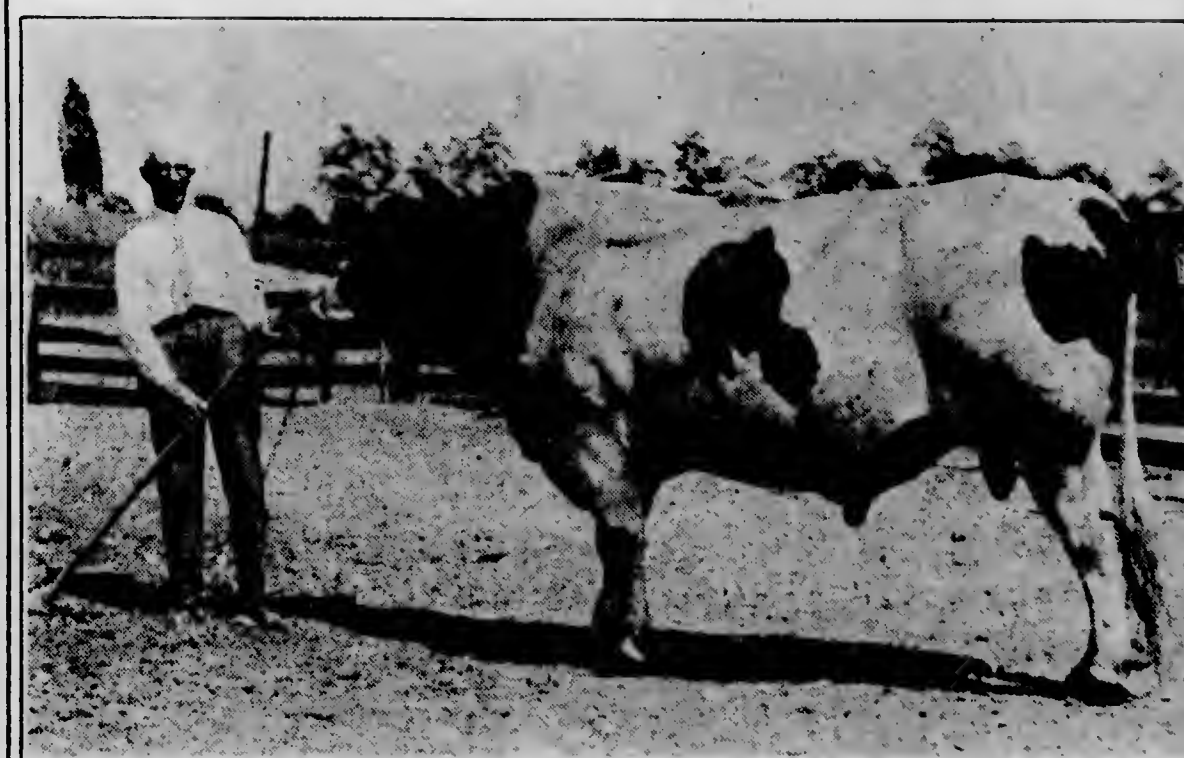
## Juniata County's Champion Herd

WILL BE SOLD, RAIN OR SHINE

Thursday, April 3d at 10 A. M.

32 HEAD OF REAL PRODUCERS

HEADED BY

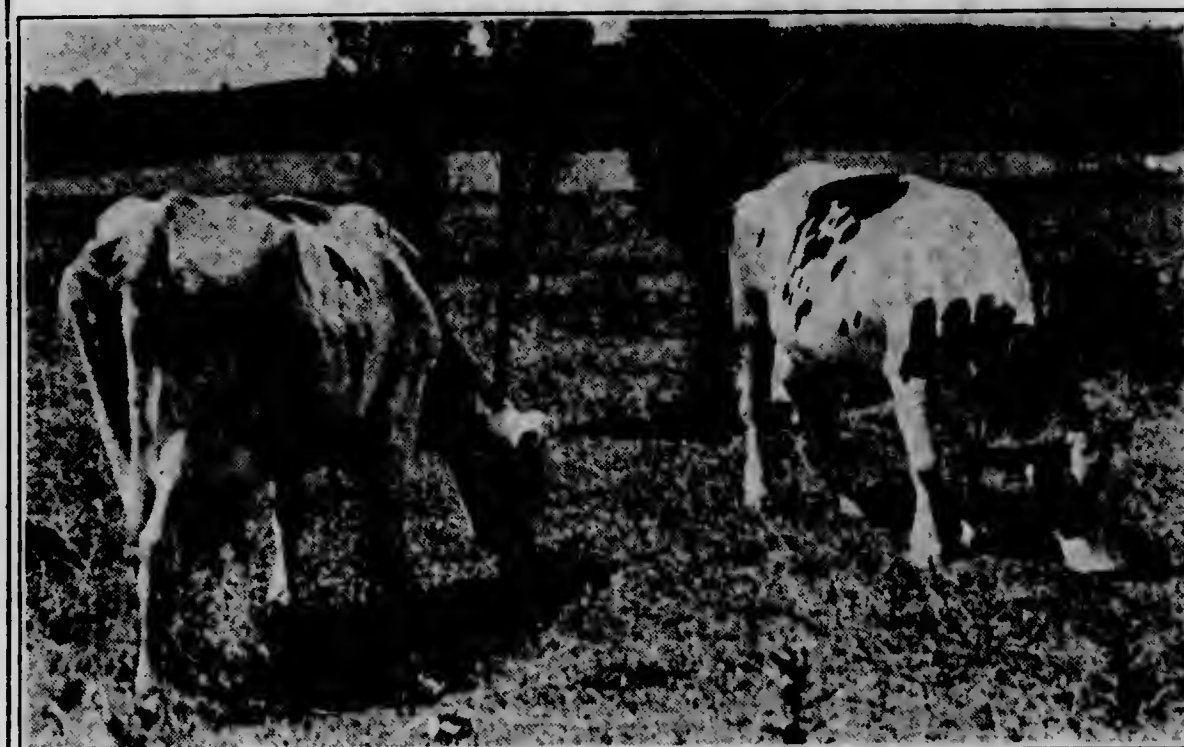


### PENSTATE KORNDYKE KING

A strongly bred Korndyke bull, Pontiac Korndyke appears Four times close up in his pedigree.

Two of his sons, 6 months old, from Big Producing Cows. 5 Yearling Heifers of Exceptional Promise. 9 Heifer Calves from 2 to 6 Months, Very Nice Ones.

15 Cows in Milk, Several have ranged from 70 to 75 lb. milk daily; one gave above 80 lb. and none of them have ever been milked more than Twice-a-Day. In C. T. A. work our Dairy averaged 14,131 lb. Milk, 453.2 lb. Butterfat. It led the Juniata County C. T. A. for Four Years. Every Cow and Heifer was born and raised Here.



On the left, Sophia De Kol Hengerveld, 17,934 lb. Milk, 635.4 lb. Butterfat; on the right, Flossie Pontiac Hengerveld Lady, 16,036 lb. Milk, 401.8 lb. Butterfat. Sophia's full sister, Albina Lilly De Kol, produced 16,580 lb. Milk, 525.8 lb. Butterfat. This production is on Twice-a-Day milking and is the Everyday Work of Our Dairy Cows.

Herd Accredited and Free from Abortion.

E. J. Cunningham & Son

Mifflintown,

Pennsylvania

Our 160 acre Farm, which will also be sold, is 3 miles east of Mifflintown and 3 miles north of Mexico, Pa.



## The Kind that "Make Good"



AGNES LYONS HENGERVERLD

C. T. A. record 8,448 lb. milk, 265.9 lb. BUTTERFAT in 294 days on twice-a-day milking as a four-year-old. A granddaughter of KING HENGERVERLD HARTJE and COLONEL JOH LYONS.

You can buy from here, reasonably priced, Choice Young Bulls from Cows that Produce, Test Well, and drop a Live Calf every year.

**ROBERT C. HARVEY**

Highspire Dauphin Co. Pennsylvania

## PUBLIC SALE

**Tuesday, March 25**  
at 11 o'clock

### 30 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS Cows, Heifers, and Bulls

Including the Four-Year-Old Herdsire, SIR ECHO PIETERTJE PROSPECT. His sire was by a son of the World's Record cow, Segis Pietertje Prospect, butter 1,448 lb., milk 37,381 lb. in one year. His dam is a 23 lb. daughter of a 27 lb. cow and by Mator Segis Walker (178 Tested Daughters).

One Bull from a 4% cow with 60.6 lb. butter in 30 days.

A Producing Herd of Fine Breeding; Accredited Three Years. C. T. A. Records given Sale Day.

Also Ten Purebred Chester White Gilts due May and June.

S. R. Miller & Sons, Mgrs.

**H. H. WERKING**

**Lone Pine Farm** Woodsboro, Maryland

Farm two miles north of Woodsboro on the Thurmont-Woodsboro Road.

## The Stone House Herd

**D**URING a period of approximately sixteen years, J. C. Weston has been building a Holstein-Friesian herd, on the Stone House Dairy Farm near Gallitzin, Cambria County, Pennsylvania. The herd now numbers forty head of which thirty-four are of milking age.

Mr. Weston laid the foundation of his present herd when he secured two heifers from C. W. Newman, then one of the leading breeders in Bradford County. These two heifers were Merryall Pride and Keystone Clio Beauty 2d.

The Keystone heifer was sired by Segis Hengerveld Beets Lyons, a son of Pietertje Hengerveld Segis and Bloomingdale Hengerveld Edith, one of the biggest producing daughters of Hengerveld De Kol. Pietertje Hengerveld Segis, it will be remembered, was a son of King Segis and Blanche Lyons De Kol, a daughter of Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol.

Merryall Pride, the other heifer obtained from Mr. Newman, was a daughter of Korndyke Abbekerk Netherland and Pietje Pride Homestead. Several years after Mr. Weston purchased her daughter, Pietje Pride Homestead was kept on test for a year in the Newman herd and is credited with the production of 807.28 lb. butter, 21,161.5 lb. milk in 365 days. While this cow made this record she stood in the dairy row, her neck in a stanchion, and did not have the advantages of a box stall and unlimited feed.

Korndyke Abbekerk Netherland sired many good producing cows and was, in his day, regarded very highly in northern Pennsylvania where he spent his life. He was a very handsome bull, his sire and dam were both showy, attractive animals and many of his descendants were capable of winning in the show ring. He was a son of Korndyke Abbekerk and Milanhurst America De Kol credited with producing as a four-year-old, in a test where every milking was weighed and tested, 26,433.4 lb. milk, 1,231.4 lb. butter.

The two heifers freshened for the first time at the Stone House Dairy Farm. Both grew into good cows; Merryall Pride freshened nine days before she was two years old and milked 42 lb. a day in her first lactation period.

Sometime later Mr. Weston bought the cow, Rag Apple Echo, paying a long price for her. Back of this animal there are many well-known producers. Her dam is a daughter of Dutchland Sir Hengerveld Korndyke whose sire was a full brother to Pontiac Rag Apple and Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d, two cows that made world's records for butter production.

Rag Apple Echo was by Rag Apple Korndyke Chief, a son of Rag Apple Korndyke and Miss Segis Hengerveld, credited with producing 614.7 lb. milk, 30.14 lb. butter in a week. This cow was a granddaughter of the noted sires, Hengerveld De Kol and King Segis. Rag Apple Korndyke was a son of Pontiac Korndyke and his dam was Pontiac Rag Apple, a daughter of that great old sire.

Some years ago a Holstein cow testing association was organized in Cambria County. While the herd was enrolled in the association Rag Apple Echo was credited with producing 70 lb. of butter in 30 days, averaging

65 lb. of milk a day, which is a very creditable showing on twice-a-day milking.

A study of the pedigrees of the herdsires used at this establishment shows that Mr. Weston believes in line breeding and evidently studied pedigrees and bloodlines very carefully before deciding on a herd bull.

The first herdsire, Jenningshurst Segis Hengerveld, was a son of Rag Apple Korndyke and Miss Segis Hengerveld Korndyke and this cow was by Korndyke Abbekerk from Miss Segis Hengerveld, already mentioned as producing 30 lb. of butter and over 600 lb. of milk in 7 days. We have already said that she was a granddaughter of Hengerveld De Kol. Korndyke Abbekerk was a grandson of that same bull and was sired by Pontiac Korndyke. And, as the reader will remember, Rag Apple Korndyke was a son and a grandson of Pontiac Korndyke.

The next great herd bull that headed this herd was Korndyke Beets Sir Hengerveld. His dam, Maple Hill Lady 2d, was by a bull of Korndyke bloodlines. His sire, Korndyke Sir Beets Hengerveld, was by Amsdale Pontiac Korndyke, another grandson of Pontiac Korndyke.

The present herdsire is Sir Hengerveld Rag Apple Echo born April 13, 1927. His parents were Korndyke Beets Sir Hengerveld and Rag Apple Echo. It is evident that any offspring sired by him from daughters of the two former herdsires will carry a big proportion of Korndyke, Hengerveld, and Segis blood.

In placing this bull at the head of his herd Mr. Weston followed the advice of many men who have been prominent in the Holstein-Friesian business which is "Head your herd with a son of your best cow, particularly if she and the bull to which she has been mated have a number of ancestors in common."

The milk from Stone House dairy is bottled and sold at retail. The herd is regularly tuberculin tested and is on the State and Federal Accredited List. Mr. Weston has, in his breeding operations, aimed to combine Type and Production. He made a rule to slaughter any animal that did not come up to the requirements he set, thus culling his cattle with the result that his herd has been and is profitable from the dairy standpoint while he has had little difficulty in disposing of his surplus bull calves which have gone to head dairies owned by men living in his neighborhood. He is an enthusiastic booster of the black and white breed, saying that "Our experience with Holsteins is that we always find a balance in their favor."

Calving records enable the dairyman to breed the cow at the proper time. It is good dairy management to breed each cow so that she will freshen once every 12 months. This allows for a 10 or 11 month milking period and a 1 or 2 month dry period. On the day that the cow is bred a record should be made of the date of breeding, the name of the bull to which she is bred, and the probable date of calving. Breeding records eliminate guesswork as to calving dates and permit the dairyman to dry up the cow a reasonable length of time before she is due to freshen. Such records also indicate the extent of any breeding difficulties that may arise.

## Complete Dispersal

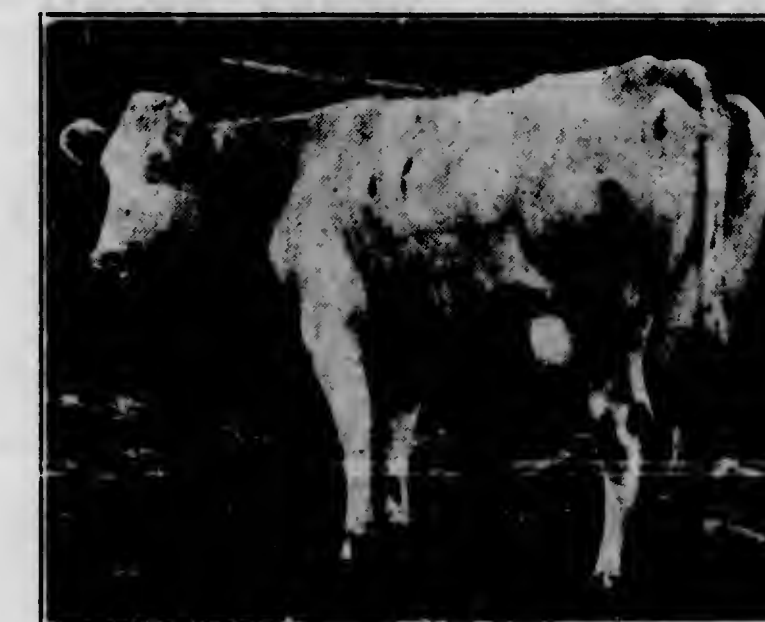
**Tuesday, March 18th, at 11 A. M.**

**21 Purebred Holstein-Friesians  
15 High-Grade Cows & Heifers**

**The Purebreds Include: Daughters and Granddaughters of**

**Finderne Pontiac Valdessa,**

he by King Valdessa from a daughter of that Good Sire—Gordon Glen Pontiac.



Three Daughters of Altadale Duke, a High-Class Sire of Superior Breeding.

Daughters of Flanders King Pontiac Pietje Producers and Profit Makers.

**THE TWO-YEAR-OLD HERDSIRE  
COUNT PIEBE DEWDROP**

His sire is from a 1,273 lb. year-record cow with 28,488 lb. milk, his dam a granddaughter of the 32,563 lb. cow Kolrain Finderne Bess.

Will also sell 10 Head Horses and Mules. These include: Pair of Dapple Gray Horses, 5 and 6 years old, weighing 3,500 lbs. 3 Pairs of Good Big Mare Mules from 5 to 8 years old, weighing 2,400 to 2,800 lb. to the Pair. Pair of 3-and 4-year-old Colts, broke double.

Power Farming Equipment: Cletrac Tractor 12-20, Case Thresher, 22 and 36 fully equipped, Blizzard 500 Ensilage Cutter, International Baler, Complete line Farming Implements. All are practically Good as New.

**IRWIN K. RUDY, LAWN, Lebanon Co., Pa.**

Catalog on Request

Farm is located along the Public Highway leading from Campbelltown to Lawn about 14 miles from Harrisburg.

## Just What You Need

An up-to-date Herd Book at a reasonable price that will last a life time.

Every Holstein breeder should keep an accurate and permanent Herd Book record.

Order a book today—prices as follows:

Fifty (50) sheet book, \$2.00; 75 sheet book, \$2.50; and a 100 sheet book, \$3.00.

Additional sheets in lots of fifty (50), 2 cents each.

Size 8 3/4 x 15 1/2 inches.

**HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN**

Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.



# KEEP THIS DATE IN MIND

WE WILL SELL  
**25**  
PUREBRED HOLSTEIN-  
FRIESIAN COWS  
**35**  
PUREBRED HOLSTEIN-  
FRIESIAN HEIFERS  
**40**  
GRADE HOLSTEIN-  
FRIESIAN HEIFERS

These animals are Bred and Close Springers.

## EIGHT ROYALLY BRED SIRES CHOICE INDIVIDUALS

All these animals are Canadian Bred and are the pick of many Good Herds.

Bloodlines: **Korndyke, Abbekerk, Alcartra, Segis, Colantha and Keyes.**  
None Better.

**J. C. Hess, Hershey, Pa.**

Sale held 7 miles East of Harrisburg, Pa.

Will tell You all about it in the next issue of the Holstein Breeder and Dairyman.

## A Fine Young Bull

Maple Grove Creator Glista

Born February 3, 1929

Sire: PABST KING SEGIS PRILLY PEARL, a son of Pabst Madison Pearl 3d, 31.39 lb. butter in seven days, 18,736 lb. milk, 822.4 lb. butter in a year.

Dam: MAPLE GROVE MABEL QUEEN GLISTA, a daughter of our 34-lb. sire, Clever Model Glista, and from our grand old cow, Maple Grove Spofford Princess, who dropped us 14 live calves at successive freshenings.

This young bull is nice and straight, is more black than white in color and well marked. His ancestors on both sides are big producers and he is a Bargain at

**\$100**

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

Frank Jones, Mgr.

Centerville Crawford County Pennsylvania

Herd Accredited March, 1923, and  
EVER SINCE.

## The Mineral Needs of Dairy Cattle

BY DR. GEORGE H. CONN

(Continued from page 104 of last issue.)

### WHAT CAUSES STIFFNESS IN MILK COWS

When milk cows are fed a ration that is deficient in calcium or other minerals, they must draw these minerals from their own body for their needs, or reduce the amount of milk they produce. As a general thing, they do both. After withdrawing calcium or lime from the bones, they begin to develop the stiffness or lameness, from which this condition takes its name. In young animals, we would call this disease rickets, but in milk cows such as we are discussing here, in which the calcium has already been deposited in the bones but is withdrawn by the cow while secreting milk, we call it osteomalacia, or softening of the bones.

The feeding of cereal grains without supplementing them with highly protein feeds, such as oilmeal and cottonseed meal, or the use of such roughages as timothy hay, corn stover, prairie hay, etc., all contribute to such a disease condition. Close confinement away from sunlight may also be a factor in causing this disease.

When calcium is withdrawn from the bones, the joints enlarge. This occurs for the reason that normal bone growth and nutrition is closely associated with the cartilages at the ends of the bones at the joints. The joints of the backbone or spinal column enlarge and the resulting pressure on the spinal cord results in paralysis. When pressure becomes great enough, complete paralysis occurs. In some animals a fracture of one or more of the bones of the spinal column may result. Animals with fractures of this kind are incurable, and if this can be determined, they should be immediately destroyed.

### HOW TO PREVENT THIS CONDITION

When symptoms are first noticed, it is a good plan to dry the cow off as rapidly as possible, supplying a well balanced feed ration of minerals. The following would make a very satisfactory ration for this purpose:

Ground Corn .....	300 lb.
Ground Oats .....	300 lb.
Wheat Bran .....	300 lb.
Oilmeal .....	100 lb.
Bonemeal .....	25 lb.

Cows should receive 10 lb. to 15 lb. of this grain ration per day; also plenty of alfalfa or clover hay. They should also be kept in the sunlight as much as possible.

Cows that have shown this disease should be dried two and one-half to three months before freshening. Such a long dry period will give the animal a chance to recover from mineral deficiency.

The use of a properly prepared mineral mixture in place of the bonemeal in the above ration would be just as satisfactory and probably more so, as it would supply some minerals that are likely to be deficient which are not supplied by bonemeal.

TO BE CONTINUED IN NEXT ISSUE.

The world wants the kind of men who do not shrink from temporary defeats in life; but come again and wrestle triumph from defeat.—Theodore Roosevelt.

## Consistent Production

SEVERAL methods are in use to show the average production and average earnings of the animals making up a dairy. The one used by W. C. Smith, of Andersonburg, Pennsylvania, means the most to the man who owns the cows and is dependent upon them for a living.

Mr. Smith sells his milk through a neighboring creamery and shipping station. Twice monthly he receives a check and a statement showing the amount of milk delivered, its average percentage of butterfat and the price for which it sold. It is really the amount marketed and the price received that tells the amount



THE OLDER MEMBERS OF THE W. C. SMITH HERD OF PUREBRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS  
These animals, as well as every other one in the herd except the bull, were raised by Mr. Smith.

of money the herd is earning. The amount of milk shipped and the amount received for it divided by the number of cows milking shows the average earnings of the cows making up the dairy as well as the average amount of milk marketed.

For the year 1928 the average production of this herd was exactly 9,000 lb. of milk. For the year 1929 the creamery slips show the average production was 9,026 lb. This is in addition to the amount used in the home and the amount of milk used in starting the calves raised. An annual average of 9,000 lb. of milk for two consecutive years on twice-a-day milking for cows of varying ages, ranging from two years to ten years old, certainly shows careful feeding and management and a good producing dairy.

In 1913 Mr. Smith purchased a pair of calves, the bull, Hengerveld Segis Veeman, and the heifer, Marathon Lady 2d. From these two foundation animals every female now in the herd has descended. Several three generation groups are represented.

Marathon Lady 2d was sold several years ago but the herd contains three of her daughters. Her first daughter, Marathon Lady Belle, in 1920 dropped a heifer, Whiteye Marathon Koningen, the first granddaughter of the original foundation female. Marathon Lady Belle is no longer in the herd but her daughter is and she in turn has three daughters, one of which is the mother of a yearling heifer.

The second daughter, Marathon Rose Pontiac, has three daughters in the herd, one of which, Lady Pietertje Marathon, has five daughters. This may seem like quite a showing for a cow not quite six years old but at her first freshening in June, 1926, she dropped

twin heifers. She had a heifer in 1927, another in 1928 and a fifth in 1929.

Lady Pontiac Koningen, the third daughter of Marathon Lady 2d, has two daughters and Lady Perfecto Peggy, the youngest daughter of Marathon Lady 2d has one daughter in the herd.

Marathon Rose Pontiac, Lady Pontiac Koningen and Lady Perfecto Peggy, the three daughters of Marathon Lady 2d remaining in the herd, have each produced 60 or more pounds of milk a day on twice-a-day milking and so has Whiteye Marathon Koningen, the first granddaughter of the original female.

The herdsires that have headed this establishment were of Segis, Veeman, Pontiac, Beets, and Koningen

blood, which, of course, is represented in the pedigrees of the younger animals. The present herdsire, Prince Chancellor Colantha, was by Dutchland Prince Colantha, a son of Dutchland Colantha the Great. The dam of Prince was Lizzie Belle Farm Chancellor, a granddaughter of North Star King Bonheur and Maplecrest Korndyke De Kol Boy.

Mr. Smith has sold his foundation animals and has sold sixteen others since that time so that purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle have certainly proved profitable and money makers for him.

There is no economy in saving feed by underfeeding good dairy cows. Such cows will return a larger profit if liberally fed in proportion to their production.

During the years from 1900 to 1920 eighteen million acres of land east of the Mississippi were dropped from cultivation.

## RAVENSWOOD HERD



Our Herd Is Bred for Production. Abortion Free and Accredited. Good Young Stock Priced Right.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS,

Scranton, Pa



## More Than a Sale

ON SATURDAY, March 22d at Spring Dale Dairy Farm, Cleona, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, will be held the Eighth Annual Heilman Sale and Field Day. Each year Frank Heilman and his son, Russell, endeavor to beat all previous events and for the 1930 sale they have gathered a choice bunch of Holstein-Friesian cattle, nearly all of them selected from Accredited Canadian herds.

The territory containing Lebanon, Lancaster, and near-by counties has not, in the past, been considered dairy territory. Tobacco and some wheat has been grown in this district and the usual practice was for each farmer to keep a few cows to supply dairy products for family use, then buy a bunch of steers and fatten them. Very few of these farmers thought they made any great amount of money on the steers but



FRANK L. HEILMAN

they considered it necessary to feed the corn and roughage grown on the farm to steers or other farm animals so as to have manure for fertilizing the tobacco fields.

Cash crops have one big disadvantage which is they cannot be marketed until they are harvested and that means the income comes all in a bunch and once a year. Gradually the opinion grew that if more dairy cows were kept they would bring in a steady income every month in the year. Naturally this created a demand for dairy cattle.

In this section of the country a number of chocolate factories have been established. As nearly everyone knows, the demand for milk chocolate has grown very rapidly within the last ten or fifteen years and these factories need a steady supply of fresh milk. Also southeastern Pennsylvania contains many small towns and is quite densely populated. The increasing consumption of dairy products meant more cows had to be kept.

Frank Heilman set out to supply part of this demand. At times he had taken trips through the dairy sections of this country and Canada and he conceived the idea

that the community would be benefited if they established their dairy enterprises on a good foundation. He was instrumental in bringing many good cows and bulls to this section of the country and you will find a large number of good herds containing stock, either obtained at the Heilman sales or else descendants of animals which the owners had purchased there.

Practically all of the cattle that will be offered in the coming Spring Sale were personally selected by Mr. Heilman last summer. Russell Heilman, who lives on one of the farms, entered the cows there in C. T. A. work. In January the nineteen cows under his care produced 29,663 lb. milk, 944 lb. butterfat. One member of the herd, Nellie Rauwerd Fayne, averaged 62.7 lb. of 4% milk daily; her total fat production was 77.8 lb., the highest in the association.

In second place was Rauwerd Belle credited with 74 lb. butterfat, 2,080 lb. milk, a daily average of 67.1 lb. Three other members of the herd exceeded 60 lb. a day and this on twice-a-day milking.

In the 104 days from March 1st Rauwerd Belle was credited with 5,896 lb. milk, 192 lb. fat. Nellie Rauwerd Fayne in 71 days had to her credit 169.6 lb. fat, 4,625 lb. milk.

Space forbids individual mention of all the members. Two sisters, however, are outstanding. In 136 days, Kelco Sylvia Pontiac has produced 286.6 lb. fat, 8,017 lb. milk. During November, December and January she averaged 60.75 lb. fat monthly and her daily milk average was 62.4 lb. In February, Kelco Johanna Sylvia produced 59 lb. fat, her daily milk average being 62 lb. These young cows, as well as a number of others in the sale, are daughters of Champion Sylvia Griselda Lad whose dam as a three-year-old was credited with producing 33.25 lb. butter in seven days and averaging over 90 lb. of milk a day for 30 days. Lad was sired by Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, one of the best known bulls of the breed whose dam, May Echo Sylvia, produced 1,000 lb. milk in seven days and is the highest record member of the May Echo family, noted for tremendous milk production.

The herdsires are from good producing cows. Victor Hengerveld Hartje Pontiac, the senior herdsire, is from a cow that produced 101 lb. milk in a day; 695.7 lb. milk, 30.17 lb. butter in a week. She was from a cow credited with producing 30.39 lb. butter in seven days with a daily average of 93½ lb.

The junior herdsire, Butter Boy Beets Johanna 6th, was from a cow credited with producing 32.69 lb. butter in seven days with a daily average of 90 lb. Her dam averaged 94 lb. milk daily and was from a cow that averaged 99 lb. The three direct descendant dams of Butter Boy Beets Johanna 6th, the three that appear at the bottom of a four generation pedigree chart, have a daily milk average of 94.4 lb.

Frank and Russell Heilman spare no efforts to give their visitors a good time. They provide a generous, free lunch to which every visitor is welcome. People come from long distances to attend the Annual Heilman Sale and Field Day.

Advertise your business. Do not hide your light under a bushel.

# FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

## Making Improvements

WITH the advent of the first fine days of spring, the wise woman begins to take stock of her home, and to plan improvements, perhaps both outside and in. By doing a little each year, the work is neither a burden on the family pocketbook nor a strain on its nerves. It is quite possible for such work to menace both, yet there are times when it cannot be avoided, when the house simply must be at least papered and painted if not remodeled, and then the only thing to do is to grin and bear it and comfort oneself by trying to visualize the beauty of it when completed.

### START EARLY

The late winter or early spring months are ideal for painting or varnishing indoor woodwork, as the indoor heat has dried out the wood thoroughly, and the rooms can be well heated so that the varnish flows easily and dries rapidly and evenly. The wise woman will lay her plans early so as to have the services of painter or paper hanger before the rush of the season, when everybody wants him. Then she may have to wait many days even after her rooms are all ready for the work. Modern furnishings make it possible to do one room at a time, without tearing up the entire house, even though the rooms open into each other.

### REBUILDING

This renovation of the home may mean the remodeling of the entire interior—the changing of rooms or of the staircase; improvements on a very large scale. The creating of a comfortable and attractive home is for most of us a highly important affair, and has been recognized as such by many of the leading magazines devoted to women's interests. Most of us have studied the pictures of "Before" and "After" as applied to old homes made new, even though we had no thought of undertaking any such work for ourselves, for there is something about making things over that has a big appeal to the feminine mind, so much so that many women do not hesitate to practice it on their husbands. Anyway, the prospect of undertaking such work has few terrors for the female of the species.

The final results must, of course, depend greatly upon the original plan of the house and the amount of money one is able to spend upon the work, and also upon the combined ingenuity of the architect and the home owners. The main thought behind any remodeling of a house is to achieve beauty and convenience, and with all due respect to some of the builders of by gone days, these two attributes were certainly lacking in many of the homes built in the past.

### FLOORS

The renovation may mean the laying of new floors or the refinishing of those already down. In the case of new ones, one has to decide how they shall be fin-

ished—waxed, varnished, stained and varnished or painted and varnished. The most convenient method of laying floors is to buy that which is already waxed, and ready for laying. The wax is applied by machinery which drives it into the wood as could never be done by hand. The nail holes are punched in the wood before it leaves the factory and the proper size nails accompany it. This makes the work so easy that a room may be finished and settled without the tedious delay of waiting for paint or varnish to dry. The care afterwards is more convenient, for the small worn areas which appear on the most used parts of the floor may be re-waxed, while it is difficult if not impossible to varnish a few boards at a time. But if one prefers the varnished floors, the work should be done by men whose business it is, and who have the proper tools, as this method means sandpapering and the quick application of varnish by an expert hand, if the job is to be one of which we are to be justly proud. If the new floors are of soft wood they should be filled with a paste wood filler before applying the varnish, so that the pores which do not become filled with the varnish will be filled with the paste and so insure a good job. The staining is a matter of taste, and the color and method must depend upon the effect that is desired. After the stain,—two coats of varnish at least should be applied and allowed to dry thoroughly before the floor is used. Instead of stain, paint may be used, in which case two coats are needed, and the color will depend upon the color scheme of the rest of the woodwork in the room. Pine floors do not require filling, as the wood is not so very porous, and does not take a filler very well. It may be stained and varnished, though sometimes the former operation may be omitted, and the wood finished in just the natural colors. When a stain is used it should not be very dark since the tendency of most stains and finishes is to make the floor darker after repeated operations.

### OLD FLOORS

The refinishing of old floors presents one of the most perplexing problems that confront one when renovating a home. Where the floor is quite shabby or poor in quality, the best thing to do is to cover it with paint, first planing and sandpapering until it is as smooth as it can be made. If it has been finished before, this will have to be removed. The most efficient way to do this is to use a varnish remover, which should be brushed on freely and allowed to remain until the finish is softened, when it may be wiped off with a piece of rough cloth such as burlap. If there are several coats on the floor, it may be necessary to use the varnish remover more than once. Then sandpaper may be used to remove any remaining varnish, after which the floor should be wiped with a cloth saturated with benzine or gasoline. By this time it should look as nearly like new as an old floor can, and be ready for the new finish.



## The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS ..... *Editor*  
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MARCH 8, 1930

**The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.**

### Photographing Color Markings

THE New Holstein-Friesian Registry Association permits breeders, in making application for registry, to submit photographs showing both sides of the animal in the place of sketching the diagram of color markings in the usual way on the application.

At the Secretary's office the diagram of color markings is sketched upon the application and filed as a permanent record.

Photographs, if printed on inferior paper or that are improperly developed may fade quickly, and for this reason it is not deemed advisable to rely upon photographs as a permanent means for identifying the animal. Some Registry Associations attach the photographs to the registry certificate, relying upon the picture as a permanent means of identifying animals. In the event that the photographs fade, it would be impossible to identify the animal from the Registry Certificate.

The material used in sketching the diagram of color markings on the Registry Certificates issued by the New Association will not fade, and therefore, provides the owner with a permanent means of identifying his animal.

### Victims of Speculation

FOR several years, back in the last decade, a certain breeder of purebred cattle held a successful annual sale. Each year he went out and bought a number of cattle because he had not enough of his own to make an attractive offering. As prices were advancing all the time he made plenty of money on what he bought and what he bred, so he decided to make a big sale and bought plenty of cattle for it. But before sale day came the boom in cattle collapsed. He had to sell his costly cattle at a heavy loss. Some men who owed

him for stock bought at earlier sales were unable to pay their notes. Instead of being independent as he expected he barely escaped bankruptcy. As a breeder he would have made good money while the boom lasted and would have had little actual loss when it busted. As a speculator he merely went too far, as most speculators do sometimes.

The above Editorial appeared in a recent issue of the *Pennsylvania Farmer*. It voices the principles for which the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN has stood since its very beginning.

### Honest Exhibitors of Livestock Protest Against "Plugging" Trick

*"Reprint from Veterinary Medicine published at Chicago, Illinois, March, 1930"*

THERE is one kind of beauty that is only skin deep, that has encountered severe criticism in the Federal meat-inspection service.

When the carcasses of several cattle entered at the recent International Livestock Exposition in Chicago, showed evidence of the practice known as "filling" or "plugging," this questionable trick, resorted to by some exhibitors in an effort to win blue ribbons, became a topic for official discussion at the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C. "Plugging" is the injection of tallow, oils, lard, and other substances under the skin of an animal to fill depressions to deceive the judges in the show rings. Under the Federal meat-inspection regulations, the bruised, inflamed, or otherwise abnormal parts of carcasses are condemned.

Though long known to exist, this deceptive practice deserves condemnation, not only from a meat standpoint, but because of its obvious adverse effect on livestock breeding. Of 453 show animals entered in the competition and slaughtered in Chicago in Federally inspected establishments, six carcasses showed definite signs of so-called "beauty doctoring." This is only a small percentage, but the number is sufficient to show that the practice is done.

The improvement of animal types depends on the use of breeding stock of superior conformation, and this conformation should be of the natural kind that can be transmitted by breeding. Hence it is important to maintain livestock judging in a manner that encourages honest and reputable exhibitors and disqualifies those who use questionable methods to win.

Comments from many sources, including editorials in the livestock press, recognize boys' and girls' club work as a new factor in the situation. Veteran showmen, who, from the personal standpoint, have accepted conditions as they have existed, are stirred to become sponsors of more rigid rules in the interest of youthful exhibitors.

"The bureau considers that the practice of 'plugging' show animals (filling up depressions by injections of tallow, lard, oils, and other substances) is deceptive and detrimental to the best interests of livestock breeding," says Doctor Mohler, and "it recommends the disqualification of animals so treated, together with such publicity, penalties, and other deterrent action as will free livestock shows from this abuse."

It will be remembered that years ago President James of the University of Illinois would not permit the university to exhibit in the college contests at the International Live Stock Exhibition in Chicago because of the practice (which he considered fraudulent) by some other schools of "plugging" animals exhibited in these contests.

Plugging is at best a crude and seldom successful means of eliminating "dimples" in show animals. As yet no attention has been given by the show management to the operation of "cutting the ties" that produce these dimples, probably because when the operation is skillfully performed a sufficient time before the animal is exhibited the operation is undiscoverable. The ethics of severing the connective tissue bands that hold the skin to the bony frame of the animal in no way differs from attempting to obliterate the dimple by injecting paraffin or tallow beneath the skin to fill out the dimple.

It should be a simple matter for the proper officials to expose those who are guilty of this fraud and inasmuch as Calf Clubs are promoted and fostered by government employees at the taxpayers' expense a searching investigation should be conducted in order to clear the names of State Officials who are not implicated.

### One of the Many Pleased Subscribers

WE RECEIVE many friendly letters of appreciation from our Friends and Subscribers, all of which are not only greatly appreciated but, in the past, they have helped us—serving as lighthouses along the way, assuring us that our compass was pointing in the right direction. Here is one of them,

Allentown, Pa., R. D. 5, February 24, 1930.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed find \$1.50 for two years' subscription to THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. That certainly is one grand book, and I wouldn't like to miss one issue. Remaining ever as a friend, I am,

Very truly yours,

THOMAS A. BOYD.

### Farmers' Creamery Increases Business

THE Farmers' Equity Union Creamery Association, Orleans, Nebraska, has issued its annual audit and report, the audit being made by a Denver firm of certified public accountants.

The combined surplus and capital stock of "the largest coöperative creamery in the world" now amounts to over \$207,537. The net profit for the year is \$37,653.30.

During the past year the two Creamery Plants manufactured 5,107,641 pounds of butter, an increase of nearly seven hundred thousand pounds over the production of the previous year. The ice-cream department also shows a nice increase, the sales amounting to 22,578 gallons. Both plants showed a profit.

The Denver plant is growing rapidly and its account is on the right side of the ledger. According to the report there are now about one hundred stations from

which cream is shipped either to the creamery at Orleans or to the newer establishment at Denver. Besides this there are several hundred stockholders who ship direct.

The report was presented at the Annual Stockholders' Meeting and unanimously adopted. General Manager Ole Hanson, is particularly gratified over the showing his plants are making, and the growth of the business.

Justus A. Johnson of Loomis, Nebraska, is one of the directors of the company. He is also a director of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., and is greatly interested in the success of this great farmers' coöperative enterprise.

### Enjoying the Sunny South

FROM St. Petersburg, Florida, Mr. Charles Wertheimer, of Frederick, Maryland, writes that he and Mrs. Wertheimer are basking in the semi-tropical sun. The many friends of Mr. Wertheimer will be glad to know that he is making a complete recovery from his recent serious operation.

### Naturally Polled Holsteins



The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., at its Annual Meeting held in Harrisburg, January 23, 1930, adopted a resolution recognizing Polled Holsteins as a distinct STRAIN. All naturally Polled Holsteins descended from Polled ancestors are to be registered with a Special Certificate on which is to appear a cut of a Polled cow or a Polled bull.

If you are a breeder or owner of naturally Polled Holstein-Friesians, return the Registry Certificates of such animals to the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association to have them properly registered.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Secretary.  
Harrisburg, Pa.



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Chain Hanging  
**STANCHIONS**

Also Water Bowls  
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I can SAVE MONEY  
for you. Send for  
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**WINTHROP W. DUNBAR**  
Box 443, FORESTVILLE, CONN.

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HOLSTEINS**

**J. Terrence Sheen,**

Live Stock  
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Have a Graduate Auctioneer sell  
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PUREBRED SALES**  
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For a quarter of a century I  
have been giving satisfaction sell-  
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You can profit by my experience  
by securing me for your sale.  
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**GLENN R. MEAD**  
East Aurora New York

**Colonel C. M. Hess**  
**Holstein Auctioneer**  
677 N. Howard Street  
Akron, Ohio

## PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

March 15, 1930—Middleburg, Maryland. C. E. Sell and R. S. Feeser. Thirty-eight registered Holstein-Friesians, 8 grades. S. R. Miller and Sons, Mgrs.

March 17, 1930—Greencastle, Pa., R. D. 2; 55 head of Registered Holstein-Friesians. Ira C. Barr, S. R. Miller & Sons, Mgrs.

March 18, 1930—Lawn, Pa. Irwin K. Rudy, 21 Purebred, 15 Grade Holstein-Friesians.

March 18, 1930—H. A. Beattie, R. 2, Shippensburg, Penna. S. R. Miller and Sons, sales managers.

March 18, 1930—Bellefonte, Pa. J. W. Blair Dispersal. 36 Polled Holstein-Friesians. S. R. Miller & Sons, Mgrs.

March 20, 1930—Belleville, Pa. R. H. King. S. R. Miller and Sons, Mgrs.

March 21, 1930—Andersonburg, Pa. Dispersal of W. C. Smith Herd.

March 21, 1930—Lancaster Junction, Pa. E. M. Mutzer. 35 head, grades and purebreds.

March 22, 1930—Cleona, Pa. Annual Sale, F. L. Heilman & Son.

March 25, 1930—Woodsboro, Md. H. H. Werking, Lone Pine Farm; 30 Registered Holstein-Friesians. S. R. Miller and Sons, sale managers.

March 26, 1930—Allenwood, Pa. Luther Schooley. Dispersal Sale. Thirty-five head registered Holstein-Friesians. R. Austin Backus, sales manager.

March 26, 1930—Gaithersburg, Md. John J. Burdette Sale. S. R. Miller & Sons, Mgrs.

March 27, 1930—Gallitzin, Pa. R. F. D. Joseph C. Weston. Glenn R. Mead, Auctioneer.

March 27, 1930—Boiling Springs, Pa. Ivo V. Otto and William High, 45 head.

April 8, 1930—Hershey, Pa. J. C. Hess. 100 head Purebreds and Grades.

April 9-10, 1930—Madison, Wis., Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale. J. R. Garver, manager.

April 12, 1930—Myerstown, Pa., R. D. No. 4. Hubert S. Miller, 35 Head Registered Holstein-Friesians.

May 15, 1930—Shippensburg, Pa. W. H. Allison and Son. Forty head. S. R. Miller and Sons, Mgrs.

June 5, 1930—Denver, Colorado, National Holstein Sale.

### GOOD CROWD AT STONER DISPERSAL

Despite cold weather, a goodly crowd attended the J. Sherk Stoner Dispersal Sale held March 1st at Lawn, Pennsylvania. The sale was held because Mr. Stoner was relinquishing tenancy of the farm on which he has lived for the past seven years.

The top figure, \$300, was realized for Millspring Pontiac Daphne Girl, a five-year-old daughter of Spring Farm King Pontiac Agatha from a daughter of Spring Farm King 26th. She was a good looking animal and was making a creditable C. T. A. record. She was purchased by Cris E. Gingrich.

One of the interesting features of the event was the selling of the five-year-old cow, Bluebell of Wildwood, her yearling son and two daughters, a heifer and a calf. Bluebell is a persistent producer and has the habit of milking about eleven months in the year and going dry only one month. She has a C. T. A. record of 13,378 lb. milk; is a daughter of King Segis Wildwood Maxie and Bluebell Wildwood Pontiac; Mr. Gingrich purchased her for \$250, her two-year-old heifer, recently fresh, for \$210, and her calf for \$85. Her son was secured by Jacob Brandt.

Ten purebred cows in milk averaged \$211.95, and a heifer, just two years old and just fresh, brought \$210. The total of the sale was around \$8,300.

As the animals were led into the ring, both purebreds and grades, Jacob Smith, tester of the local C. T. A., announced their records, and Paul Lytle spoke on the pedigrees. The auctioneers were Hess and Bomberger, who are able to speak Pennsylvania Dutch as well as English.

### KOPPENHEFFER HAD GOOD SALE

On March 1st, Milton E. Koppenheffer dispersed his herd of grade and purebred Holstein-Friesians at public auction on his farm near Elizabethville, Pennsylvania. There was a big attendance and prices were very satisfactory.

The grade Holstein, Sadie, was struck off for \$263 to C. S. Maurer of Ashland, Pa., who also bought several other good ones. Sadie had a cow testing association record of 7,857 lb. milk, 274.6 lb. fat made in 247 days.

Betz, another grade credited with the production of 231.4 lb. fat, 5,735 lb. milk in 245 days, went to Charles Smetzer of Pillow, Pa., for \$176.

### RUDY SELLING EVERYTHING

On March 18th at Lawn, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, Irwin K. Rudy will sell at public auction his producing dairy which contains twenty-one Purebred Holstein-Friesians and fifteen grades.

The herd is headed by Count Piebe Dewdrop, now nearly three years old. His sire was by Piebe Laura Ollie Homestead King and was from a daughter of King

Segis Pontiac Count, thus having a combination of bloodlines which was in great demand a few years ago. The Dewdrop bull was from Dutchland Fayne Dewdrop, credited with the production of 539.86 lb. butter, 14,102 lb. milk in ten months as a two-year-old.

In the herd there are several daughters and granddaughters of Finderne Pontiac Valdessa who was by King Valdessa from a daughter of Gordon Glen Pontiac and so is related to a number of good producers, well known to the Holstein-Friesian public.

A number of the cows in the sale have very creditable cow testing association records. The daughters of Altadale Duke and Flanders King Pontiac Pietje exceed in this particular.

### GOOD COWS IN GETTYSBURG HERD

Among the good cows in the Gettysburg herd is Dimeta Salo Lady. This cow has the reputation of milking 80 lb. of milk a day for a long time after she is fresh. In cow testing association work she produced in ten months (exactly 305 days) 14,822 lb. milk, 592 lb. butter. The tester's figures show that she made a profit of \$302.90 above the cost of her feed.

Dimeta Salo Lady is a very handsome, well-marked cow. She was sired by a son of King of the Black and Whites. Her dam was by Korndyke Defiance Segis, a son of De Kol Beets Segis who was by King Segis from one of the many good daughters of Paul Beets De Kol.

The Gettysburg herd, which is owned by John C. Bream, of Gettysburg, Pa., is the home of several members of the Voliska family. Voliska Pauline Lilith has a cow testing association record of

665 lb. butter and nearly 15,000 lb. milk made in 307 days and her daughter, Voliska Segis Lilith, in the full year, is credited with 1,103.75 lb. butter, 24,467 lb. milk.

The Gettysburg herd is headed by Sir Akkrummer Barbara Ormsby whose dam was a great show cow credited with the production of 831 lb. butter in 10 months, a daughter of Doetje Nellie Concordia, the Grand Champion female of the 1920 National Dairy Show.

The Gettysburg herd is State and Federally Accredited and Mr. Bream is regarded as one of the most progressive breeders in Adams County.

### FRIENDS

What is the secret of making friends? There is no secret. Friends, like all good things in this life, can be had by anyone who wants them. There is only one simple rule to follow; it is this: To have a friend, be one yourself.

## DISPERSAL SALE 40 Head of Holstein-Friesians

**A Big Producing Business Dairy Herd  
THURSDAY, MARCH 27**

**Herd Headed by the Two-Year-Old Bull**



**SIR HENGERVELD RAG APPLE ECHO**, son of Korndyke Beets Sir Hengerveld and Rag Apple Echo, 70 lb. butter in 30 days C. T. A., 65 lb. milk a day on twice-a-day milking.

30 Cows of KORNDYKE, HENGERVELD and SEGIS bloodlines, Good Ones that produced from 8,000 to 12,000 lb. milk a year under ordinary farm conditions and two milkings daily. They will do as well or better for you.

4 Two-Year-Old Heifers, 4 Yearlings, 4 Calves. Growthy, vigorous animals, backed by producing strains. This herd is Accredited. Auctioneer: **GLENN R. MEAD**

**J. C. WESTON, Stone House Dairy Farm,** Gallitzin, Cambria County, Penna. Twelve miles southwest of Altoona.

## Head Your Herd with a Polled Bull

**Insure Uniform Type, Great  
Dairy Capacity and  
Hornlessness**



**SEGIS NAPOL CORNUCOPIA**  
Born October 15, 1928

His sire's three nearest dams were Great Cows, Big Producers of Rich Testing Milk.

His own dam, ERKDALE LADY PIETERTJE SEGIS, is a large, light-colored handsome cow that has produced 16,000 lb. milk in twelve months, dropping her calves less than a year apart. Her daughters are also big producers. Her son is in every way desirable and would be an honor to any man's herd.

The bull is in good condition, ready for service now and is both T. B. and Blood Tested.

Price, \$300

**George E. Stevenson**  
Scranton Pennsylvania



# Dependable Advanced Registration

*Enter Your Herd  
Now*



*for Dependable Advanced Registration and receive a Milk Record Cabinet FREE!*

The Milk Recording Cabinet pictured below, is a new invention designed especially for convenience in recording daily milk and butter production, and breeding and calving records as is required in the DEPENDABLE ADVANCED REGISTRY PLAN.



*Further particulars may be obtained by writing*

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION, Inc.**

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Secretary

Box 30

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Harrisburg, Pa.

## MARTIN HAS NEW HERDSIRE

Because his favorite cow, Millview Sadie Vale Luella, recently dropped a very handsome bull calf, William L. Martin, of Manheim, Pennsylvania, is feeling very much elated. Mr. Martin considers this animal one of the best cows he ever saw and he already has four of her daughters as well as several granddaughters.

The young bull which, of course, will be retained as a herdsire, was by Ormsby Sensation Sarcastic Lad, a bull of splendid individuality, in fact, a real show bull. He was from Millie Pontiac Sarcastic, a daughter of Sir Kelco Hengerveld Pontiac, and was by Ormsby Sensation 36th, a son of Ormsby Sensation from one of the high producing daughters of Ormsby Korndyke Lad.

Several years ago Mr. Martin said that if Millview Sadie Vale Luella ever dropped a bull calf it would be retained for use in the Martin herd. The young bull is said to be a very handsome animal and consequently is *not for sale*. In the course of the next few months we hope to show our readers a good picture of him.

## A WELL-KNOWN PENNSYLVANIA DAIRYMAN

Under the heading "A Well-Known Pennsylvania Dairyman," the February issue of the Sheffield Farms Producer carries a brief item about Arthur W. Downton, who is a Director of the Sheffield Producers Coöperative Association. From this we learn that Mr. Downton is Director and Treasurer of the Starucca school district and is greatly interested in community affairs.

The article is illustrated with a picture of Mr. Downton, a picture of his home and of two of his big producing Holstein-Friesian cows, Dortje Burke Riskie and Tromp Butter Girl Riskie. Both of these cows were born in 1917 so that they are now in their thirteenth year.

Mr. Downton has often said that he found it more profitable to have a cow live a long life and make a profit year by year than to force her to her limit for a year or two and then have to dispose of her because she was all through. These two big, handsome daughters of King Titus Korndyke Riskie show that Mr. Downton carries his theories into practice.

## NO FREE CALLS

The telephone operator had been dozing in church and woke up just as the minister exhorted loudly:

"Call on Heaven when you are in trouble, brethren, call on Heaven."

"Drop your nickel, please," sweetly advised the young lady who was not fully aroused.

## A SLY HINT

Mrs. Neggs: "Are you sure everything is shut up for the night?"  
Mr. Neggs: "Everything that I can shut up, dear."

# Complete Dispersal Sale!

## 53 Head Registered 53 Holstein-Friesian Cattle

**MONDAY, MARCH 17th**

We have been Twenty Years building and developing this Herd and I am now offering you the results.



LADY WESTTOWN SEGIS 10,941 lb. milk in 231 days

For years we have weighed the milk our cows produce.

Records will be given Sale Day.

The Herdsire is the well-bred bull:

## ORMSBY VEEMAN HENGERVELD IDEAL

by King Ormsby Ideal from a 32 lb. daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld, her dam a 30 lb. daughter of Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis, and her dam a 29.88 lb. daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld. This bull is seven-eighths white and a good individual. His heifers are very promising.

FIVE OF HIS SONS, all of serviceable age and all built alike—their dams are great cows.

Mature Cows in this herd have produced from 10,000 lb. to well over 12,500 lb. milk in a year. Two-Year-Old Heifers in their first lactation period have exceeded 7,000 lb.

There are a number of Family Groups that should interest Constructive Breeders. Notice This Pair:



## MOTHER AND DAUGHTER

LADY MAUD COLANTHA DE KOL AND CLOTHILDE MAUD COLANTHA DE KOL  
The dam produced 12,103 lb. milk in a year. Her daughter 6,986 lb. as a two-year-old.

Will also sell: 100 Head of Duroc Swine, 35 Shropshire Ewes, 4 Horses and 2 Mules.

H. Zimmerman, Auctioneer. This Herd has been ACCREDITED Six Years. S. R. Miller & Sons, Mgrs. Send for Catalog. READY NOW.

**IRA C. BARR, Greencastle, Penna., R. D. 2**

This Farm is on the Marsh Road, 5 miles east of Greencastle, Pa., 7 miles north of Hagerstown, Md.



## Month After Month

In the County C. T. A.

Daughters of our Herdsire



**ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE**  
"The World Record Bull"

show persistent production of large quantities of Milk and Butterfat on twice-a-day milking.

Evidently they inherit the producing capacity of his wonderful dam, **ROLO MERCENA DE KOL**, 51.93 lb. butter in 7 days, 201 lb. in 30 days—the World's High Records.

Then his sire was one of the best bred sons of the great **KING OF THE PONTIACS**.

At present we have a dozen sons of Rolo, ranging from baby calves to bulls a year old or more. They are handsome fellows, from splendid cows of great capacity.

You cannot do better than place a son of **ROLO** at the head of your herd.

Write to-day for price and pedigree of a "Rolo" Bull.

**CHARLES WERTHEIMER**

Frederick, Maryland

Remember that Our Herd is  
**ACCREDITED.**

## COMMONSENSE FEEDING METHODS



### FEEDING THE DAIRY COW

Where silage is not fed the average cow will consume about two tons of roughage in a year. Legume hay is much more desirable as a dairy food than is timothy, both in yield per acre and in feeding value per ton.

Where good silage is fed the herd, it is claimed it will increase about ten per cent in milk production with a slightly smaller increase in butterfat. The most desirable ration contains plenty of legume roughage and silage and a properly balanced grain mixture, part of which is home grown.

### EARLY GRAZING

Throughout the southeastern states considerable Abruzzi rye is seeded in the fall for early spring grazing. This is a splendid practice but often the cattle are turned on before the fields afford all the roughage they need. This is a mistake. When cattle get a taste of green feed, they do not eat dry roughage very well. If the rye is kept grazed too closely it never gives a good yield. The best method is to keep the livestock off until the rye is tall enough to give them all they want to eat without having to work all day for it.

The milk from dairy cattle grazing on rye sometimes has an objectionable odor. Trouble from this source may be avoided by taking the cattle off of the rye fields two or three hours before milking time. This is an additional reason why rye should be high enough to give a full feed quickly before the animals are turned in.

When cattle are first allowed to go to pasture in the spring it is always best to begin by turning them into the fields for a few hours every day so as to avoid the possibility of digestive disorders.

### RIGHT FEEDING BRINGS MORE MONEY FOR LESS WORK

From an address by **PROF. W. J. FRAZER**  
Professor of Dairy Farming, University of Illinois

To the practical dairy farmer, especially in these days of falling prices for butterfat, the problem of the ration is not merely its technical composition of feeds to meet the requirements of the cow in making milk, but also its adaptability as a ration to fit his economic situation and circumstances. He must then fit his farming to raising the crops that produce that ration. The ration is to be produced as well as fed. In the whole business of dairying, there is as much necessity for producing the proper ration in the right

way as there is for choosing the most suitable, efficient ration and feeding it under such conditions so as to secure the highest, most economical production and the greatest profit.

Since corn fed in the form of silage, and alfalfa hay, produce from two to four times as much digestible nutrients or feed value per acre as other crops commonly raised on dairy farms and fed to dairy cows, it is evident that if these crops are raised abundantly and fed liberally they will make an economical winter ration. High quality alfalfa hay and corn silage form the basis for the most economical winter dairy ration. In fact, with the larger breeds giving up to 20 lb. of 3.5 per cent milk a day, and with the smaller breeds giving up to 12 lb. of 5 per cent milk a day, these two feeds are all that are necessary if fed to the cow's capacity to consume them. Beyond these rates of production, home grown grains can be added, according to the cow's production, without the addition of expensive high protein feed, because alfalfa provides such a large amount of high class protein.

How many dairymen realize that the leaves of alfalfa hay are nine times as rich in digestible protein as the stems, and that if a cow is fed liberally enough on high quality alfalfa hay so that she does not have to clean up more than half the stems, she is consuming a 20 per cent protein ration which it would cost much more to supply from purchased grain, since a 24 per cent protein feed costs about \$55 per ton?

This means that instead of paying out large amounts of money for protein feed every year, the dairyman who feeds good alfalfa hay liberally will be supplying most of the necessary protein and will be no longer carrying the heavy burden of a large annual cash outlay for purchased feed. Every dairymen can figure for himself what a saving this would mean to him, because all he needs to do is purchase two to four tons of limestone per acre at an expense of about \$2 per ton, and this will last so that alfalfa and sweet clover can be grown for ten or twelve years.

What is also needed by the dairyman is a real pasture crop—one that will withstand the drought so that it can produce an abundance of feed throughout the growing season. Blue grass fails absolutely to "fill the bill" in this respect. It is not drought-resistant and dries up after six or eight weeks in the spring, producing little or nothing during the busy haying, harvest, and threshing season. In the face of such failure on the part of our most common pasture crop, and the reali-

zation that good pasture is the cheapest feed he can produce, the dairyman naturally asks whether there is not some other crop which he may grow that really will furnish good pasture for his cows the entire summer six months. The answer is "yes," and the crop is sweet clover.

In addition to being such an excellent feed for milk production, it is a great land and labor saver. Sweet clover requires, according to questionnaires answered by eighty-one Illinois dairymen, only about three-fourths of an acre of land to pasture a cow, while under most conditions at least over two acres of blue grass are required, and then the cows get little or no feed for three months during mid-summer. Due to its hardiness and ability to withstand the drought, sweet clover pasture requires very little supplementing for cows of usual production, which fact eliminates the necessity of the use of a great many supplementary feeds with all the labor involved in growing, harvesting and feeding them.

It is indeed fortunate for the dairyman who is trying to make the most money from milk production, that the need of his cows for high protein hay, the necessity for the use of the most suitable crops on his land, and the requirement of the soil for nitrogen and humus all dovetail together so well and profitably where an alfalfa hay—corn silage—sweet clover pasture program is followed each year. With such a system of rich roughage and abundant pasture, he can make more money with less labor, and thus get more real enjoyment out of farm life, because he makes more profits from farm work.—*Jersey Bulletin.*

### HERD GROWS RAPIDLY

A registered Holstein-Friesian three-year-old owned by Ted Swenson of Ettrick, Wisconsin, has made quite a record by producing five calves within a year. Late last February the heifer, then a two-year-old, gave birth to triplets and early in February of this year gave birth to twins. All of the calves were normal. Ted is a boy enrolled in junior dairy club work and has exhibited the mother at the Trempealeau County Fair where she won a prize.

If a cat doth meet a cat upon a garden wall, and if a cat doth greet a cat, O need they both to squall? Every Tommy has his Tabby waiting on the wall, and yet he welcomes her approach by an unearthly yawl. And if a kitten wish to court upon the garden wall, why don't he sit and sweetly smile, and not stand up and bawl, and lift his precious back up high and show his teeth and moan, as if 'twere colic more than love that made that fellow groan!

Experiments conducted in Iowa indicate that ground alfalfa hay is not as good for dairy cows as whole hay. The cows preferred the unground hay, the grinding apparently did not increase the digestibility and represented an added expense with no benefit.

### APPEARANCES COUNT

There is an old saying that "clothes make the man." Whether we realize it or not, we are judged by the appearance we make. It is only natural to associate success with the man who looks the part. The difference in cost between the well groomed man and the one with a poor appearance is usually small. It is only a matter of care. A few cents for laundry, pressing, a shave and a shine represents well invested capital, and frequently pay big dividends in the form of inspiring confidence in one's self.

As it is with men, so it is with farms. Appearances count for much more than is generally thought. A farm with broken down fences, sagging gates, weather-stained houses, dilapidated barns, pastures overgrown with bushes or weeds, proclaim that the owner thereof is a failure.

Again as with men, just a little work and time will be all that is needed to make such a home far more pleasing in appearance. There may be some cost to get the needed materials for repairs, but it is so small compared to the good it will do that it is negligible. During the winter months there is not much field work being done. It is the logical time to do the things which will add so much to the appearance of the farm home. A well kept farm begets confidence in the owner, and confidence begets success.—*Farm and Ranch.*

### IN A NUT SHELL

To be completely nourished, the cow needs four classes of nutrients in her feed—protein to build body tissues and stimulate milk flow, carbohydrates to supply energy or fuel for the body, minerals for body structure, body fluids and milk, and vitamins to produce normal growth and normal functioning of the physiological processes, including reproduction.

At six o'clock she laid out his dress suit, shirt and studs. He did not appear. At eleven o'clock she laid out his pajamas. He didn't turn up. At three o'clock he came home. And then she laid him out.

Sweet Summer Boarder: "What kind of a cow is this—a Jersey?"

Farmer: "No, miss, that is a Holstein."

S. S. B.: "I see: And have you any of that new breed—the Acidophilus?"

## DISPERSAL SALE

March 20, at 1:30 P. M.

### 25 Registered Holsteins

11 Cows, 7 Heifers, 6 Bulls

**HERDSIRE:** His sire backed by 4 generations of 700 lb. milk and 37 28 lb. butter in 7 days. His dam, a 23-lb. Senior Yearling; her three nearest dams average 33.74 lb. butter in 7 days. Two sons and seven daughters in Sale. Eight daughters of a 27-lb. Bull. He by a 33-lb. son of King of the Pontiacs. Four years C. T. A. herd average; 12,209 lb. milk, 518 lb. butter.

Accredited for Abortion and T. B. 4 Years  
S. R. MILLER & SONS, Mgrs. Send for Catalog

**R. H. KING, Belleville, Pa.**

Farm 5 miles west of Belleville, on the William Penn Highway.

## Sales and Pedigree Work

Are you planning to sell your pure-bred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

**S. R. MILLER**  
Chambersburg, Pa. Pennsylvania

## Breeders' Needs



### KETCHUM CLINCHER EAR TAGS

25 Tags	\$1.75	Numbered consecutively and lettered.
50 "	2.50	Special prices on larger orders.
100 "	4.00	

### CLINCHER PUNCHES

#### COPPER BULL RINGS

2 1/2 inch 30c. 3 inch 35c. Cannon Metal Bull Rings 3 1/2 inch in diameter \$1.35. Strong enough to hold any bull.

Bull Nose Punch \$1.45. Cuts the hole and guides the ring through.

Cattle Leaders, Sheep and Hog Tags, Poultry Leg Bands, Etc.

Postage Paid. Order through

**Breeder & Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.**  
or Ketchum Mfg. Co.  
Dept. L. Luzerne, New York

## SEEDS FOR SALE

Clover seed of high purity and germination. Medium and Mammoth Red Clover, \$12.50; Alsike, \$11.00; Yellow and White Sweet Clover, \$6.00; Common Alfalfa, \$15.00; Canadian Alfalfa (varigated), \$20.00; State Sealed Grimm Alfalfa, \$21.00; Blackfoot Grimm, \$23.00; Timothy, \$3.50; Manchu Soy Beans, \$2.25. All prices per bushel. Bags free, freight prepaid. Inoculator for beans, 50c per can, for alfalfa and clovers, 75c per can. Reference: Paulding National Bank.

**M. G. STOLLER, Paulding, Ohio**



## FLETCHER'S FARMING

Is a \$1.00 a year farm and home Texas Monthly Journal, but to introduce it into new homes, we will give a Serial Story Club subscription for 25c. Send your quarter today and get all the numbers containing our current story, "The Settling of the Sage," a book-length story of the west.

Send without delay to

### HONDO, TEXAS

**SPECIAL:** Clip this, attach \$1.00 cash or money order, and send to us and we will send you our paper for a year and mail you postpaid one of our boxes of 100 envelopes and 200 note sheets printed to your order—a \$2.00 value for only \$1.00.

## Choice Young Bulls

Nearly a Year Old and  
Now Ready for Service

SONS OF OUR GREAT HERDSIRE  
**BERYLWOOD PRINCE**  
**AAGGIE CHICAGO**

whose daughters are persistent producers in general dairy and C. T. A. work.

The dams are heavy milking Cows of well-known blood lines; good testers and superior individuals.

Prices and full particulars upon request.

**L. L. ALLIS,**

Rummerfield, Bradford Co., Penna.

This is an ACCREDITED HERD.



## ONE OF OUR COWS

**MOUNTAIN VIEW MAGGIE PRILLY**  
We have Others just as Good. They are bred to our herdsire, **ROLO CALAMO CHAMP**, one of the best sons of Rolo Pontiac Payne, "the World's Record Bull." Young Stock for Sale. Both Sexes.

**RALPH G. ROOP, New Windsor, Md.**

Carroll Herd is Federally Accredited and has never housed a reactor.

## WISCONSIN PRICES FOR MILK

The price of milk paid to patrons of Wisconsin condenseries and shipping stations varied in the month of January from \$1.54 per hundred at Osseo to \$2.56 per hundred pounds at Brooklyn and Clinton. Except the two stations mentioned there were none that paid more than \$1.80 per hundred, the majority ranging from \$1.70 to \$1.77. These prices are for 3.5% milk.

The price variation is partly due to the fact that some of the plants make a practice of bottling part or nearly all of their milk and prices paid by such plants usually run higher than those paid by straight condenseries. This information is compiled by the Wisconsin Department of Markets.

## PRODUCERS AND TRANSMITTERS

Producing cows that have milked more than 10,000 lb. in a year, dropping a calf before the twelve months was up, will be offered to the dairy public when the herd of Ira C. Barr is dispersed near Greencastle, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, on March 17th. Several members of this herd have reached 12,500 lb. and higher. Two-year-old heifers have done equally as well, considering their age. For instance, Lady Maud Colantha De Kol is credited with 12,103 lb. milk in a year and her daughter, Clothilde Maud Colantha De Kol, as a two-year-old produced 6,986 lb.

Then there is Lady Westtown Segis. This cow is well-known in southern Pennsylvania and northern Maryland. She has won many prizes in the show ring. She was shown very extensively as a calf, as a dry heifer and after she came into milk and was undefeated. At Hagerstown, Maryland she headed a class of thirty. Lady Westtown Segis is a reproducer, as well as a producer and a show cow, for in this sale she has a three-year-old daughter, a two-year-old daughter, and a yearling son and they are all nice ones.

The herdsire, Ormsby Veeman Hengerveld Ideal, is a son of King Ormsby Ideal from a daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld. The dam of the herdsire has to her credit several large production records, including one of 32.37 lb. butter in seven days with a milk average of practically 91 lb. daily as a four-year-old. Her dam is also a 30-lb. cow and was from a 29.88-lb. daughter of Sir Veeman Hengerveld.

There are five sons of this bull in the sale, all of serviceable age and greatly resembling one another, showing that Ormsby Veeman Hengerveld Ideal is a good transmitting sire.

The herd has been on the State and Federal Accredited List for six years. Mr. Barr practiced weighing the milk given by his cows and can give the yield for any member of his dairy for several years.

Besides the herd of fifty-three Holstein-Friesians there will be sold one hundred head of Duroc swine and thirty-five Shropshire ewes.

## MYTHS BELIEVED BY DAIRY EDITORS

Fed up on advice given him by agricultural writers and lecturers a Georgia dairyman made the following collection of statements which he headed "Myths Believed by Dairy Editors." There are many of our readers who probably could add one or two more statements to the list by Mr. Marks, the dairyman in question, who, apparently is justified in kicking against some of the following items being handed to him as dairy gospel:

That for energy expended dairymen make more money than any other class of farmers.

That wild onion flavor will not taint milk drawn four hours after the cows have been removed from onion pasture.

That cows stay in heat two days.

That dairymen finish milking and sit on the porch to watch the sun set.

That salt, sulphur, and castor oil will remove warts in ten days.

That the proper way to finish cleaning a separator is to run hot water through it.

That (southern) dairymen should provide winter pasture for their cows.

That over two pounds of cottonseed meal per day is injurious.

That calves should stay with their dams at least three days.

That all cows that kick have been abused.

That dairymen are much more inefficient than distributors.

That women are better dairymen than men.

That a gutter back of the cows should be 12 to 14 inches wide.

That dairymen are darn fools because they do not follow all the advice they see in dairy papers.

## Purebred Holstein-Friesian

Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale

**EUGENE B. BENNETT, Old Home Farm,**

Allamuchy, New Jersey

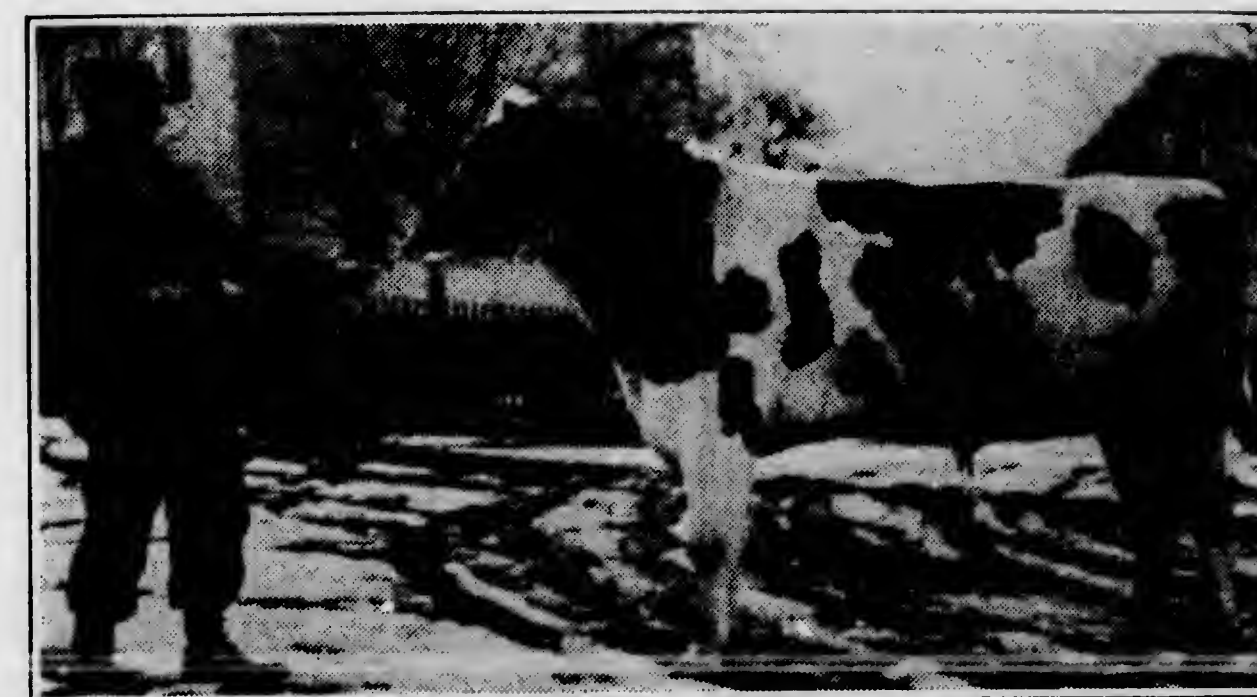
A STRICTLY BUSINESS, ACCREDITED DAIRY HERD

## DAIRYMEN BUY GOOD BULLS

Two nice bulls found good homes after the recent Milton E. Koppenheffer dispersal sale. The herdsire, Prince Kalamo Tidy, was purchased by H. E. Klinger of Lykens, Pa. The dam of this young bull is Red Letter Dimple, a cow that, in the Koppenheffer herd, produced 6,664 lb. milk, 229.1 lb. butter in 268 days. As Red Letter Dimple will be twelve years old on April 20th and as she was milked twice a day while she was in the Koppenheffer herd, her record is very

of Ormsby Korndyke Lad and King Pontiac Champion.

Lykens Valley Kalamo Tidy, a son of Prince Kalamo Tidy, was purchased by H. E. Klinger of Lykens, Pa. The dam of this young bull is Red Letter Dimple, a cow that, in the Koppenheffer herd, produced 6,664 lb. milk, 229.1 lb. butter in 268 days. As Red Letter Dimple will be twelve years old on April 20th and as she was milked twice a day while she was in the Koppenheffer herd, her record is very



PRINCE KALAMO TIDY, 1742 H. B.

Former Koppenheffer herdsire, now owned by Lloyd Hartman, Gratz, Pa.

ord and was sired by Lothian De Kol Korndyke, a bull with many daughters with large milk and butter records made in cow testing association work in the Cumberland Valley.

The dam of Prince Kalamo Tidy is Myrtle Korndyke Swandale. She has a C. T. A. record of 285.4 lb. butter, 7,014 lb. milk made in 245 days and her dam has a record of 585.3 lb. butter, 12,940 lb. milk made under similar conditions. Myrtle is a granddaughter of Lothian De Kol Korndyke and a great-granddaughter

creditable. She is from well-known lines of breeding as her dam, Red Letter Queen of Spades, was a daughter of Sir Korndyke Hengerveld Mercedes and Red Letter Minnie while her sire, Titusdale King Rose De Kol, was from Rose De Kol Pietertje and was sired by King Korndyke Hengerveld Veeman.

Both Mr. Klinger and Mr. Hartman are good caretakers and own nice herds, so that these two bulls, father and son, will have an opportunity to demonstrate their value.

## BULLETIN TELLS HOW TO MAKE PIT SILO

The construction of pit silos, which are especially feasible in the Southwestern States because of favorable soil conditions, is described in Farmers' Bulletin 825-F, "Pit Silos," just issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This type of silo, which is comparatively inexpensive to make and maintain, is especially suitable for farms where the soils are free from rocks, sand strata, and seepage water, and where climatic conditions and scarcity of materials make above-ground silos more costly to build and maintain. The common objection to the hoist, which is needed to draw the silage from the pit, is only a minor drawback, and several types of hoists are suggested. Illustrations in the bulletin show various details of the construction and use of pit silos.

Copies of the bulletin may be obtained from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., as long as there is a supply available for free distribution.

Cityman—So you raised all these chickens yourself?

Countryman—Well, I furnish the food, but the hens take charge of their education.

## RAISE YOUR OWN

From one-half to two-thirds of the total cost of milk production is made up of the cost of the feed and bedding. This being the case, the first thing to be taken into account to get the most economical production of milk is the kind of feeds to be used and where they can be obtained at least expense to the dairyman. Homegrown feeds furnish the cheapest source of feed supply and where the proper crops are grown a dairy ration can be made that is adequate for the maximum production of milk.—Northwest Dairyman and Farmer.

## A LONG TRIP

A purebred Holstein-Friesian bull calf, six months of age, was recently shipped from Lake Mills, Wisconsin, to a dairyman living in Natal, South Africa. The journey is expected to take two months.



K. C. LIVERMORE  
CORN OATS BARLEY

**Certified Pedigreed Field Seeds**

Higher yielding and better strains of field crops have been produced recently by experiment stations and individuals. They pay much better. We specialize in seeds of these improved strains. Our catalog gives all the facts. Every progressive farmer should read it. Write to-day for free copy.

Box H Honeoye Falls, N. Y.  
POTATOES CABBAGE BEANS PEAS WHEAT RYE

## Get More Milk Per Cow

—More Feed per Acre—More Money with Less Labor. Nationally known dairy and farm authorities show you the way to greater Dairy Profits in the New National Dairy Magazine. Send ten cents, coin or stamps, to cover postage for three trial issues, or \$1.00 for 3 years (36 issues).  
**DAIRY TRIBUNE** 10c 3 Months  
DAIRY TRIBUNE, 37 First Street, Mount Morris, Ill.

FOR years I have translated and prepared Holstein-Friesian literature to be distributed in South American countries. I have also had much experience in corresponding with breeders in those countries who have purchased animals from the United States. I now offer my assistance and cooperation to breeders who desire to get in touch with the promising and profitable South American market.

**RALPH E. MORETON**  
102 MAIN ST., BRATTLEBORO, VT.

If you want heavy milkers that are sound and free from disease, write me your wants.

**W. A. EBERTS,** Penna.  
Lehighton,



Offer for  
Spring Planting—

APPLE, PEACH, PEAR, PLUM and CHERRY TREES in large assortment. All of the new and standard commercial varieties Grape Vines, Strawberry, Raspberry and Blackberry Plants, Shrub Trees, Evergreens, Rhododendrons and Azalias; Beautiful Ever-blooming Roses in large assortment. Largest Growers of Fruit Trees for the commercial orchardists in the East. All varieties propagated from select orchard bearing trees. New Spring 1930 Catalog in colors now ready. It is free—write for it.

**BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES**  
Box E, Princess Anne, Md.

## Special Trial Offer

Regular price \$1.50 per year. Send 25c in stamps for special three months' trial offer.

**AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER**  
801 Exchange Ave. Chicago, Ill.

## PUREBRED AND HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS

I handle only the best. Would be glad to quote you prices.

**W. J. Few**  
West Chester, Pa.



## Dairy Producers and Show Ring Winners

### at Public Sale, Saturday April 12

## 35 HEAD

### Royally Bred, Registered Holstein-Friesians

CHAMPIONSHIP AND BLUE RIBBON WINNERS AT HIGH CLASS SHOWS



PRODUCERS AND PROFIT MAKERS IN C. T. A. and GENERAL DAIRY WORK

Last year in the County C. T. A. this Herd of fifteen milkers, (seventy-five per cent of which were first calf heifers), averaged 10,157 lb. milk, 331.8 lb. BUTTERFAT. LEWISDALE LADY FAYNE BEAUTY produced 13,935 lb. milk, (standing second in the Association), and 501.2 lb. FAT, the fourth highest record. This year in 176 days she is credited with 5,998 lb. milk, 213.9 lb. FAT. She is in the Sale together with three of her daughters, all sired by the 31 lb. bull, MINERAL FARMS HOMESTEAD LASSO SEGIS.

QUEEN ISABELLE has, in 238 days, produced 7,902 lb. milk, 255.1 lb. BUTTERFAT. See her and her son by the 31 lb. bull.

Two Daughters and several Grand-Daughters of my former Herd-sire and Show Bull, KING PIEBE OF YORK 7TH.

FOURTEEN GOOD YOUNG THINGS sired by the show bull, MINERAL FARM HOMESTEAD LASSO SEGIS. His dam made 30.97 lb. butter in a week and he is backed by a number of 1,000 lb. Year Butter Records.

The Females are bred to LIME ROCK KING CHAMPION, a First Prize, Blue Ribbon, Show Bull.

FIVE CHOICE YOUNG BULLS ranging from Calves to Breeding Age.

For three years Lime Rock cattle have carried off the Herd Prize at the Reading Fair, meeting competition from Several States. During the past Three Show Seasons we have exhibited at Fifteen Fairs and our Prize Ribbons would fill a basket.



This is a Well-Grown, Attractive Herd of Home Raised Stock. Light in color and well marked. Every Cow in the Sale has dropped a living calf. There is no Abortion in Lime Rock Herd, and it has been ACCREDITED Four Years.

**HUBERT S. MILLER,**  
Lime Rock Farm, Myerstown, Pa., R. D. 4  
Lime Rock Farm is one mile south of Myerstown, Lebanon County, Pa.

### TYPE AND PRODUCING CAPACITY ARE FAMILY TRAITS

"That Families, not Individuals, determine the characteristics that transmit and are transmitted from generation to generation, is the belief of George M. Dibble and his son, Cornelius, who have a good herd of purebred Holstein-Friesians located near Starrucca, Wayne County, Pennsylvania.

The cattle in their herd show that they are carrying their theory into practice. They are combining the blood of well-known herdsires and they already know that these combinations have given satisfactory results in a number of different herds, not only in Wayne County, but also in other parts of Pennsylvania.

In the Mack herds, Susquehanna County; in the Harvey herd, Dauphin County; in the Withers herd, Lebanon



KING HENGVERVELD HARTJE

County, as well as in a number of other herds scattered through adjoining territory the blood of King Hengerveld Hartje, Colonel Joh Lyons, and Grand Champion Segis 2d was mingled with profit to the owners of the resulting cows.

The blood of King Hengerveld Hartje and King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje has also been crossed and recrossed and the resulting animals are producers of a high order. King Valdessa Pontiac and Dutchland Konigen Creamelle King both sired good daughters and their granddaughters have proved to be just as good.

A brief account of some of the sires whose blood is combined in the Dibble herd will be of interest.



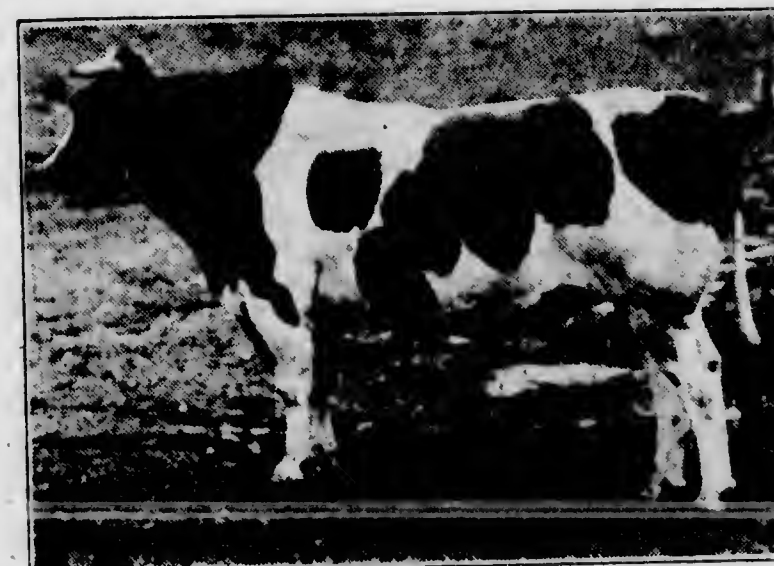
COLONEL JOH LYONS

King Hengerveld Hartje was one of the greatest bulls ever in northern Pennsylvania. If he ever sired a poor daughter she never came to the writer's notice. One daughter of this bull was the first cow to produce 26,000 lb. milk in a ten-months' test but it is in the general dairy and in C. T. A. work where daughters of this bull have made a reputation for themselves and their sire.

King was from the 30-lb. cow, Maid of Elmwood Hartje, a granddaughter of De Kol 2d's Butter Boy 3d and Jolie Jo-

honna, grand champion show cow at the St. Louis World's Fair. King Hengerveld Hartje was sired by King Segis Hengerveld who was by King Segis from a 33-lb. daughter of Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol and old Blanche Lyons.

Colonel Joh Lyons was by King Joh, son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra and the biggest producing daughter of Johanna McKinley Segis. The dam of Colonel Joh Lyons was Gypsy Lyons, credited with producing 33.63 lb. butter in a week. Her sire was King Lyons and she was from a big producing daughter of Judge Hengerveld De Kol and she



KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE

traces direct through the female line to the famous foundation cow, Prilly.

King Valdessa Pontiac was a son of King Valdessa and Mabel Segis Korndyke. King Valdessa was from the first cow credited with producing 40 lb. butter in seven days and was sired by a son of the first 44-lb. cow while Mabel Segis Korndyke was the first animal under full age credited with making 40 lb. butter in seven days.

King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje was a remarkable sire whose daughters and granddaughters won in the show ring as well as making good in the dairy. His sire



GRAND CHAMPION SEGIS 2D

was King Segis Pontiac Alcartra and his dam was credited with making a world's record, producing over 35 lb. butter in seven days as a four-year-old.

Grand Champion Segis 2d was from Belle Segis Champion, credited with producing 37 lb. butter as a four-year-old and then selling for \$5,000 at public auction. The sire of Grand Champion Segis 2d was by King Segis Champion from a 30-lb. granddaughter of Lord Netherland De Kol.

King Hengerveld Hartje was not exhibited in the show ring as far as we know but his daughters were certainly capable of giving a good account of themselves in almost any company.

Colonel Joh Lyons was a grand cham-

pion show bull and his daughters have won high honors at several fairs.

King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje was a very good show animal and his daughters have carried off prizes and championships at some of the leading cattle shows.



KING SWEET VICTOR

Grand Champion Segis 2d was a show bull as was his sire, his dam was a show cow, and was by a show bull whose dam was, in her day, considered one of the greatest show cows ever seen in the eastern United States. For many years

she was known as the highest record show cow of the breed.

Daughters and granddaughters of such sires are entitled to inherit type and conformation. It is a matter of common knowledge that they have done so.

To mate with such females the Dibles secured King Sweet Victor, a son of King Sweet and Priscilla Oakwood Ormsby. In a year this cow produced 894 lb. butter, 20,791.4 lb. milk. She was by Spring Brook Crown Prince and from the well-known show cow Frindaella Elkindale Ormsby, credited with 1,031.5 lb. butter, 23,236 lb. milk in a year.

The daughters of King Sweet have proven to be splendid producers. This bull and his offspring possess individuality of a high order, so that, when you also take into consideration the show qualities of the maternal granddam it is little wonder that King Sweet Victor is a handsome, young herdsire and is siring good stock.

Gertie—You know, my husband always remembers my birthday.

Gussie—He ought to. You've had the same one for so long.—*The Pathfinder.*

## ABSOLUTE DISPERSAL SALE

### 35 Accredited Registered Holstein-Friesians

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26th

Cattle Sale Starts 1 P. M.

15 Milking Cows, including LADY TWEDE OF BERKS, daughter of KING TWEDE SPRING FARM and LADY THYSA WALKER SEGIS, 40.28 lb. butter in 7 days, 1,128.84 lb. butter in 10 months.

Eight Two-Year-Old daughters of BLACRES PERSHING PONTIAC ORMSBY. Four will Freshen by Sale Day.

Seven Yearling Daughters of PRINCE PONTIAC KORNDYKE COLANTHA, who has two 30-lb. granddams.

The Splendidly Bred Two-Year-Old Herdsire, SIR BENNETT ONA GRANDESSE COLANTHA. His dam and sire's dam have Big Year Milk and Butter Records. Four Heifers and Three Bull Calves by Him.

This is a GENUINE DISPERSAL SALE. I am selling the Herd I have been Fourteen Years Building and I am quitting farming.

Herd Accredited 4 Years

Dinner Served

Sale of Horses, Sheep, Hogs and Farming Implements starts 10 A. M.  
GLENN R. MEAD AND ALONZO LYNCH, Auctioneers; R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Pedigrees

**LUTHER SCHOOLEY**

Allenwood

Union County

Pennsylvania

Sale on the R. B. Everett Estate Farm, one-fourth mile north of Allenwood.



# The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

## POULTRY



**PUREBRED BRONZE TURKEYS**—Toms, \$10.00; Hens, \$8.00; trios, \$25.00. Unrelated mates and well marked. M. G. STOLLER, Paulding, Ohio. Reference: Paulding National Bank.

**FERRIS BEST EGG LAYING STRAIN COCKRELLS** \$7.50 each. TWIN SPRING FARM, Penlynn, Pa.

**PUREBRED BRONZE TURKEYS, GUARANTEED.** MRS. FRANK BROWNING, Nampa, Idaho, Route 1.

**FOR SALE TURKEYS** Narragansetts: purebred, healthy \$8 and \$10. MISS PERNE SMITH, Horse Cave, Ky.

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, EXTRA LARGE** bone, beautiful bronzed, prices reasonable. C. W. GREEN, Reva, Va.

**BUFF COCHINS** \$4.00 PAIR. WHITE Silkies and Japanese Blacktails \$5.00 pair. TWIN SPRING FARM, Penlynn, Pa.

**PHEASANT EGGS**—All varieties. Also Buff Cochins—Silkie and Blacktail Japanese Bantam eggs. TWIN SPRING FARM, Penlynn, Pa.

**BABY CHICKS, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes** and Leghorns, highest quality in the South. DIXIE POULTRY COMPANY, R. 19, Orlando, Florida.

**S. C. WHITE MINORCAS**—For sale beautiful breeders of correct type. Hatching Eggs and Baby Chicks. W. E. CALOAN, Rustburg, Va.

**NARRAGANSETT TOMS** (not fatted) weighing 16 lb., \$10.00; 13 lb., \$8.00; 11 lb., \$7.00; 10 lb., \$6.00. MRS. EVA D. BRES, Dekalb Junction, N. Y.

**PUREBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE VIGOROUS, HEALTHY TURKEY.** Toms, \$8.00; hens, \$6.00 and \$10.00. ADA PETRIE, Adams, N. Y., R. D. 2.

**PUREBRED HOLLYWOOD COCKERELS,** large and vigorous, from pen average 266, \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. RUSSELL L. PETERSON, Tidioute, Pa.

**THOROUGHbred** pedigreed stock Honsinger strain direct the world's best Bourbon Red Turkeys. Bigger and better than ever. SOPHIA PEET, Alto, Mich.

**PEDIGREE RED COCKERELS** from trap-nested, disease-free stock. Write for Prices. F. S. CHAPIN, Longmeadow, Mass. Member Mass. Assn. Cert. Breeders.

**UTILITY BRONZE TURKEY, BREEDERS.** Hundred Hens, Limited number toms. Related and non-related. Imported stock. GLENNAN & HEWITT, Importers, Woodbine, Maryland.

**TURKEYS**—Mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, Narragansett and White Holland. Hens,

Toms. Unrelated pairs and trios. Order early. WALTER BROS., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

**THOROUGHbred NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS,** Toms, \$15.00; hens, \$8.00. Send stamped addressed envelopes for inquiry. Satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. EARL R. BROWN, Chaumont, New York.

**WHITE PEKIN AND INDIAN RUNNER DUCKLINGS.** BRONZE TURKEY poults and baby chicks. 14 Standard breeds. Write for illustrated catalog. RIDGWAY DUCK HATCHERY, Larue, Ohio.

**CHICKS** 9 cents each and up. Leghorns, Reds Rocks, Minorcas. Culler flocks—also started chicks at 4-8 and 12 weeks old. Cockerels and pullets. Live delivery guaranteed. Our 20th year—Circular free. THE PENNA. HATCHERY, Box 42, Liverpool, Pa.

**QUALITY BABY CHICKS DELIVERED** weekly throughout the year, Leghorns, Barred, White and Buff Orpingtons, Anconas, Black and White Minorcas, Black Giants and Brahmas, from \$12 per hundred up. Shipped by prepaid parcel post, live delivery guaranteed. Also breeding stock and eggs. Catalog free. HARRY WOOD COBB, National Distributor of Baby Chicks and Breeding Stock, Gettysburg, Penna.



## LIVE STOCK

**GOOD FAMILY MILK GOATS FOR SALE.** BELGIAN YARDS, Kinderhook, N. Y.

"Farmer would take five Purebred Dairy cows on shares. RAYMOND WIRE, R. 1, Robesonia, Pa."

**LARGE BERKSHIRES.** Service Boars, Bred Gilt, Tried Sows, Fall pigs. Both Sex. DILTS & GERMAN, Roseville, Ohio.

**FEEDING LAMBS AND CALVES** bought on order. Fall delivery. Ranches for sale. Wire or write. W. C. McLAUGHLIN, Denton, Montana.

**FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN CALVES** from heavy rich milkers, Tuberculin tested, write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

**FOR SALE**—Holsteins and Guernseys. Several hundred head to select from. WHITEWATER STOCK FARM. A. M. HANSON, Prop., Whitewater, Wis.

I am in the market for a few good Purebred Holstein-Friesian heifer calves. HARVEY C. BROWN, 2009 Monument Ave., Richmond, Va.

**FOR SALE: HOLSTEIN BULL,** born December 13, 1929. Sire, Rolo Rag Apple King, grandson of Rolo

Mercena De Kol, the world's champion cow, 51.93 lb. butter in 7 days. Calf's dam—Bess Piebe Korndyke, milking 70 lb. milk, 3.6 test. Dr. B. F. Myers, Chambersburg, Pa.

**FOR SALE**—Holstein Bull, 4 years old, dam 30 lb. Daughter of Findern Pride Fayne. Sold to avoid inbreeding, quiet, active, accredited, blood tested. Priced low. McCauley & Jackson, Ellston, Md.

**PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM** offers for sale registered Holsteins, both sex—all ages. Accredited. Never a reactor or slinker in my herd. Cornucopia, Veeman and Pontiac breeding cows in this herd. Have milked 81½ lb. a day. Get your next bull from this herd. Joseph Wilder, Wyoming County, Warsaw, N. Y.

**FOR SALE**—My Herdsire King Sadie Vale Wynola Pietje. Sire, King Sadie Vale Hengerveld Ormsby. Dam, Johanna Wynola Pietje. A sire that makes an owner proud. Herd accredited. Harry C. Delevan, R. D. 1, Dalton, Pa.

## MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

**HARDWOOD ASHES**—Nature's own fertilizer. GEORGE STEVENS, Peterborough, Ontario.

**RABBITS**—Flemish Giant bucks, 7 months, beauties, \$7.00 each. MINNIE E. WHITTIER, Mount Vernon, Maine.

**QUILT PATCHES**—Three pound roll, \$1. Postpaid. Money returned if not satisfactory. GRANT'S SUPPLY STORE, Warsaw, Illinois.

**GLADIOLUS BULBS** Standard, new and rare varieties. Write for descriptive price list. 4 SISTERS GLAD RANCH, Clarence, New York.

**FOR SALE**—Milk bottling machine—excellent condition. THE NEWTON MILK CO., Bauke Joustra, Treas., Great Meadows, New Jersey.

**NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO**—Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.50; smoking, 5 pounds, \$1.00. Sample free for 10 names tobacco users. KENTUCKY FARMERS, West Paducah, Ky.

**IMPROVED NO. 9 POTATOES FOR SEED.** No better seed to be had. Clean, white, smooth stock yielding 350 bushels per acre. Price \$1.50 per bushel in 5 bushel lots. JOSEPH WILDER, Warsaw, N. Y.

**QUALITY RABBITS**—Raise rabbits for us and make good profits. We purchase all young rabbits produced from our stock. Chinchillas, Flemish Giants, New Zealands and Belgian Hares. Bargain prices. Pullets, Chicks and Eggs of all breeds. Hatches weekly all year. Illustrated circular and information free. HARRY WOOD COBB, National Distributor of Baby Chicks and Breeding Stock, Gettysburg, Penna.

**CIGARS**—Buy your smokes direct from factory at factory prices. \$1.00 brings you our

## MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE (Continued)

Sample Case containing 25 cigars. 4 different Brands. COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO., Dept. H., Dallastown, Pa.

**SEED POTATOES,** Russets, Green Mountains and World Wonder that averaged 300 Bu. per Acre. All raised from Certified Seed. Improved yellow Dent Seed Corn. Prices right. M. R. WITTERS & SON, R. 5, Lebanon, Pa.

**CHOICE FLORIDA ORANGES,** sweet, juicy, full-flavored; full-standard bushel, \$2.25 with order, express charges collect; satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. HELEN THOMAS, Box 104, Thonotosassa, Florida.



## DOGS

**FOR SALE**—English Bull pups. Pedigreed, \$10 each. ADRIAN GILLMAN, Waynesville, Ohio. Rt. 5.

## ALFALFA HAY AND SEED

**FOR SALE:** ALFALFA HAY AND ALFALFA meal. ORA BALL, Lexington, Neb.

**BUY** genuine Grimm and Cossack Alfalfa Seed direct from SAM BOBER, Newell, So. Dakota, and save money.

**HAY**—CLOVER, ALFALFA, timothy and mixed car lots for sale. Delivered prices. MITCHELL HAY COMPANY, Lima, Ohio.

**HOME-GROWN CLOVER AND TIMOTHY.** Also other field seeds, crop of 1929. Write for prices. U. J. COVER, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

**DEALER IN EUROPEAN** Peat Moss, and Pacific Coast Alfalfa Hay and Meal. Also all kinds of Hay and Straw. Apply LOUIS E. PAGE, Boston, Mass.

**FOR SALE**—"SELECT DAIRY ALFALFA"—MEAL—DAIRY CLOVER. Delivered prices quoted. Prompt shipment. JOHN DEVLIN HAY CO., 192 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

**CLOVER,** Northern Crown Medium Red, Mammoth, Alsike, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Oats, Barley, Seed Corn. Write for prices delivered. HOLMES SEED COMPANY, Box 9, Canton, Ohio.

**BEARDLESS BARLEY**—New two-rowed long stiff straw. Out-yields bearded in field tests. Big money-maker. Write for information and free sample. LONGACRE FARM, Route 2, Geneva, N. Y.

**HARDY ALFALFA SEED** 90% pure \$9.00. Sweet Clover 95% pure \$3.00. Red Clover \$10.00. Alsike \$10.00. All 60 lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. GEO. BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

**GRASS SEED BARGAINS.** Alsike and timothy mixed, \$3.85. Clover and timothy mixed, \$3.95. Clover alsike and timothy mixed, \$4.10. All per bushel bags free. Send for samples. J. W. RICHARDS, Ferris, Ill.

**PURE CERTIFIED GRIMM AND COSSACK ALFALFA SEED** direct from the man who grows it. Hardest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. TRIANGLE RANCH, Cottonwood, S. D.

## POSITION WANTED

170 HOLSTEINS NEED A HERDSMAN. They are accustomed to producing on the average about 11,000 lb. You may fool me but you cannot fool the cows. Address Superintendent, HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

## A STITCH IN TIME

Mrs. Lafferty—"Ten stitches did the doctor have to take in me ould man after the fight last night."

Mrs. O'Hara—"Tin? Was that all? Shure, when the doctor seen me poor husband carried in this morning, he says: 'Has any man got a sewing machine?'"

In California fish are being fed on dry milk powder. The State Fish and Game Commission have for several years been purchasing milk powder to be used in feeding game fish prior to sending them out to stock the streams.

## THE REASON WHY

Why Do Full Brothers and Sisters Vary in Type?

Answers to this and hundreds of similar questions You ask yourself can be found in the book

## THE BASIS OF BREEDING

Written by LEON F. WHITNEY, a farmer and livestock breeder who has gone deep into scientific reasonings and investigations and in this profusely illustrated 260-page book explains in plain language, Heredity, Production and Re-Production.

PRICE, \$3 a Copy.

Order Through The  
**HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN**  
Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

## FREAKS IN ADVERTISING

Wanted—A room by a young gentleman with double doors.

Wanted—Ladies to sew buttons on the second story of Smith & Brown building.

Wanted—A dog by a little boy with pointed ears.

Wanted—A furnished room by a lady about sixteen feet square.

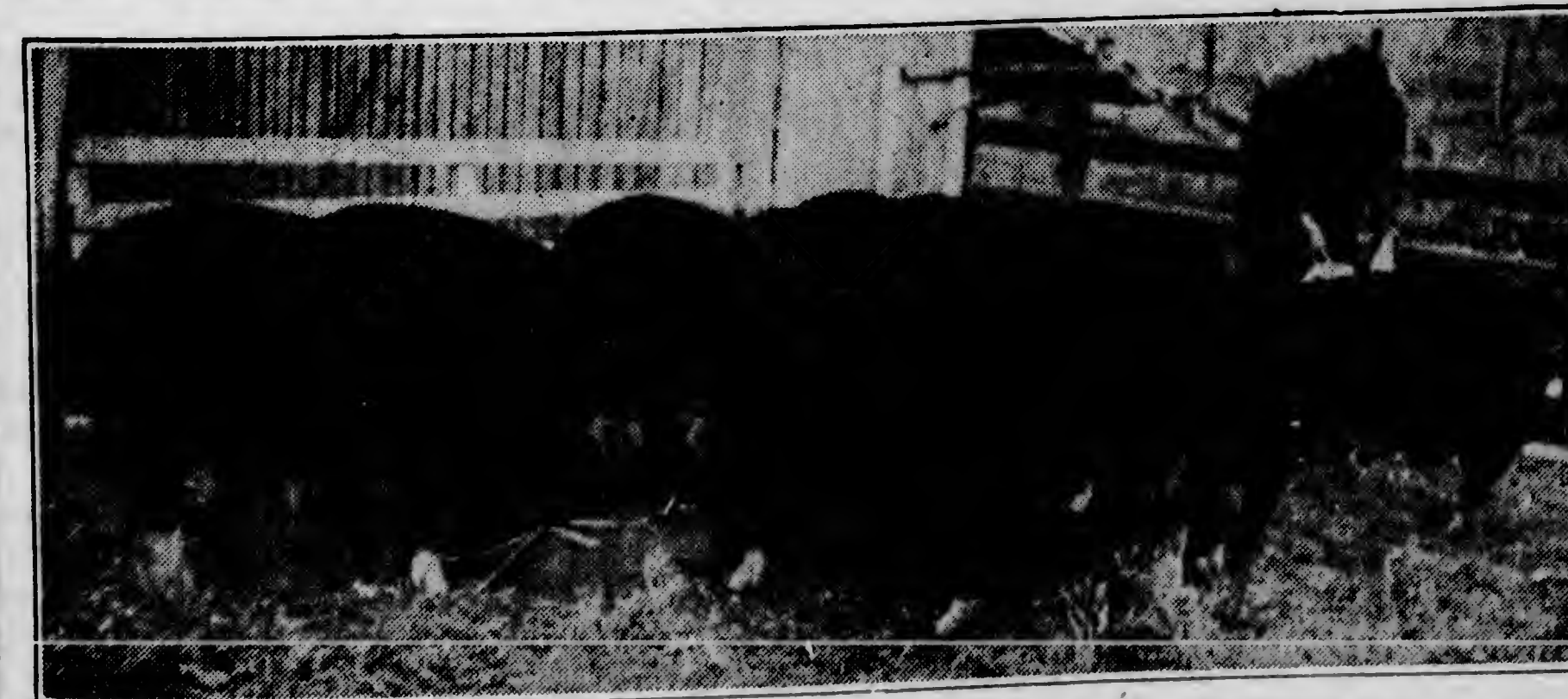
Wanted—A piano by a young lady with mahogany legs.

For sale—A nice large dog, will eat anything, very fond of children.

These folks who want us to pull the dairymen out of the hole by eating another pat of butter each day and come to the rescue of the wheat growers by swallowing an extra slice of bread or lend financial support to the apple growers by stowing away an extra piece of pie, them's the ones that ain't got to experience my stomachache when I follow directions.

## A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow  
The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



## This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

## A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big-Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.



# COMPLETE DISPERSAL SALE

**MARCH 21, 1930**

**A Producing Herd of Purebred Holstein-Friesians**

*Every Female Bred and Raised Here*



**Whiteye Marathon Koningen**

This cow and her dam have each produced 60 lb. milk daily on twice-a-day milking and general dairy care.

The bloodlines of this herd combine the Pietertje, Korndyke, Inka and Koningen strains, all noted for heavy persistent production.

The herdsire is **PRINCE CHANCELLOR COLANTHA**, a well-bred son of Dutchland Prince Colantha.

The creamery slips for 1928 show that the average amount of milk produced by members of this dairy and delivered to the shipping station was 9,000 lb. with an average test of 3.59% butterfat. Will give 1929 figures on sale day as well as the butterfat test and milk production of each member of the dairy.

Herd Tuberculin Tested and Clean.

*Auctioneer: Colonel Glenn R. Mead*

*For Catalog and any other information address:*

**W. C. SMITH**

Andersonburg Perry County Pennsylvania

*Sale to be held at my farm three and one-quarter miles east of Blain on Ickesburg road.*

## WILL COWS EAT MINERALS?

By W. B. NEVANS

Mineral feeds for dairy cows have received much attention the past few years. Fifteen years ago it was very rare to find a dairyman feeding any mineral supplement other than common salt. Today thousands of cows receive mineral feeds regularly as single feeds, in homemade mixtures, or as ingredients of ready-mixed feeds.

The experiments which were most effective in bringing the need of minerals to the attention of dairymen were those of Doctor Forbes and his co-workers at the Ohio Experiment Station. In these investigations it was found that heavy milking cows lost mineral elements from their bodies and no satisfactory method of entirely preventing these losses was found.

The subject was also taken up by Doctor Meigs at the government experimental farms at Beltsville, Maryland, and by Professor Hart at Wisconsin, and by other experiment stations.

The experiments showed that the mineral most likely to be lacking in rations for milk production is calcium, or lime, and that sometimes phosphorus may also be lacking. Nearly every dairyman understands that common salt is needed in large amounts and that if cows are allowed all they desire of good barrel salt there will seldom, if ever, be a deficiency of this mineral.

At the University of Illinois, the experiments followed a somewhat different plan. Mineral feeds were offered free-choice, or cafeteria style. Everyone knows that dairy cattle will satisfy their desire for common salt when given access to it.

It was assumed that if a lack of sufficient salt in the feed creates a craving for it the same thing might be true of the animal's needs for lime and phosphorus. This has been shown to be the case in sections of the Northwest and of South Africa where the soil and pasture grass is deficient in phosphorus.

Two self-feeders were therefore provided for the experimental dairy herd at the university, one being placed in the exercising yard for the cows of the milking herd, about 40 in number, and the other in the yard for the 12 to 15 heifers. The cattle were confined to barn and dry lots the year round.

During the first two years finely ground limestone and salt were the only minerals offered. For the two following years, bonemeal was also available in another feeder. With the beginning of the bonemeal feeding, salt was mixed with both the limestone and the bonemeal at the rate of one part of salt to four parts of the other ingredients so as to increase their palatability.

The rations consisted of corn silage, legume hay, and a grain mixture. Alfalfa, red clover, and soybean hays of good grade were fed. The grain mixture consisted of ground shelled corn, ground oats, wheat bran, and a high protein supplement. Different protein supplements (all of them quite high in phosphorus content) were used. One year

corn gluten feed was used, the second year it was soybean oilmeal, and during the last two years of the trial linseed oilmeal was fed.

Almost insignificant amounts of the limestone were eaten. There was quite a free consumption of bonemeal for the first five weeks after feeding commenced, following which it was eaten in but little greater quantity than the limestone. The average amounts consumed for the entire periods covered by the experiments (parts of four years) were only one-half ounce of limestone and 1 1/4 ounces of bonemeal per animal weekly.

There was little difference in the amounts consumed per animal by the heifers and by the cows. This point has some significance because most of the cows were moderate to good producers, yielding from forty to sixty pounds of milk daily when fresh.

It was concluded, therefore, that dairy cattle receiving liberal amounts of well-cured legume hay which is high in lime content, together with a well-balanced grain mixture containing protein feeds rich in phosphorus have little if any need for mineral supplements other than common salt.—*Successful Farming.*

## BUTTER IS GOOD FOOD

*The Minneapolis Star* says when prominent physicians, including our own health commissioner, emphasize the importance of eating more butter, they are not indulging in propaganda for the dairy farmers. They merely express honest convictions that butter, as a food, is one of the cheapest and best builders of human tissue. Butter teems with calories and vitamins; it is packed with the heat and energy that the human system needs. In respect to its prime food elements, it is one of the least costly of all edibles—a food in highly concentrated form. Inspired to eat more butter, the consumer need not put large lumps of it on his knife and swallow it whole. But he should eat more of the things that require butter in the making, and should not be chary in spreading his bread or toast. Incidentally the "more butter" crusade should prompt some of our local restaurateurs to enlarge the paper-thin butter patties served to patrons.

## MORE KNOWLEDGE SUPER-FLUOUS

It is very difficult to discourage a book canvasser. But one of the tribe met his match when he tackled a solemn looking negro elevator attendant.

The negro listened while the canvasser enlarged on the vast stores of knowledge to be acquired from the work he was offering on the instalment plan, then remarked, quietly: "I wouldn't be no manner o' use to me, sar. I knows heaps more now dan I gets paid for."

"Say, Sandy, why did you have only one of your twins photographed?"

"They looked so much alike, it was nae use to spend the money getting pictures of both."

# DISPERSAL SALE!

**REGISTERED POLLED  
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN HERD**

*This kind of Young Stock Is Offered You:*

**TUESDAY, MAR. 18th**

**35 Head  
of  
Accredited  
Polled  
Holsteins**



**BUFFALO RUN SIR TITUSDALE**  
Born May 17, 1929

**Rugged, Thrifty, Healthy  
and Hornless**

*This Herd Is Headed by the Two-Year-Old Bull*

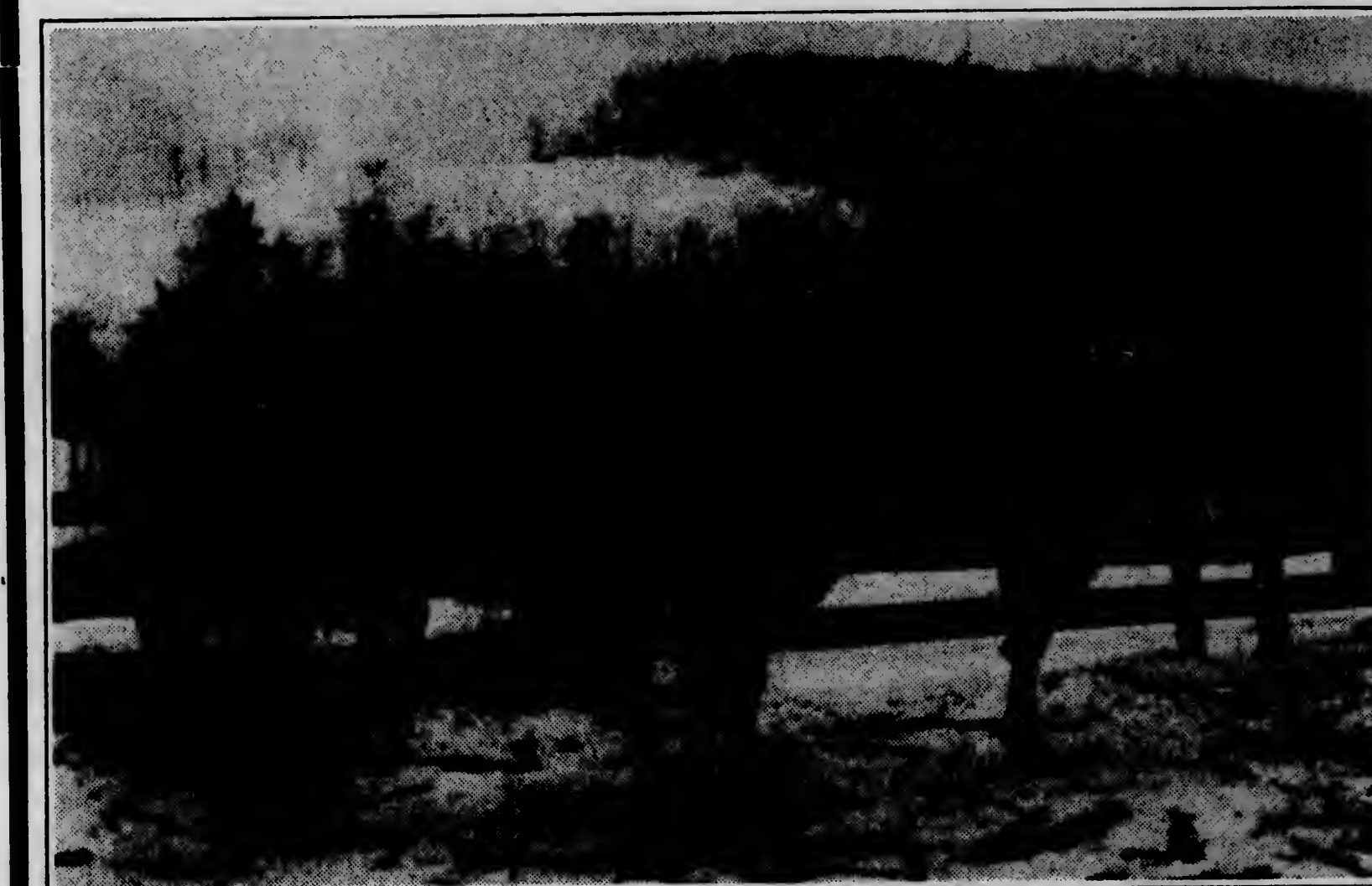
**NAPOL SIR ONACO BEAUTY,**

son of Dennington Origin Sir Beauty and Origin Napol Veeman Application. He is a strongly bred, Hornless Bull, is backed by good producers and his daughters are very promising.

**8 HEIFER CALVES.**

**7 HEIFERS, from 15 to 19 Months Old.**

**15 BIG PRODUCERS IN THE MILKING DAIRY: 7 MATURE COWS, 8 HEIFERS IN THEIR FIRST LACTATION PERIOD.**



**LADY LYONS DAME AND LADY CHIRON SEGIS FAYNE**

Notice the Type and apparent Constitution of these two Hornless Cows. Last year this Herd averaged 9,161 lb. Milk, 336.1 lb. Butterfat. Average profit per Cow \$149.52. Average Butterfat Test 3.66%.

*This Herd Is Accredited. It Is in its Second Year of Cow Testing Association Work and the Animals Will Be Sold on Their Merits.*

**L. F. Moyes, Auctioneer**

**John Searly, Clerk**

**S. R. Miller & Sons, Mgrs.**

*For Catalog and Other Information Write:*

**J. W. BLAIR**

**Bellefonte**

**R. D. 1**

**Pennsylvania**

My farm is located on State Highway Route No. 550, in the Buffalo Run Valley, 6 miles north of State College, 7 miles west of Bellefonte, 24 miles east of Tyrone, Pa.



"When Better Holsteins Are Raised—We'll Sell 'Em."

## HEILMAN'S Eighth Annual Spring Sale

Saturday, March 22, 1930

# 85 HEAD CHOICE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN 85

70 PUREBREDS—Cows, Heifers and Bulls  
15 GRADES—Cows, and Heifers



FRANK L. HEILMAN

THE PUREBREDS ARE BIG, HANDSOME, MILKY ANIMALS. They are related to many noted show ring prize winners and famous producers, some of the best blood of the breed flows in their veins. FORTY COWS IN MILK. Proven Producers, Choice Individuals and of the best bloodlines. Their sires and grandsires are famous wherever the Holstein-Friesian breed is known. These Cows have been bred to Bulls of Splendid Individuality and Superior Breeding. Their Calves will be valuable and will inherit Producing Capacity and Profit Making Ability.



Among the Offerings are the January and February Leaders for Production in the Lebanon County Cow Testing Association. One cow has averaged 65 lb. milk daily for 71 days. Another has averaged 56.7 lb. for 104 days. Another 60 lb. daily for 136 days; during November, December and January she averaged 60.75 lb. fat monthly, 62.4 lb. milk daily. Another averaged 62 lb. milk daily during February. In January the entire dairy of Nineteen at the barn where the Sale will be held produced 29,663 lb. milk, 944 lb. butterfat. A number have been on the Honor List for several months. Any Buyer whose herd is enrolled in C. T. A. work can take these cows right home and continue these records in their own association.

We have proven the Value of this Stock in Our Own Barn and will Not offer any animal we cannot Recommend.

These cows have been bred to One of our Two Great Herdsires:

### Victor Hengerveld Hartje Pontiac

His dam produced 101 lb. milk in a day, 30.17 lb. butter, 695.7 lb. milk in a week and her dam produced 30.39 lb. butter in a week with a daily milk average of 93½ lb.

Calves, whether male or female, sired by

TEN HEIFER AND BULL CALVES—Four, Five and Six Months Old. By well-known sires. Look over their dams in the Offerings.

THERE IS NO ABORTION IN THIS HERD  
AND IT HAS BEEN ACCREDITED  
FOUR YEARS

Auctioneers: Bomberger and Gilbert. Pedigrees:  
S. R. Miller and Harvey Rettew.  
Clerks: Kleinfelter and Gingrich.

LUNCH PROVIDED FREE

For Catalog, Ready Now, Address:

**F. L. HEILMAN & SON,**  
Spring Dale Dairy Farm  
CLEONA, Lebanon Co., PENNA.

Farm is 4 miles west of Lebanon, 2 miles north of Annville, Pa. Trains will be met by Auto upon request.

### Butter Boy Beets Johanna 6th

His dam produced 32.69 lb. butter in seven days, averaging 90 lb. milk daily. Her dam averaged 94 lb. milk a day and her dam averaged 99 lb.—the average for the three is 94.4 lb.

such bulls are bound to be valuable property

FIFTY HEAD PUREBRED CHESTER WHITE  
AND POLAND CHINA HOGS. Several Show  
Ring Winners.



NELLIE RAUWERD FAYNE  
70 lb. Butterfat Monthly for THREE Successive Months

# The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. IX

HARRISBURG, PA., MARCH 22, 1930

No. 6

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c. Per Year



KINGS HIGHWAY PRINCESS ORMSBY NO. 15207 H. B. AND KINGS HIGHWAY PONTIAC FAYNE  
NO. 15206 H. B. WITH THEIR OWNER, MR. H. W. ALLISON, SHIPPENSBURG, PENNA.

Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairymen Everywhere



Entered as second-class matter, April 8, 1922, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879



## MONTH AFTER MONTH

IN THE COUNTY C. T. A.

Our Herd, consisting mainly of daughters of  
Our Well-known Herdsire



**ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE**  
"The World Record Bull"

ranks high for Production of Milk and Butterfat. This capacity is combined with a Good Test on Twice-a-Day Milking.

"Rolo," as you are all aware, is the son of the World's Champion producer **ROLO MERCENA DE KOL** and was sired by one of the best bred sons of the great **KING OF THE PONTIACS**.

Sons of **ROLO** are in demand but they keep coming and we now have **TEN** on hand ranging from baby calves to bulls a year old. They are handsome young fellows, from wonderful producers and inherit the Type and Conformation of their sire. Place a son of **Rolo** at the head of your herd and you will be in good company.

Write to-day for Prices and Pedigrees.

**CHARLES WERTHEIMER, Frederick, Md.**

Remember—Our Herd is **ACCREDITED**.

## BULL FOR SALE

BORN MARCH 2, 1929



Sire: **PABST KING SEGIS PRILLY PEARL**, son of **King Segis Alcartra Prilly** and from **Pabst Madison Pearl 3d**, 31.38 lb. butter in seven days, 18,736 lb. milk, 822.45 lb. butter in 365 days.

Dam: **MAPLE GROVE CLEVER COREVA GLISTA**, 349.2 lb. milk, 15.05 lb. butter in seven days as a two-year-old. She was by **Clever Model Glista**, our 34 lb. senior herdsire.

Ready for Light Service Now. Price \$100.

A chance for someone to get a Well Bred animal at a Very Low Price.

**Maple Grove Stock Farm**

Frank Jones, Mgr.

Centerville, Crawford Co., Penna.

Herd **ACCREDITED** March, 1923, and **EVER SINCE**.

## We Believe That Families,

Not Individuals, Determine the  
Characteristics That Transmit



We call your attention to our Herd composed of daughters and granddaughters of the following Holstein-Friesian History Makers:

**KING HENGVERD HARTJE**  
**COLONEL JOH LYONS**  
**KING VALDESSA PONTIAC**  
**DUTCHLAND KONIGEN CREAMELLE KING**  
**KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE**  
**GRAND CHAMPION SEGIS 2D**

Our Herdsire is a son of **King Sweet** (Gold Medal Sire) from a nearly 21,000 lb. milk daughter of the famous show cow, **Frindaella Elkindale Ormsby**, 1,031 lb. butter in a year.

A GOOD PLACE TO BUY YOUR NEXT HERDSIRE

We have some Good Young Bulls ready for service NOW.

Prices Reasonable. Herd Accredited.

**GEORGE M. DIBBLE & SON**  
STARRUCCA, Wayne Co., PENNA.

## THIS GREAT COW



**KENMOOR BEAUTY LONGFIELD PIEBE**

produced 12,236 lb. Milk, 423.9 lb. BUTTERFAT in a year as a Five-Year-Old; 13,314 lb. Milk, 457.2 lb. BUTTERFAT in a year as a Six-Year-Old in C. T. A. work, milked Twice-a-Day.

**BUY HER SON,**

Born September 4, 1928.

Sired by **PABST GLADIOLE KING**, our son of **CREATOR**. He is marked like his dam, is a rugged, handsome bull and will sire Producers.

**JUSTUS A. JOHNSON**  
**ACCREDITED HERD** Loomis, Nebraska

# The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

VOL. IX

HARRISBURG, PA., MARCH 22, 1930

No. 6

## The Leading Herd of Juniata County

THE title of "Juniata County's Champion Herd" has frequently been bestowed upon the purebred Holstein-Friesian dairy, owned by E. J. Cunningham and Son of Mifflintown, Pennsylvania. Enrolled in the county cow testing association, the Cunningham, or Juniata herd, has headed the Association four different years. This herd has averaged 14,131 lb. milk, 453.2 lb. butterfat in a C. T. A. year. There was no attempt to make sensational records. This production is simply the total everyday dairy work of the cows and is all the more praiseworthy as the animals were bred to freshen again within the twelve months. Every member of the dairy was born and raised on the Cunningham farm and all are closely related.

The Cunningham's knew the value of Holstein-Friesian cattle as dairy animals and for a number of years had headed their herd with a purebred bull. In 1919 Mr. Cunningham purchased two heifers, a two-year-old and a yearling. The two-year-old dropped only two calves, a bull and a heifer before she left the dairy. The yearling, **Beauty Fayne Albina De Kol**, dropped several heifers and her eldest daughter, **Sophia De Kol Hengerveld**, kept up the good work by dropping five successive heifer calves, which are all now in the dairy as well as several granddaughters.

**Beauty Fayne Albina De Kol** developed into a heavy producing cow. She was a light colored, attractive animal, deep bodied and of dairy type. She transmitted these characteristics with remarkable uniformity to her descendants. She also transmitted producing capacity. In cow testing association work, this great old cow was credited with 17,303 lb. milk, 590 lb. butterfat. Her daughter, **Sophia De Kol Hengerveld**, produced 17,934 lb. milk, 635.4 lb. butterfat.

This is only one of **Sophia's** records. The cow testing association year ends April 1st. **Sophia** made the record mentioned in the year ending April 1, 1926. The following year she has to her credit 16,217 lb. milk, 559 lb. butterfat. In 1928 she made her biggest milk record, 18,197 lb., her fat record being 583 lb. For 1929 her figures are 15,386 lb. milk, 514 lb. butterfat. Her total for the four years is 67,694 lb. milk, 2,229 lb. butterfat or an average of 16,923.5 lb. milk, 572.75 lb. butterfat and this, you must remember, is ordinary dairy work on

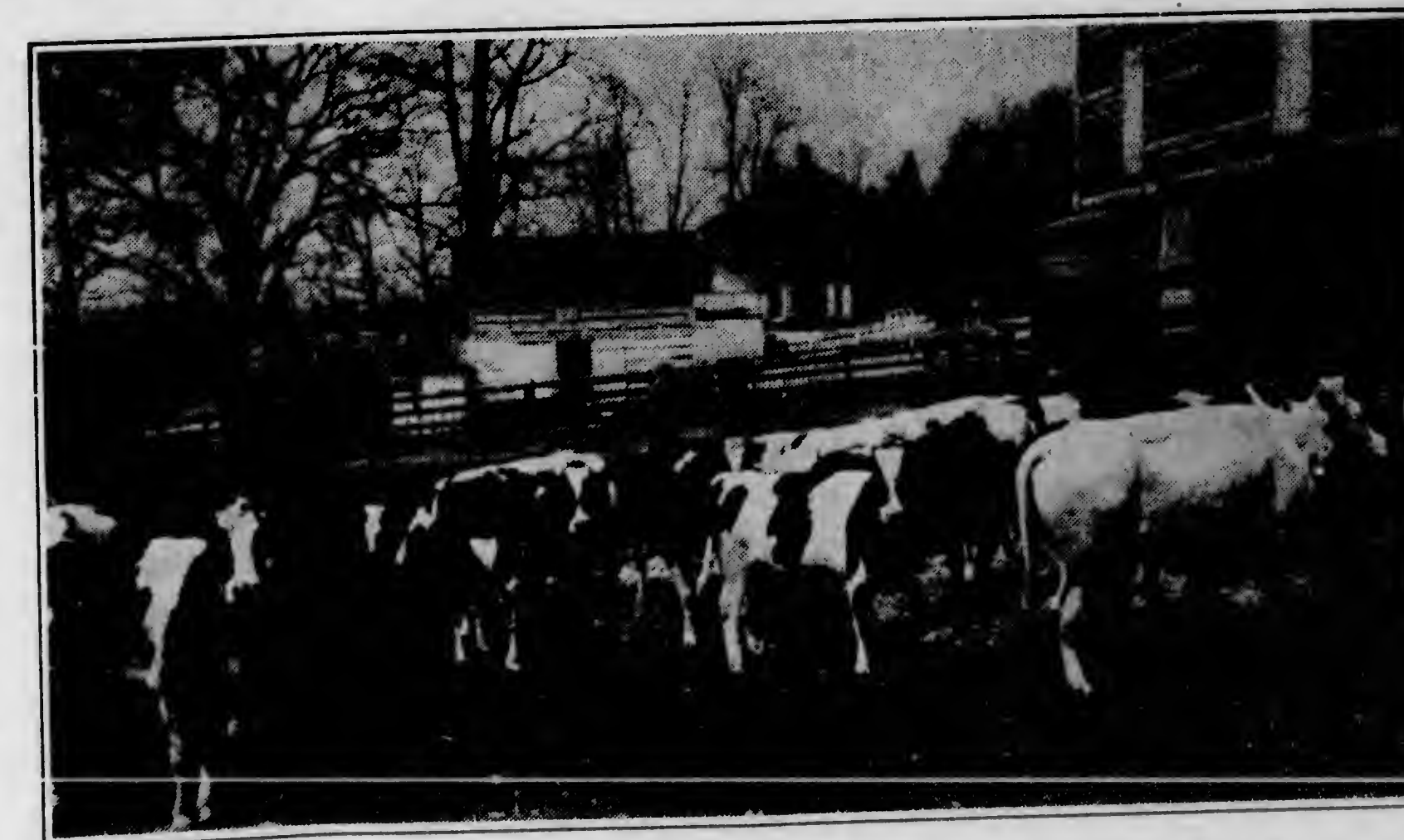
twice-a-day milking. **Sophia** has five daughters in the milking dairy. Below they are listed in order of age:

Name	Age	Lb. Milk	Lb. Butterfat
Queen De Kol Pontiac Pet	6 yrs.	14,174	488
Front Line Myrtle De Kol Pontiac	5 yrs.	12,235	424.3
Alice De Kol Pontiac Hengerveld	4 yrs.	14,143	482.8
Front Line Grace De Kol Pontiac	3 yrs.	11,208	353
Juniata Sophia Korndyke (In 5 mo.)	2 yrs.	6,284	212.7

**Sophia** was not the only daughter to inherit the excellent producing capacity of her dam. **Albina Lilly De Kol Hengerveld** is about eleven months younger than her full sister, **Sophia**, and she is credited with 16,580 lb. milk, 525.8 lb. butterfat. She has two daughters in the milking dairy, **Front Line Hannah De Kol Pontiac** being credited with 12,996 lb. milk, 474.4 lb. butterfat as a four-year-old, and **Front Line Carrie Fayne De Kol** with 13,680 lb. milk, 436.9 lb. fat as a three-year-old.

**Front Line Lois Fayne De Kol**, a third daughter of the foundation cow, as a three-year-old heifer is credited with 10,640 lb. milk, 365.6 lb. fat. Other daughters of this grand old matron went into near-by herds and also have splendid reputations earned in dairy work.

Mention was made that the Cunninghams founded their herd by purchasing two purebred heifers. The older one was **Towanda Princess Spring Farm**. She dropped two calves in the Juniata herd, a bull, **Grand Hope Prince Pontiac**, sire of the younger cows in the dairy, and one daughter, **Flossie Pontiac Hengerveld Lady**. In C. T. A. work **Flossie** produced 16,036 lb. milk, 502.8 lb. butterfat. She is the dam of **Front Line**



JUNIATA COUNTY'S CHAMPION HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN HERD, OWNED BY  
E. J. CUNNINGHAM & SON, MIFFLINTOWN, PA.



Korndyke Mary De Kol, who produced 12,114 lb. milk, 413.1 lb. butterfat as a two-year-old.

For four years the Juniata herd has been enrolled in cow testing association work. Each year the milking dairy averaged better than 12,000 lb. of milk and exceeded 400 lb. butterfat, the average for the four years being 12,905 lb. milk, and 434.75 lb. fat. This production was not for a mature cow dairy, because several times mature animals have been sold and replaced by heifers coming into milk, and it will be seen from the individual production reported for the daughters of the older cows, that a considerable proportion of the milking dairy has always consisted of animals not yet old enough to attain their maximum producing capacity.

The Cunninghams can show several four-generation groups of cattle, every individual bred and raised on Juniata Farm.

The handsome herdsire, Penstate Korndyke King, is especially strong in the blood of the famous transmitting sire, Pontiac Korndyke. "King" was by Sir Beets Korndyke, son of Pontiac Korndyke and Fairview Beets Korndyke who was also a daughter of Pontiac Korndyke.

The dam of King was Sir Jessie Pontiac Korndyke Helen, a daughter of Sir Jessie Pontiac Korndyke who was by Pontiac Korndyke from Fairview Jessie Korndyke, a big producing cow that had the reputation of being the handsomest daughter of Pontiac Korndyke.

It will be seen from this pedigree description, that the name of Pontiac Korndyke appears four times on a five-generation chart of Penstate Korndyke King, so the Korndyke blood is concentrated and intensified in the Cunningham herdsire for Penstate Korndyke King carries 56 1/4% of his famous grandsire's blood.

### Radio and the Farmer

PERHAPS for no other section of the community has radio such an appeal as it has for the farming classes. For before the advent of this new and potent servant of progress, the farmer was cut off from the amenities and advantages enjoyed by town and city dwellers. But now, with the coming of radio, he is able to enjoy some of the advantages of city life, in no matter how remote a spot he lives. The monotony of the long evenings is now dispelled by music, by the drama, by talks on life outside, and other of the varied fare provided.

The requirements of the farmer are entertainment and information. In the matter of entertainment, taste varies with the individual; but, broadly speaking, the farmer prefers simple entertainment, such as plays, especially dialect plays and the lighter forms of music, to opera and serious matter. He enjoys talks on travel and adventure, but, generally, does not relish lectures on agriculture; he does not wish to listen to "shop" during his leisure, and often the ideas promulgated by the lecturers are foreign to local tradition and inapplicable to local conditions. He values the market quotations and weather reports and, in short, any useful information which immediately concerns him.

Paying results are reported by breeders who advertise in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

### Pitfalls Encountered When Making a Hasty Diagnosis of Pregnancy

By E. A. SCHMOKER, M.Sc., D.V.M., Seattle, Wash.

(Reprint from the North American Veterinarian.)

TO BE able to make an accurate diagnosis of pregnancy in the cow is one of the prerequisites to a successful general and especially a dairy practice. Occasions are frequent when a diagnosis of pregnancy has to be made, especially when animals are bought and sold, or are pasture bred. Large establishments frequently have every bred female examined for pregnancy before recording them as safely pregnant on their books. Frequently females have been bred and have failed to come in heat for several months, to show symptoms of estrum, when the owner expected a parturition within the near future. Considering that every breeding month lost is practically equivalent to a milking month lost, the importance of an early diagnosis of pregnancy becomes evident and, especially so, if the latter is both dependable and accurate. Merely to call an animal pregnant should not be considered sufficient, as it is possible by careful study and close application, coupled with ample experience, to determine the state of pregnancy very accurately, especially in the early stages. In heifers it is frequently possible to state that the animal is pregnant forty-five, fifty-five, sixty, seventy-five days. In older animals, and especially in beef animals, or dairy cows on official test, it is in most cases more difficult to be as accurate in the diagnosis of pregnancy as the uterus lacks the tone and delicate consistency of the same organ in a young, first bred heifer. Anatomical changes in the uterine wall brought about by previous infections or lacerations occasionally make an accurate diagnosis of pregnancy more difficult. During the more advanced stages of pregnancy, say after the fourth month, the changes are more gradual and distributed over a larger area, so that it is easy to go somewhat astray on the exact time the animal is pregnant.

In this article, however, I shall not go into detail as to the "landmarks" in the various stages of pregnancy, but rather attempt to point out some of the pitfalls into which most of us have been caught at one time or another. Haste, I think, is the most frequent cause of a blunder when making such a diagnosis and it behooves every professional man to exercise extreme care in making these examinations.

Not so long ago I followed a veterinarian who was massaging ovaries for several weeks in a purebred Guernsey cow in an effort to induce her to come in heat. An examination revealed that this cow was safely in calf, at least five months, and it was the owner's good fortune that the unprofessional veterinarian probably was massaging some lymph glands or what not, as otherwise the cow might have come in heat after an induced artificial abortion. Needless to say, that particular veterinarian was not employed when the cow needed a dose of salts, or during parturition, when she needed assistance. Mistakes of that kind are inexcusable; indeed they border on malpractice. Yet, there are occasions when one's skill is taxed to pronounce an animal pregnant or open.

Figure No. I of the accompanying illustration shows a schematic presentation of a sixty-day pregnancy. During that early stage of pregnancy, no calf or cotyledons are felt and the diagnosis is merely based on the fluctuation produced by the fetal fluids. A very similar condition is sometimes produced when the animal strains or is slightly tympanitic. As the hand is placed into the region where the uterus is looked for a loop of distended intestine may be placed so neatly and realistically into the operator's hand that upon a hasty examination the operator may notice the fluctuation and quickly draw the conclusion that the animal is pregnant. Had the examining hand remained in that same position for another two or three seconds the distended gut, due to peristaltic movements, would have disappeared just as mysteriously as it found its way up into the pelvic region. Figure III presents a schematic illustration of a ninety-day pregnancy. Not infrequently, especially when cows are on luxuriant pasture, the bladder will be two-thirds distended and some way or other twist around the uterus in such fashion as to be above it rather than underneath, closely resembling a ninety-day pregnancy. For the purpose of making a differential diagnosis it is well to look for the cervix and follow it forward toward the horns. By doing so the operator notices that the uterus has slipped underneath the bladder, and by lifting it up per rectum or retracting by the vaginal route, an accurate and dependable diagnosis may be made.

The ninety-day pregnancy as well as the later stages may frequently be confused with a pyometra or hydro-metra. A few days ago an animal came under my observation for examination for pregnancy. With the confidence of an "old experienced hand" I pronounced the animal pregnant four months. The owner took my word for it and was so pleased, because just the day before the milker told him that the animal passed about a quart of pus. Slightly embarrassed I had to retract my statement, make another examination and substitute my previous diagnosis with the diagnosis of pyometra, stating, however, that the animal most likely had been pregnant and that the pus accumulation might be due to a macerated fetus.

Differential diagnosis: In a pyometra resembling a ninety-day pregnancy the operator may differentiate the two conditions by actually outlining a small fetus the size of a large mouse in case of a true pregnancy, while in a case of pyometra this would of course not be possible. In more advanced stages of pregnancy, the calf may be looked for, but frequently it is out of reach and more dependence must be placed upon the presence of cotyledons.

A mummified fetus occasionally may be confused with true pregnancy, but mummies, as the name indicates, are desiccated fetuses and the always-present fetal fluids of true pregnancy are absent. The fetus feels firmer, leathery, and is snugly surrounded by the uterine wall. The fact that the animal has a fairly large fetus but still keeps up well in the milk flow or has gone over time from a few weeks to several months would be another strong indication of a mummified fetus.

Occasionally but rarely a recently-fresh animal will have a subinvolved uterus with possibly some fluids

retained in it, that would resemble a seventy-five or ninety-day pregnancy, but in these cases the cervix usually is still very large, as is the udder, giving the appearance of an animal that just recently calved.

EDITORIAL NOTE: The above article and illustrations are reprinted from the North American Veterinarian. Although we realize that the article is somewhat technical, yet in the main it will give our readers, whether



they be veterinarians or dairymen, a better and a clearer conception as to the methods to be pursued in determining whether a cow is pregnant or not pregnant and if pregnant, approximately how far along she is in gestation.

Many cows are retained in the dairy herd, the owner believing them to be with calf, yet he is not sure and very often is lacking means whereby he can determine



definitely and quickly whether the cow is or is not pregnant.

Valuable cows that were with calf, some far along in pregnancy, have been sold to the butcher, the owner believing them to be non-breeders.

Therefore, we believe that dairymen who breed pure-bred cattle will find Dr. Schmoker's article of untold value to them. An experienced and qualified veterinarian should always be in a position to determine whether or not a cow is pregnant. If not, the first time he examines her, he should be able to tell definitely at the second examination when he can compare conditions he then finds with those found on the first examination.

### New York State Now Pays for Testing Accredited Herds

UNDER the Kirkland Law passed last year, which became effective March 13, 1930, a \$400,000 appropriation is now available for the retesting of Tuberculosis Accredited herds in the state of New York. The state will now pay charges for veterinary service for the retesting of such Accredited herds on authorizations by the State Agricultural Department.

Successive New York Legislatures have appropriated millions of dollars to pay indemnities for cattle condemned for reaction to the tuberculin test and for veterinary charges incurred in this work.

Previous to the Kirkland Act, the position was taken that the state should help dairymen to free their herds from disease but, after the herds became Accredited, it was up to the dairyman to keep his herd healthy and to pay professional charges in order to find out whether the herd remained disease free or not.

One way of looking at it was "We have helped you to clean up, now pay your own charges." The other was "The state pays the doctor's charges as long as we have disease in our herd, but will not pay when we eradicate disease."

The Kirkland Act ended this rather unsatisfactory state of affairs which was the cause of much argument.

### Just What You Need

An up-to-date Herd Book at a reasonable price that will last a life time.

Every Holstein breeder should keep an accurate and permanent Herd Book record.

Order a book today—prices as follows:

Fifty (50) sheet book, \$2.00; 75 sheet book, \$2.50; and a 100 sheet book, \$3.00.

Additional sheets in lots of fifty (50), 2 cents each.

Size 8 3/8 x 15 1/2 inches.

HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

### Now Why?

"Now why, with 300 breeders in Oswego County do we only have ten members in the N. Y. State Holstein-Friesian Association from Oswego County? (St. Lawrence has 69 members, Cortland has 123 members, Onondaga has 48 members, Washington has 36 members, Madison has 67 members, etc.) Why has Oswego County next to the smallest membership in the N. Y. S. Holstein-Friesian Association of any county in the state? Why, when we have a meeting can't we have more than fifteen breeders present?"

THE above is a paragraph taken from a letter addressed to Holstein-Breeders of Oswego County, New York, over the signature of Willard J. Hall who signs as President. Mr. M. S. Prescott is given as Secretary and Treasurer.

It is evident from the above paragraph that the "Professional Propagandists" who are continuously trying to collect money from the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle are not finding victims as plentiful, as in times past.

The 50c tax on each transfer fee levied by the Old Association and turned over to a small group in each State to promote Holstein Politics and collect additional money from the breeders is becoming a menace to Holstein Society.

In answer to the question as to why the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle will not turn out to the State and County Associations, let us see what is being done by these Associations with the money which they collect from the breeders and who profits most through the expenditure of the money.

In the letter sent out to the Holstein Breeders of Oswego County, N. Y., ten different projects are mentioned.

First—\$760.00 were expended last year to promote Boys' and Girls' Calf Club Work. Every breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle knows that the Boy's and Girl's Calf Clubs are projects promoted and financed by the Federal Government, the work being done through expenditure of Public Funds. The Holstein-Friesian Breeders are not required to contribute as a class, toward the support of this work. If more funds are needed, let them be supplied through Public Funds. If each breeder lends his coöperation in promoting Club work in his home town, that is all that is required. It will be interesting later on to note the comparison between the amount appropriated for Boys' and Girls' Calf Clubs as compared to the amount of Association funds that found its way into the pockets of the Organizers.

Another project is to spend \$500.00 advertising New York Holsteins in a National way, or in other words \$500.00 to be used in advertising the cattle belonging to a few wealthy breeders in the State of New York.

The third project is to get 400 or 700 active members in the State Association—"In other words let us all get busy and collect a \$5.00 bill from our neighbor."

A fourth project proposes to advertise Holstein milk. Holstein breeders everywhere are aware of the fact that a few of the wealthy breeders who keep cows as

a pastime and as a hobby, have attempted to sell their milk at an increased price for infants and invalids. Just why should the Holstein breeder who sells his milk on the open market be taxed through his State Association to advertise a special product, which the wealthy breeder is trying to sell?

It is not necessary to review the various projects or schemes which are being used to influence breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle to pay high Membership Fees in State Associations, believing that they are contributing to a good cause.

Let us see what just becomes of some of this money which is collected from the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle and particularly let us review some of the expenditures of the New York Association. We will not attempt to publish a complete statement of the New York Association's receipts and expenditures. For many years the New York State Association was conducted efficiently and honorably to promote the best interest of the Breed and its Members. This was back in the days when Harvey Moyer, A. L. Brockway, the late E. A. Powell and Wing Smith were among the leaders.

The \$12,000.00 salaried President invaded New York with his infamous whirl-wind campaign back in 1920. It is reported that \$12,500.00 was collected from the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle in New York State on Promises. Its total income up until December 1, 1920 was in round numbers \$17,000.00. A Mr. H. V. Noyes was acting as President, Mr. W. D. Robens was Vice-President and Mr. Frank T. Price as Treasurer during the first eight months of the Association's existence under a Paid Secretary Plan from May 1, 1920, to December 31, 1920.

During the above eight months' period \$4,200.00 is listed as the salary of the Secretary—\$1,500.00 traveling expenses and \$3,400.00 is listed as Publicity Expense. Of this amount \$95.00 was paid to the Holstein-Friesian Register, owned and published by Secretary Houghton; \$2,600.00 being paid to the *World* of which Mr. Frank T. Price, Treasurer of the Association was Business Manager. At the end of the eight months practically all of the \$17,000.00 had been expended—the balance in the treasury being given as \$361.00. But that was not all!

To end up their eight months of extravagant Management the State Association Officers staged a Banquet and Smoker at Rochester in connection with a consignment sale. The expense of the Banquet and Smoker was \$813.10. Receipts from the sale of tickets, etc., amounted to \$550.00. The State Association losing \$263.10 as a result of the Banquet.

The total receipts from the Rochester sale is given as \$49,172.00, the total disbursements of the sale as \$50,825.33. The loss on the sale, according to the above figures, was \$1,653.33. This loss is in addition to any expense which might have been included in the Annual Report and covered by other items of expense.

The first eight months of the New York State Association operating with Mr. H. V. Noyes as president, Mr. W. D. Robens as Vice-President and Mr. Frank T. Price as Treasurer, were successful in expending all of the Association's funds amounting to upwards

of \$17,000.00, and leaving it upwards of \$2,000.00 in debt.

It would be impossible to review the complete expenditures of the New York State Association during the years that Charles Bigler served as its President. Paid Secretary and Sale Manager, with Editor Price and Editor Prescott lending their assistance and coöperation for all or most of which they are said to have been well paid.

For the past three years or more the New York State Association has been managed by a group composed at least of some of the same "Old Ring" who get their living in part or in whole at the expense of the State Association and its Members. The following itemized list of receipts and expenditures of the New York Holstein Association for the month of April, 1928, will disclose how the money was collected and to whom it was paid.

#### FINANCIAL REPORT FOR APRIL, 1928

Receipts	
Balance on Hand April 1, 1928 .....	\$108.00
Received from National .....	487.78
Received from Memberships .....	124.00
Received Scrub Bull Elim. Contest .....	10.00
Total Receipts .....	\$729.78

Expenses	
County Club refund .....	\$4.00
Advertising .....	33.00
Telephone Bill .....	8.15
Printing By-Laws .....	100.00
Telephone Tolls from Albany Office .....	25.85
W. D. Robens, Salary .....	225.00
W. D. Robens, Travel .....	89.44
F. J. Davis, Salary .....	52.00
Miss Lewis (Albany Office) .....	10.00
Stamps and Supplies .....	13.70
Total Expense .....	\$561.14

Balance May 1, 1928 ..... \$168.64

The expenditures for the month of May, 1928, are reported as follows:

JUNE 1, 1928	
Receipts	
Balance on Hand May 1, 1928 .....	\$158.64
Received from Memberships .....	46.00
Received from National .....	500.97
Total Receipts .....	\$705.61

Expenses	
Printing and Supplies .....	\$13.69
Newport Telephone Co. ....	9.59
County Refund .....	4.00
Advertising, <i>World</i> .....	33.00
C. H. Baldwin, travel .....	22.46
W. D. Robens, salary .....	225.00
W. D. Robens, travel .....	85.81
F. J. Davis, salary .....	52.00
Miss Lewis (Albany Office) ..	10.00
Miss Lewis, extra work .....	5.00
Stamps .....	15.00
Total Expense .....	\$475.55

Balance, June 1, 1928 ..... \$230.06

If we pass along to August, we find the same group feeding at the Treasury of the State Association. Editor



Prescott appears to be getting his \$33.00 a month regularly. W. D. Robens appears to be getting his \$225.00, plus traveling expenses, and F. J. Davis is taking \$52.00, etc.

## SEPTEMBER 1, 1928

Receipts	
Balance, August 1st .....	\$621.89
Balance, Scrub Bull .....	50.00
Memberships .....	93.00
National .....	749.29
Total Receipts .....	\$1,514.18
Expenses	
Holstein World, Advertising .....	\$33.00
Newport Telephone .....	11.38
Membership Rebate .....	12.00
Office Supplies .....	1.39
W. D. Robens, Salary .....	225.00
W. D. Robens, Travel .....	141.59
F. J. Davis, Salary .....	52.00
Miss Lewis (Albany Office) .....	10.00
Extension Service for Hats and Caps for State Fair .....	20.00
Total Expenses .....	\$506.36
Balance, Sept. 1st .....	\$1,007.82

The October 1, 1928, financial statement indicates that the State Association's treasure box continues to turn out dollars to the Professional Propagandists. The dry September weather with its usual short pasture and multitude of flies does not check the flow of the State Association Cow.

The State Association Cow is an all-year-around milker. She is fed, maintained and otherwise cared for by contributions from the dairy farmers who breed Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle, making their contributions direct in the form of Membership Fees, or indirect as an increased tax on the transfer fee.

## FINANCIAL REPORT OF NEW YORK HOLSTEIN ASSOCIATION, OCTOBER 1, 1928

Receipts	
Balance, September 1st .....	\$957.82
Balance, Special Account .....	50.00
National .....	520.00
Memberships .....	11.00
Total Receipts .....	\$1,538.82
Expenses	
Newport Telephone .....	\$7.94
Holstein World, Advertising .....	33.00
Holstein-Friesian Association (2 Models) ..	25.00
Rebates to County Clubs .....	2.00
State Fair Booth .....	124.29
W. D. Robens, Salary .....	225.00
W. D. Robens, Travel .....	109.10
F. J. Davis, Salary .....	52.00
Miss Lewis (Albany) .....	10.00
Office Supplies .....	1.73
Total Expenses .....	\$590.06
Balance, October 1st .....	\$948.76

Holstein Breeders must not forget that the State Associations and Local Clubs that are being promoted by the Old Registry Association are **Political Organizations** that insure the nomination and election of delegates to attend each Annual Convention that will be favorable to the **Political Management**. The efforts of the State Association to promote Boys' and

Girls' Calf Clubs other than selling calves for a few big breeders and leaders in the State Association is merely a blind. Is it necessary for the Holstein breeders in the State of New York to expend \$7,000.00 annually or more in order to contribute \$760.00 to promote Boys' and Girls' Calf Club work.

Study the list of expenditures. See who is getting the money and then cast about and see who are leaders in the Association.

The Holstein-Friesian Industry in the State of New York, or in other States, cannot enjoy its full measure of prosperity with a band of professional organizers constantly preying upon the breeders' pocketbooks.

## Sheffield Milk Prices

FOR milk sold by them during February the members of the Sheffield Producers Cooperative Association, Inc., will receive \$2.51½ per hundred pounds for Three Per Cent Grade B milk in the 201-210 mile zone with the usual freight, grade and butter-fat differentials. Secretary Halliday reports that thus far the Class 1 price for Sheffield milk has been maintained and as long as this is done the blended price will be fairly satisfactory considering the condition of the dairy products market.

Sheffield dairymen produced 9½ million pounds more milk than they did in February, 1929, but the growth of the Sheffield Company's business is taking care of the increased production. The decline in the price for blended milk is caused by the decreased prices of butter, cheese and other manufactured products.

Regarding the "blended" price and the way the figures are arrived at, Secretary Halliday gives the following explanation:

"There seems to be confusion in the minds of some dairymen as to how the blended price of milk is arrived at. For the same grade and quality of milk every dairyman is paid the same price as every other dairyman in the zone in which he delivers his milk. Milk is sold on what is known as the classified price plan. The classifications are as follows:

- Class 1. Milk for general liquid consumption.
- " 2. Milk made into cream and ice cream.
- " 3. Milk for manufacture of powdered and condensed products.
- " 3a. Milk that can be lifted from a lower and sold for a higher price for some special purposes.
- " 4. Milk that goes into butter and cheese.

"The blended price to be paid to the producer is determined by taking 100 pounds of milk as a base and figuring the value, at the prices named, of that part of 100 pounds that goes into each classification."

## RAVENSWOOD HERD



Our Herd Is Bred for Production. Abortion Free and Accredited. Good Young Stock Priced Right.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS, Scranton, Pa.

## Heilman Stages Another Successful Sale

A TREMENDOUS crowd attended the Eighth Heilman Spring Sale held on the Heilman farm near Cleona, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, March 22d. The day was cold and a strong wind made standing outdoors very unpleasant. The miscellaneous stock and farm produce were sold outdoors but the cattle sale was held in a large tent which toned down somewhat the severity of the wind.

The catalog showed fifty-four entries. One cow freshened during the sale and so was not brought into the ring and the senior herdsire, Victor Hengerveld Hartje Pontiac, was not sold. The majority of the animals were cows recently fresh or soon due to freshen. In some instances the calves were sold with their mothers and several times they were sold separately so, in giving the averages we are, following the usual custom, including all small calves with their dams.

The eight grades brought \$776.00. The fifty-two purebreds brought \$12,240.50 and the hogs, sheep, and



NELLIE RAUWERD FAYNE  
She topped the recent Heilman sale, W. A. Treaster of Millerstown, Pa., paying \$400 for her.

farm produce brought the sale up to approximately \$15,000.00.

The top price was \$400.00 which W. A. Treaster of Millerstown paid for Nellie Rauwerd Fayne, an eight-year-old cow that had produced in 102 days of C. T. A. work, 6,820 lb. milk, 235 lb. fat. Her heifer calf, born December 16, went to Henry Ebersole of Lebanon for \$102.00. Rauwerd Belle, a cow with 93¾% the same bloodlines, went to Mast Stoltzfus of Morgantown for \$335.00. Mr. Ebersole purchased her calf for \$90.00. Mr. Stoltzfus also purchased Kelco Sylvia Pontiac, a seven-year-old daughter of Champion Sylvia Griselda Lad for \$350.00. This cow had a good C. T. A. record which she is increasing this year.

The heaviest buyer was C. H. Madenford of Shillington who took eight head for an average of \$294.25. These eight included a heifer calf five months old. He paid \$350 for Buttercup Walker Ormsby Lyons, a seven-year-old, heavy with calf and looking like a producer.

Another heavy buyer was H. W. Anthony of Strausstown, who took eight head for an average of practically \$240. He paid \$290 for Colantha Pollyanna Burke, a six-year-old daughter of De Kol Colantha Burke and the same amount for Daisy Toitilla Tensen, a cow of Canadian breeding and also six years old.

J. Sherk Stoner, who is now on his new farm near Lebanon, started a purebred dairy herd by paying \$1,076 for five milkers and also started his son on the right road by adding a nice heifer calf for the boy to the lot.

There were only eight bulls in the sale. W. L. Martin of Manheim bought Captain Donsegis Ormsby Alcarta, an attractive bull coming two years old which he will place at the head of his herd. John Kalbach took the two-year-old bull, Butter Boy Beets Johanna 6th for \$275 and will place him at the head of the good purebred herd he is building on his farm near Hamburg. Claude Wilhelm of Fredericksburg took Casseldale Butter Boy Larkspur, now two years old. There were also five bull calves. The eight bulls brought \$954 and the forty-four females averaged \$256.50. The grand average for the fifty-two head was \$238.48. All the cattle remained in Pennsylvania.

Frank Heilman and his son, Russell, were the sale managers and are to be complimented on the smooth and efficient way they had worked out the details. Colonels S. S. Bomberger and L. J. Gilbert were the auctioneers, part of the time conducting the proceedings in Pennsylvania Dutch. The pedigrees were elaborated by S. R. Miller of Chambersburg, Pa., and Harvey Rettew of Manheim, Pa., both of whom are well acquainted with Holstein-Friesian history and its most noted animals.

The buyers were: John Kalbach, Hamburg, Claude Wilhelm, Fredericksburg, W. L. Martin, Manheim, Mast Stoltzfus, Morgantown, W. A. Treaster, Millers-town, H. W. Anthony, Strausstown, Levi Wolfe, Lickdale, C. H. Madenford, Shillington, Cal Holtzman, Sinking Spring, Sherk Stoner, Lebanon, George W. Schuler, Fleetwood, Robert Wolfe, Grois Pine, Henry Ebersole, Lebanon, Harvey Dohner, Lebanon County Home, Lebanon, S. K. Wingert, Lebanon, Joe Kreider, Annville, C. E. Gingrich, Lawn, Allen Shiek, Lebanon, Fremont Schaeffer, Fleetwood, Enos Bell, Annville, Harry Risser, Palmyra, Paul Pautz, Cleona, Ray R. Epler, Palmyra, H. Spitler, Jonestown, I. H. Lefever, Lancaster, Allen Horst, Schaefferstown and Elmer Detweiler, Lebanon.

A certain member of the Old Association who had sold two bulls, neglected to register and transfer them, found that it would cost him \$8.00 more to register and transfer the two bulls in the Old Association than through the New. The Old Association fees, at member's rates, being \$4.00 each for registering the bulls and \$3.00 each for recording the transfers or \$14.00 to register and transfer the two bulls.

The New Association's charge for registering the two bulls was \$2.00 each or \$4.00. The fee for recording the transfer of ownership was \$1.00 each or \$2.00.

Some breeders feel that \$6.00 is too much and when it comes to paying \$14.00, the charges are higher than transferring the title to a farm.

If it took any effort to go from today to tomorrow, some fellows would still be in yesterday.

Advertise your surplus stock in the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.



## The Lime Rock Herd

ONE of the best known young breeders of pure-bred Holstein-Friesians living in southern Pennsylvania is Hubert S. Miller, of Myerstown, Pennsylvania.

Exhibits from the Miller or Lime Rock herd have been seen at a number of fairs during the last four or five years, and have attracted lots of attention because of their breed type and the condition in which they were shown.

Although the Lime Rock herd is not large in point of numbers, it ranks high in quality of the animals. During the past three years exhibits have been made at fifteen shows. For three successive years at the Reading or Berks County Fair, this herd has won the herd prize despite strong competition and it would take



KING PIEBE OF YORK 7TH

a basket of considerable size to hold the prize ribbons Lime Rock cattle have won.

This herd is one of the best in Lebanon County and was one of the first purebred herds in the County to be officially pronounced Free from Tuberculosis and on the Accredited List.

The Lime Rock herd has an equally good reputation for producing capacity. This is the second year it has been enrolled in the Lebanon County cow testing association. Last year, although approximately three-quarters of the milkers were heifers in their first lactation period, the average for the entire dairy was 10,157 lb. milk, 331.8 lb. butterfat. In February of this year one of the cows was the second highest on the Honor Roll with 1,767.1 lb. milk, 67.1 lb. butterfat and for March she will have to her credit 1,962 lb. milk, 72.6 lb. fat, according to the tester's figures.

Because his barn is overstocked with cattle, Hubert

Miller announces that he will hold a sale at his farm on April 12th.

Although nearly all the older members of Mr. Miller's cattle have won prizes at fairs, apparently he lays more stress upon production than he does upon show ring performance, for it is production he emphasizes in telling about his coming sale and the animals that will be in it. So in telling of his herd only those females which will be in the sale will be mentioned.

Lewisdale Lady Fayne Beauty a handsome matron, is credited with 13,935 lb. milk, 501.2 lb. butterfat during her year in C. T. A. work. She ranked second for milk and fourth for fat in the entire association. Her sire, King Fayne Beauty Burke, was by Oakland De Kol Burke Hengerveld and her dam was a daughter of Elhoradale Sir Pietje De Kol.

Lewisdale Lady Fayne Beauty is now in her second year of C. T. A. work and in 176 days is credited with 5,998 lb. milk, 213.9 lb. butterfat. She is a heavy and persistent milker and during February averaged 63.1 lb. milk daily. She has three daughters in the sale, all sired by Mineral Farms Homestead Lasso Segis.

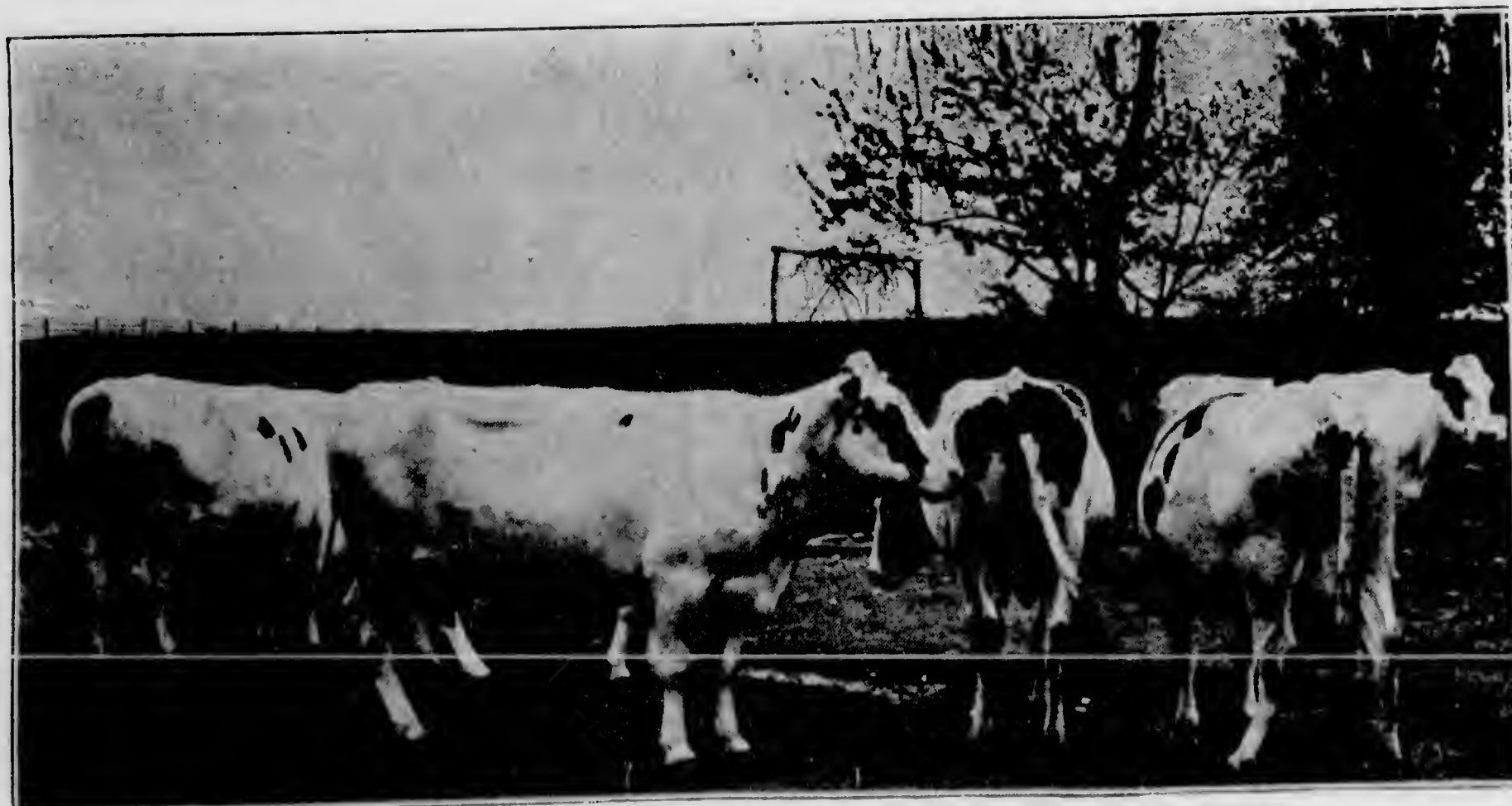
Sunshine Belle Pontiac is just about three years old. Her sire is King Piebe of York 20th and her dam was Q-dale Belle Pontiac Korndyke, a granddaughter of Pontiac Korndyke and King Korndyke Hengerveld Veeman. Q-dale Belle Pontiac Korndyke was enrolled, several years ago, in the Garden Spot C. T. A. and is credited with 9,122 lb. milk, 410.75 lb. butter in a year. Her full sister, Q-dale Bernice Hengerveld, has to her credit 10,447 lb. milk, 413.13 lb. butter. These two good cows are daughters of Lady Beauty Korndyke Hengerveld who also has a C. T. A. record of 10,000 lb. milk or better.

Duchess Spofford Pietje is a four-year-old of good producing lines of breeding. In 239 days she has produced 8,059 lb. milk, 302.8 lb. butterfat. This cow and her two daughters will be sold.

Queen Isabelle is a grand old cow. Her sire, Pleasant Hill Sarcastic Pontiac, was a grandson of Sir Korndyke Pontiac Artis. Queen Isabelle in 238 days has to her credit 7,092 lb. milk, 255.1 lb. fat. She will be sold together with her nine-month-old son sired by Mineral Farms Homestead Lasso Segis.

King Piebe of York 7th, formerly at the head of the Lime Rock herd is well-known to Holstein-Friesian cattle breeders in the eastern states. His dam, Pearl Pietertje De Kol Pontiac, has a year butter record made as a four-year-old of 796.9 lb. Several of her offspring have been exhibited with considerable success during the last four or five years, while sons and daughters of King Piebe of York have won high honors at some of the greatest shows and fairs in the United States including the National Dairy Show.

Mineral Farms Homestead Lasso Segis is the sire of fourteen animals in the sale. This



HUBERT MILLER LIKES LARGE, LIGHT COLORED PRODUCERS

bull, who has been shown extensively and won many prizes, is a son of Josephine Lasso Mechthilde credited with producing 30.97 lb. butter in a week. He was sired by a son of Colantha Fobes Helen De Kol, 31.48 lb. butter, 681.3 lb. milk in seven days, 1,076.86 lb. butter, 25,107 lb. milk in a year.

The females in the sale have been bred to Lime Rock King Champion, a very handsome, light colored bull now heading the Miller herd. He was sired by King Piebe of York 7th and his dam was Kekke Walker De Kol, a daughter of Kekke Walker Lyons and Buda Fayne De Kol 3d. Both Kekke Walker De Kol and her dam are choice individuals, in fact, they are real show cows and have won a number of show ring prizes.

Lime Rock Farm is approximately one mile south of Myerstown. Myerstown is on Route 22, the main highway between Lebanon and Reading.

## Cows Average \$313 in Lichtenwalner's Sale

BECAUSE his barn burned down, P. G. Lichtenwalner of Twinbrook Farm, Emaus, Pennsylvania, sold his milking dairy at auction, March 3d. He offered the herdsire, fifteen purebred cows and three grades; three of his neighbors consigned some young stock but Mr. Lichtenwalner, as he intimated before the sale, retained his heifers so that he would have a milking dairy of his own raising soon after his barn was rebuilt.

For a number of years Mr. Lichtenwalner had kept track of the milk his cows produced and undoubtedly this helped to inspire confidence in the bidders for the fifteen purebreds of the Lichtenwalner dairy averaged exactly \$313.

Peggie Champion Angeline, a nine-year-old cow, topped the sale, Walter Holben, Emaus, Pa., paying \$400 for her. This daughter of King Model Champion is a real good cow and, although she was only just past her ninth birthday, she had the record of dropping seven daughters in the Lichtenwalner herd, her youngest daughter being born September 28, 1929, or four months before Angeline was nine years old.

Mirror Lake Segis Betta went to August Batz of Hackettstown, New Jersey, for \$360. She is a four-year-old granddaughter of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra and of Tilly Alcartra 2d. Violet Farm King Deantha, a large, handsome nine-year-old cow went for \$370 to F. J. Clauser of Zionsville, Pa. The three grade cows sold for \$425, two bringing \$150 each and the other \$125.

The herdsire, Peggie Korndyke Fayne Posch, was struck off for \$250 to E. C. Brill of Stewartville, New Jersey. This four-year-old bull was by King Valdessa Fayne and from Mapleside Maud Princess, a large handsome cow with eight large production records made in the Lichtenwalner herd and still is a profitable cow at fifteen years old.

The buyers were: E. C. Brill, Stewartville, New Jersey; Henry Hillegas, August Batz, Hackettstown, New Jersey; Walter Holben, Emaus, Pa.; Oscar Leith, Bethlehem, Pa.; Annie Onusko, Emaus, Pa.; John Mate, Emaus; Olga Stettler, Broadway, New

Jersey; F. J. Clauser, Zionsville; J. H. Slack, Easton, Pa.; William Banghardt, Easton, Pa.; B. L. Hindenach, Easton; Harold Hartzel, Mount Bethel; Ray Walker, Allentown, Pa.; H. E. Desh, Coopersburg, Pa.; J. H. Greene, Phillipsburg, New Jersey; William Ruch, Orefield, Pa.; and David Treichler, Hereford, Pa.

## Dairymen's League Prices

MILK producers who market their product through the Dairymen's League will receive, for February milk, prices based on a net pool price of \$2.51 per hundred pounds for 3.5% milk at the basic 201-210 mile zone.

The official statement says that not in many years have prices of condensed milk, butter, cheese and other surplus commodities been so low as during January and February, conditions being worse during the latter month.

Members of the Dairymen's League did not increase production during the first few weeks and the surplus was not abnormally large for the time of year but, owing to the disturbed condition of the fluid milk market, the Association was forced to put a considerable amount of milk into cheese and lower classifications, thus reducing the pool price.

"The present low price of butterfat should remind dairymen who use oleomargarine of the song entitled, 'Don't Bite the Hand that Feeds You.'"

## OAKLAND FARM



### KING ONA CRESTMONT ORMSBY

Herdsire at Oakland Farm

His two closest dams average 1,308 lb. Butter in a year. His dam, Penn State Record, second in world (when made) as a Junior Three-Year-Old, 305 days, Butter, 806.65; Milk 18,243.1. At 5 years, Butter, 7 days, 29.51; 365 days, 1,271.77; Milk, 27,138.0. At 6 years, butter 7 days, 34.596; 365 days, 1,204.94; milk, 27,107.5.

BULL CALVES FOR SALE from cows with records up to 14,860 lb. milk, 588 lb. butter.

Herd T. B. Tested. This Herd Has NEVER Had a Reactor. Abortion Free.

GEORGE W. FRIES

Franklin County

Chambersburg, Pa., R. D. 3



## OWING TO PRESSURE OF OTHER WORK

We Will Sell at Public Auction

THURSDAY, MAY 15th, 1930

### Our Entire Herd of Holstein-Friesians



The herd is headed by **MORRISVILLE PROSPECT CHIEF**, an attractive, well built bull, coming three years old. Among his near ancestors is the World's Champion for Yearly Milk Production, Segis Pietertje Prospect; the World's Champion for 7-Day to 100-Day Milk Production, May Echo Sylvia; the 1921 New York State Fair Grand Champion Show Cow, Butter Boy Empress; and the noted sires, Dutchland Governor

Sir Colantha, Matador Segis Walker, Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, and King Pontiac Artis Canada.

Several Choice Young Bulls by Morrisville Prospect Chief from Handsome, Big Producing Cows with C. T. A. Milk and Butter Records.

You will like our cows. They are large, straight backed, square rumped, handsome animals, in good condition, carrying large, square udders, and are big producers as demonstrated by their



everyday dairy work. Month after month in Cow Testing Association Work our Cows and Herd rank among the leaders.

Choice Heifers and Heifer Calves, well grown and in good condition. They are daughters of Good Sires and Big Producing Cows and will develop into Splendid Dairy Animals.

Auctioneer: Glenn R. Mead.  
Pedigrees: S. R. Miller.

*Herd Tuberculin Tested.  
Write for Catalog.*

**H. W. ALLISON & SON**

Shippensburg,

Cumberland County,

Pennsylvania

### The Mineral Needs of Dairy Cattle

By DR. GEORGE H. CONN

(Continued from page 144 of last issue.)

#### BONE CHEWING AMONG MONTANA CATTLE

In the state of Montana, due to the mineral deficiency of the soil which is manifested in the grass upon which the cattle graze, and which is also evident from the poor quality of the wild hay, cattle frequently develop bone chewing disease late in the winter or early spring. This disease is not especially severe in all areas, but there is considerable variation in the number of animals affected and the severity of the attack. In some sections, the general condition of the animals is such that their offspring is very weak and unthrifty, and in some herds, a greater number of abortions are experienced over and above that which is ordinarily expected.

According to the authorities in Montana, bone chewing disease is not a recent condition in the state, but has been observed for as long as 20 years. It has increased in severity during the last few years, which is probably due to the fact that the better lands are under cultivation for crops. Therefore, the poor lands supply pasture and roughages for the cattle. Therefore, they do not secure as rich a pasture as formerly.

It is observed in many sections of the state that the cows when deprived of the necessary amount of minerals develop a weakness of the bones with characteristic lameness; also swollen joints, crooked legs, and some of them even become sway-backed or humpbacked in appearance. If such animals are not supplied with minerals from a satisfactory source, they frequently get down and are unable to get upon their feet. Such animals may be helped up for a few days, but in a short time, they die. When such cattle are fed mineral ration feeds during the winter months, they do not suffer to the same extent from the disease.

The bone chewing habit in Montana cattle manifests itself only in late winter and early spring after the cattle have been fed for sometime on wild hay which is poor in minerals. In a few sections, the trouble is severe enough that the cattle will chew bones practically all seasons of the year. Such cattle usually improve, however, after they have been on pasture a few weeks. When minerals are supplied in the proper amounts and of the proper kinds, this disease disappears. The disease usually disappears in a very short time after the cattle are supplied with necessary mineral ingredients. The minerals can be supplied in small boxes where the cattle on pasture can eat of them at all times, or they can be mixed with the grain feed fed to producing cows.

#### BREEDING DISEASES

Breeding diseases of dairy cattle are of more importance from the mineral standpoint than all other cattle diseases. It is commonly observed that there are a number of cows in most herds which fail to breed or breed only with great difficulty and no reason can be found for this excepting the fact that the animal is not receiving sufficient minerals in her feed. In some herds, the entire herd has failed to breed, although cattle herds on the surrounding farms have bred with little or no difficulty. In other herds the offspring have

been weak and unthrifty at birth, many of them dying in a few hours.

It is not uncommon in those herds which are not supplied adequate amounts of minerals to find many cows that produce a very unsatisfactory amount of milk and then only for a few months. Many of these animals will go dry several weeks before freshening. In still other herds due to a mineral deficiency, there are a number of abortions, and from the evidence and behavior of the disease in the herd, we conclude that it is the result of a mineral deficiency and not due to the infection that so often causes abortion.

From the results of late experiments and from observation in many high producing herds, it is evident that even though we recognize many disease conditions of cattle that result or are closely associated with mineral deficiency, that the future will bring to our attention many conditions and diseases which are now thought to be caused by other things.

Advertise your surplus stock in the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

### Franklin County Registered Holsteins for Sale!

We offer good bred Cows, Heifers, and Bulls from our best tested herds. All townships but one in our county are tested on the Area Plan. Many herds are accredited. Give us a call as to your Holstein wants.

#### FRANKLIN COUNTY HOLSTEIN CLUB

Jay B. Miller, Secretary

401 South Main St., Chambersburg, Pa.

### The Kind that "Make Good"



AGNES LYONS HENGERVERELD

C. T. A. record 8,448 lb. milk, 265.9 lb. BUTTERFAT in 294 days on twice-a-day milking as a four-year-old. A granddaughter of KING HENGERVERELD HARTJE and COLONEL JOH LYONS.

You can buy from here, reasonably priced, Choice Young Bulls from Cows that Produce, Test Well, and drop a Live Calf every year.

**ROBERT C. HARVEY**

Highspire

Dauphin Co.

Pennsylvania



# FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

## Further Improvements

IN OUR further quest for beauty in the home, it may prove desirable to paint the woodwork of one or more rooms. If the new color is to be the same or darker than the old, it may be applied after merely washing all soil from the surfaces to be covered. If, however, a lighter color is desired or the wood is to be finished with a stain and varnish, the old color must be removed. When a professional painter is employed, he will attend to that in the way he prefers, but if, as often happens, the work is to be done by members of the family in that slack time before the outdoor work claims their attention, a suggestion or two may not be out of place.

### REMOVING PAINT

A commercial remover may be used and the directions that come with it should be followed. This is perhaps the easiest way for amateurs to do. Otherwise a homemade remover may be made by adding one can of lye to a gallon of boiling water, then adding this to a gallon of cooked starch. Fill the bucket about half full of the starch, then add the lye gradually. Apply with an old whisk broom or dish mop, working as quickly as possible to keep the lye solution from eating into the wood. Rinse thoroughly with cold water, then with vinegar to neutralize the action of the lye. If the solution is not well rinsed off, it will eat into the wood in time and will cause bubbles under the finish. Dry as quickly as possible by keeping a good fire, then smooth down the wood with 00 sandpaper, as the lye will leave the wood rough. Be careful of the hands and see that children and animals are kept away from this solution, as it is not intended for contact with the human anatomy.

This process may be supplemented by using a paint scraper which may be purchased from any hardware store, then using the sandpaper, or steel wool. At all times scrape with the grain of the wood and be careful not to cut into it.

### PROTECT FLOORS

No matter what the method used, while doing such work be sure that the floors are well protected, so that drops of the solution or fine particles of finish may not spot them or be ground into them. This may be done by spreading a large canvas or old blankets on the floor or covering it with plenty of old newspapers. Also be sure to have a firm stepladder as nothing tries the nerves so much as a wobbly one or one that is too short. It should be tall enough to put the highest places within reach without strain to the worker. Have good brushes, as a cheap paint brush is an extravagance—and an aggravation. If well cleaned and properly cared for, paint brushes should last for years.

### WALL PROBLEMS

Woodwork and floors having been given due consideration, there remains the question of finishing the walls. The most popular and most generally successful method is to paper them, though perfectly smooth walls may be painted, and this often proves a very satisfactory treatment.

In selecting paper there are one or two things that should be kept in mind. First, the room, and secondly, its exposure. In a small room a small pattern or plain paper should be used, and if two or even three small rooms open up together the same paper should be used on them all, as this will give an impression of space and is more restful to the eye than a different pattern in each room. Discretion should be used in choosing a large pattern as it is more apt to become wearisome to the eye, and may also present difficulties in the matter of matching the pattern. The color selected should be governed by the exposure of the room. If it faces the north, warm colors should be used—yellows, golden browns or red if one cares for it. If it faces the south or west the colder colors are to be preferred—greens and blues and greys. The wall paper designs of to-day are much more artistic than in years gone by, and the paper is of a much better grade. Naturally they are much more expensive, and so is the labor. So it behooves the careful housewife to exercise good judgment in choosing the wall covering which her family may have to see for a number of years. In selecting from a sample it is always well to bear in mind that the pattern will be greatly multiplied when the paper is actually on the wall, and the effect will be intensified. Beware of a side-wall paper with too much gilt in it. It can very easily be a trial to the eyes. When choosing the paper, have the sample or roll set so the light strikes it as it will on the wall. You will find that in some cases it makes quite a difference in the effect, than when the paper lies flat. This is especially true of paper with any sort of glitter in it.

### PAINTED WALLS

The painted wall is increasing in popularity with those who like a plain surface, as it may be done in any shade of any color to suit the exact taste. This, of course, necessitates a perfect wall, free from all cracks and discolorations. Small cracks in otherwise sound plaster may be cut out slightly and filled with plaster of Paris. Larger ones, especially if the plaster seems loose near the crack must be cut back to the lathing in strips an inch or more wide so as to remove all loose plaster. The groove thus made should be almost filled with brown mortar, well tempered with plaster of Paris. After this has set it should be finished flush with the wall with clear plaster of Paris, laid smooth and finally sandpapered. This can be done so skillfully that no lines or cracks will show, as has been proved in the kitchen of the writer. To replace a

surface coat by applying a patch of plaster of Paris directly over the old plaster will only lead to trouble, as such patches almost invariably peel off later. The fact that painted walls may be washed and so be renewed by a simple process recommends this finish to many, though there are some who do not crave such a job. However, whatever the finish, there is nothing that will work so great an improvement in a home as the renovation of floors, woodwork and walls, and the wonder often is that some homes are allowed to go so long without such improvements.

## Then and Now

YOU know as I think back on the days when I was a kid, it seems to me that my mother spent most of her time in the kitchen at the big old wood stove—cooking. There were big brown potato pancakes; the soup kettle never was out of work. I remember how she used to pull out the red hot beef roast and pour the gravy over the top with a big spoon and then push the roast back into the oven. The lemon cream pies with the beads of sweat on top. Then Sunday, chicken and prunes, and dumplings. Around Thanksgiving time we'd get a hog and for three or four nights we kids would cut up the fat into little blocks while my mother rendered the lard over the hot stove. Then she would make blood sausage, summer sausage, head cheese. We had a smoke-house in the alley and we'd smoke hams and bacon.—Do you get that picture? Well then, here's another:

"The modern wife placed two plates with knives, forks, spoons and tumblers on the dining-room table, and took two paper napkins from a drawer, laying one beside each plate. Then she lighted the gas stove, opened a can of soup and placed it in a skillet to heat. Next she opened two cans of vegetables and a can of salmon and heated these. She cut six slices of baker's bread and quartered a baker's pie, placed everything on the table, together with butter, salt, pepper and a pitcher of cold water. 'John,' she said briskly, 'dinner's ready.'"

## Tea Cart Will Save Steps

A WHEELED tray or kitchen tea cart as a convenience for taking dishes and food from kitchen to dining room and back again, will save many steps for the homemaker.

An old-fashioned wash stand, or a small light-weight table, mounted on wheels or rollers, will answer the purpose nicely, or a suitable framework may be made outright from inexpensive materials. Essentially, the tea cart consists of a framework supporting the top and a shelf underneath, the whole being mounted on wheels.

The top should measure about 24 inches in width and 21 inches from front to back. The height may be about 30 inches. A small drawer is always convenient, especially as it may be used for cutlery in the kitchen or at the dining table. A rim around the top serves as a safety device. This may be two or three inches high and another one may be put around the shelf.

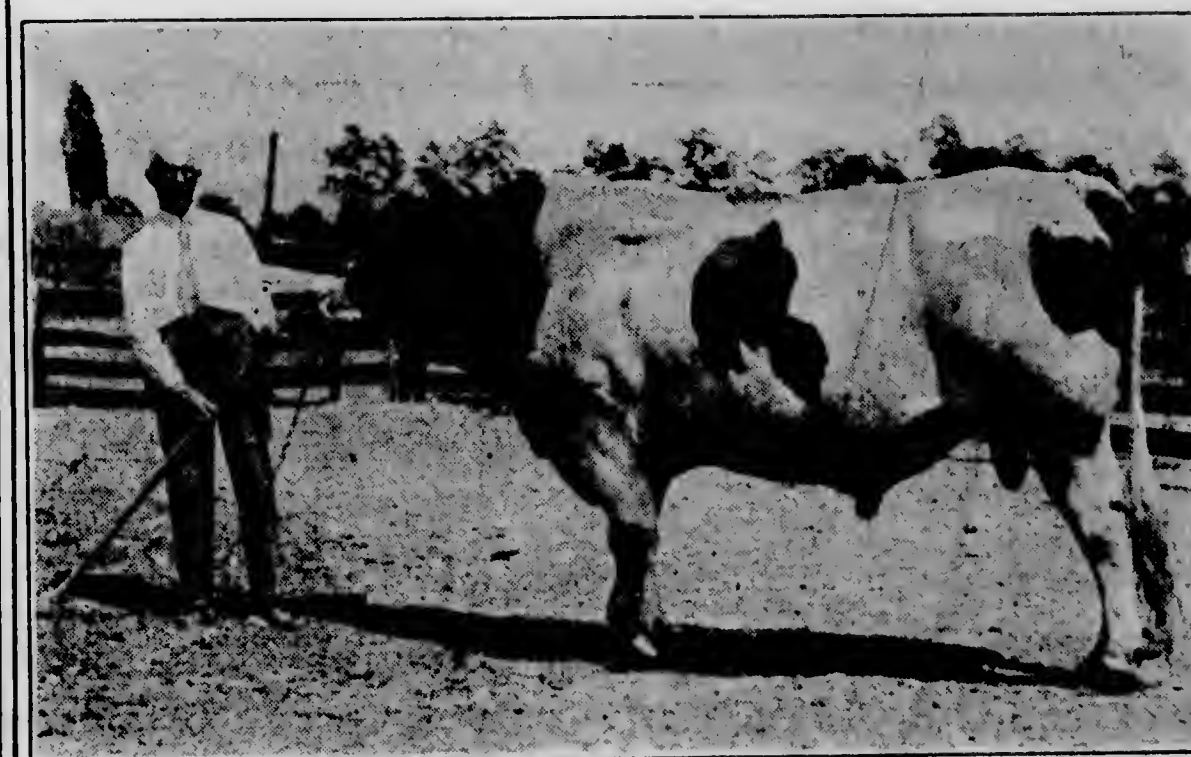
Do not take life too seriously. You will never get out of it alive.

## Juniata County's Champion Herd

WILL BE OLD, RAIN OR SHINE

Thursday, April 3d at 10 A. M.  
32 HEAD OF REAL PRODUCERS

HEADED BY



### PENSTATE KORNDYKE KING

A strongly bred Korndyke bull, Pontiac Korndyke appears Four times close up in his pedigree.

Two of his sons, 6 months old, from Big Producing Cows. 5 Yearling Heifers of Exceptional Promise. 9 Heifer Calves from 2 to 6 Months, Very Nice Ones.

15 Cows in Milk, Several have ranged from 70 to 75 lb. milk daily; one gave above 80 lb. and none of them have ever been milked more than Twice-a-Day. In C. T. A. work our Dairy averaged 14,131 lb. Milk, 453.2 lb. Butterfat. It led the Juniata County C. T. A. for Four Years. Every Cow and Heifer was born and raised Here.



On the left, Sophia De Kol Hengerveld, 17,934 lb. Milk, 635.4 lb. Butterfat; on the right, Flossie Pontiac Hengerveld Lady, 16,036 lb. Milk, 502.8 lb. Butterfat. Sophia's full sister, Albina Lilly De Kol, produced 16,580 lb. Milk, 525.8 lb. Butterfat. This production is on Twice-a-Day milking and is the Everyday Work of Our Dairy Cows.

Herd Accredited and Free from Abortion.

E. J. Cunningham & Son

Mifflintown,

Pennsylvania

Our 160 acre Farm, which will also be sold, is 3 miles east of Mifflintown and 3 miles north of Mexico, Pa.



## The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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MARCH 22, 1930

*The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman* was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

### Explanation

SOME of our Members have requested further information in reference to the **Dependable Advanced Registration Plan**.

One Member writes that if he can withdraw his herd from Cow Testing Association work, he wants to take on the **Dependable Advanced Registration Plan**. If your herd is entered in Cow Testing Association work, do not withdraw from the Cow Testing Association but enter your herd in the **Dependable Advanced Registration Plan** and continue both.

Your Cow Testing Association records will furnish you with the milk totals, the average butterfat percentage and the value of the product above cost of feed, etc., of each cow in your herd, while under the **Dependable Advanced Registration Plan** you will be in a position to record your Cow Testing Association records permanently so that this information will be available to yourself and others on request when preparing extended pedigrees for the animals which you now own and their descendants. All animals that qualify for **Dependable Advanced Registration** will be entitled to a Bronze, Silver or Gold Certificate on which will appear their record or records.

The Cow Testing Association plan of recording records of milk and butter production has not provided the owners of Purebred dairy cattle with a permanent record that will be useful in selecting breeding stock for the reason that Cow Testing Association Records have not been compiled and preserved at a Central Office where the information will be available in compiling extended pedigrees. The **Dependable Advanced Registration Plan** provides a permanent means of recording Cow Testing Association records at the Secretary's office, making the information available in selecting breeding stock.

We would suggest that when possible or convenient,

the breeder enter his herd in Cow Testing Association work in conjunction with the **Dependable Advanced Registration Plan**.

There are many owners of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle who, for various reasons, are not able to enter their herd in a Cow Testing Association. To them the **Dependable Advanced Registration Plan** makes it possible to keep a permanent and accurate record by weighing the milk and recording it daily and sending in a monthly report to the Secretary's office.

When the herd is not entered in a Cow Testing Association, the owner is required to have at least four butterfat tests made of each cow in his herd. These tests may be made by any qualified legally authorized person, such as a regular Tester in charge of Cow Testing Association work, or a Tester representing the Company through which the milk from the herd is marketed. The cost of making such tests should be reasonable. Some of the larger Dairy Companies conduct such tests for their patrons free of charge.

One of our members writes inquiring if the original milk record sheet will be returned to him after the milk records are copied. The Milk Record Cabinets are provided with two milk record sheets, a original and a duplicate, for each month. The two great advantages of the cabinet are that the dairyman is enabled to record his daily milk production in duplicate at the same time the milk record sheet is kept clean—free from stable filth. At the end of each month the two milk record sheets are removed from the cabinet, the original sheet is to be mailed to the Association's offices, the other sheet to be retained by the owner, which will furnish him with a daily record of the month's production.

The **Dependable Advanced Registration Plan** is so simple, yet complete, as compared with other plans of recording milk and butter production, that its simplicity might lead to some confusion in the minds of breeders who are not yet fully acquainted with its details. Every detail in regard to **Dependable Advanced Registration** has been worked out with a view of rendering the breeder the greatest service at the least expense and trouble.

### The Only Way

ECONOMICAL and Profitable milk production is the foundation on which every successful Purebred Dairy cattle breeding enterprise must be based.

The most successful breeders of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle, the men who have developed the best and the largest number of good animals, have been men that have followed economical and profitable dairying.

The class of breeders of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle that have made the most substantial success, financially, are men who have followed economical and profitable milk production as their major source of revenue. The receipts from the sale of Purebred cattle has been secondary to their receipts from milk.

Those breeders who make the greatest failure with Purebred dairy cattle have followed the making of forced records, the fitting and exhibiting of show cattle

and the buying and selling of Purebred dairy cattle, basing their values upon "Show ring" or "Official Record" performances.

Under our present day conditions, with good roads and automobiles, making it possible to travel long distances quickly and cheaply, those interested in buying Purebred cattle no longer depend upon shows at which to select foundation animals. They drive right to the farm, or several farms, and look over the entire herd. This plan is much more satisfactory to the buyer and convenient for the seller.

No herds of cattle looks as well to the experienced buyer as those herds that are maintained for economical and profitable production.

The breeder who has a herd of good Holsteins, cares for them properly under economical and profitable milk producing conditions, has the professional showman placed at a disadvantage.

### It Is Easy to Get at the Truth

LAST September, we had the pleasure of looking over a herd of good producing Holsteins. Explaining the merits of some of the outstanding cows in the herd, the owner pointed out one particular cow, stating that she was a disappointment to him. The milk from his herd was a little low in butterfat so, through his County Agent, he had purchased this cow from a distant county where she had been enrolled in cow testing association work and her average butterfat test was reported to be 4 per cent. Since he purchased the cow he had taken samples of her milk and had them tested and found that her average test was nearer 3 per cent than 4 per cent. The owner was not trying to see how much he could make the cow test, or in other words, he was not trying to increase the richness of the milk temporarily to get a high test, he was just trying to find out the naked truth, and how simple and inexpensive it is to find out the truth as compared with the expense of trying to make records to deceive buyers.

### Polled Holstein Breeders

HAVE you received your supply of applications for registry on which a provision has been made to state whether the animal to be registered is "Naturally Polled"?

Supplies are now ready and have been mailed to those breeders whose names are on record as owning Naturally Polled bulls or heifers. If your name is not included in this list, supplies will be mailed on request.

All Naturally Polled Purebred Holstein-Friesians are entitled to a Special Registry Certificate, in conformity to a resolution passed at the last annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

Owners of Naturally Polled Holsteins that have been previously registered on the old certificate forms may have the animal re-registered on the new certificate forms free of charge by forwarding the old certificate to the secretary's office.

There is an increasing and growing demand for Polled Holsteins. If you are fortunate in owning some of

the original Naturally Polled Holsteins or their descendants you should have their registry papers exchanged, thus placing each Naturally Polled animal in the Special Herd Registry.

Scientific authorities and textbook writers on the subject of feeding and handling dairy cattle, clearly outline a method of fitting, feeding and handling cows on official test which makes it possible to increase the richness of the milk for the purpose of making a high official record.

The printed reports of the Advanced Registry Department would indicate that such a method of fitting and feeding test cows was commonly practiced. There is nothing in the rules governing the making of official records to prohibit the practicing of such deception, thus lending the appearance that the organization, which was pretending to guard the integrity of the records, was in reality fostering deception.

Advertise your surplus stock in the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

## Naturally Polled Holsteins



The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., at its Annual Meeting held in Harrisburg, January 23, 1930, adopted a resolution recognizing Polled Holsteins as a distinct STRAIN. All naturally Polled Holsteins descended from Polled ancestors are to be registered with a Special Certificate on which is to appear a cut of a Polled cow or a Polled bull.

If you are a breeder or owner of naturally Polled Holstein-Friesians, return the Registry Certificates of such animals to the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association to have them properly registered.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Secretary.  
Lock Box 30 Harrisburg, Pa.



# Dependable Advanced Registration



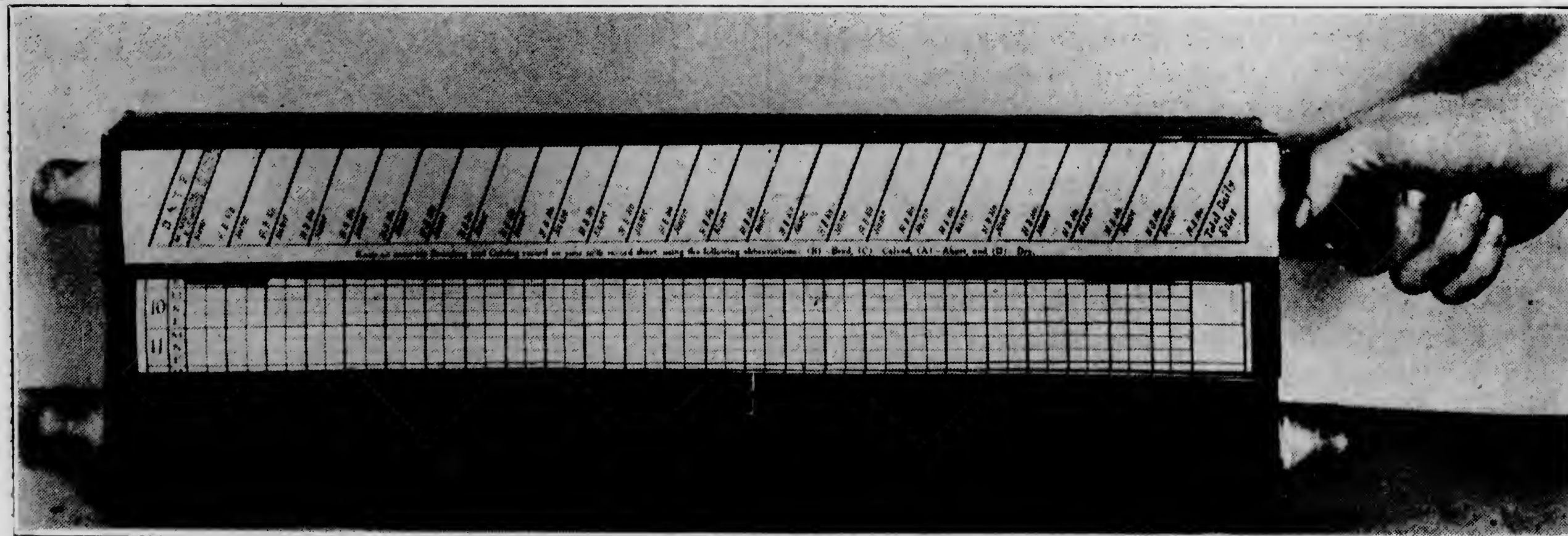
**Enter Your Herd  
Now**



**for Dependable Advanced Registration  
and Receive a Milk Record  
Cabinet FREE!**

**IMPORTANT NOTICE:** It was voted at the Annual Meeting to give a Milk Record Cabinet with a year's supply of Milk Record Sheets to each member who makes application to enter his herd for **DEPENDABLE ADVANCED REGISTRATION**, on or before April 1, 1930.

The Milk Recording Cabinet pictured below, is a new invention designed especially for convenience in recording daily milk and butter production, and breeding and calving records as is required in the **DEPENDABLE ADVANCED REGISTRY PLAN**.



Further particulars may be obtained by writing

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION, Inc.**

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Secretary

Box 30

Harrisburg, Pa.

# How Shall I Proceed in Transferring My Business to the New Registry Association?



**This Is a Question Constantly  
Being Asked by Holstein Breeders  
Everywhere!**



**THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE!**

All of your registered animals may be recorded in the New Association by forwarding their papers to the Secretary's office. New certificates will be issued carrying ownership record to date. The fee charged members for this service is 25 cents for each animal. Non-members are charged 50 cents for each animal.

All of your unregistered animals may be registered by making application for registry on one of our regular forms. Use the names and numbers of the sires and dams as they appear on their registry certificates regardless of the Association in which they are registered.

*If the sire and dam are registered in the Old Association and have not been recorded in the New Association, attach their registry and transfer papers to the application. These papers will be returned promptly with the registry certificate of the offspring.*

*The fee to members for registering a male or female under one year of age is \$1.00. Over one year of age, \$2.00.*

**This Association Makes No Extra Charge for Registering Males**

**Transfer Fee---Fifty Cents to Members**

Animals registered in the Old Association may be transferred through the New Association to new owners at a total cost to members of 75 cents per animal.

**Life Membership Fee, \$10.00**

**Save 50% of your Registration and Transfer Fees by joining the Association.**

Every breeder and dairyman should join in this great movement to restore public confidence in the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry by placing the Herd Registry on a sound, conservative, up-to-date and business-like basis.

**Howard C. Reynolds, Secretary,  
P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.**



## A Coming Big Sale

ON THE 8th of April, J. C. Hess, of Hershey, will sell 105 head of cattle—80 of which are purebred Holstein-Friesians while the remainder are heifers, some of which are really purebreds but not eligible to register. The animals that will be offered in the coming sale are young, more than three-fourths of them being two- and three-year-old heifers who are increasing in producing capacity and, therefore, in value year by year.

There are eight choice young bulls ranging from a year to two years old. The females are young cows or heifers either fresh or due to freshen before very long. They were secured from Canadian breeders whose herds were accredited as being free from tuberculosis and who were dependent upon the returns from their herds for their livelihood—practical farmers who believe that the Holstein-Friesian cow is the best dairy animal.

Many of the animals that will be offered are from some of the best known Canadian strains of breeding. There are a number of daughters of King Korndyke Banostine, whose dam, Woodland Banostine Colantha, is reported as producing 105.8 lb. milk in a day and 35 lb. butter in seven days as a four-year-old. King Korndyke Banostine was by Pontiac King De Kol, a son of Pontiac Korndyke Het Loo, one of the best known Canadian sires and of Raymondale Queen De Kol, daughter of Korndyke Queen De Kol 6th, a cow that three different years made over 30 lb. butter in a week and has to her credit 37.26 lb. butter in seven days and an average of 103 lb. milk for thirty days. This great

old cow was a granddaughter of Belle Korndyke, the foundation cow of the Korndyke family, being from Belle's best known daughter, Korndyke Queen De Kol.

A nice bunch of two-year-old heifers sired by King Hartog Canada are bound to attract the attention of prospective buyers. King Hartog Canada is from a cow of Korndyke bloodlines and was sired by Baron Dixie Hartog.

There are a number of granddaughters of Sir Ormsby Banostine Fayne whose dam, Queen Calamity Ormsby, is reported as making, six different years, more than 30 lb. butter in seven days and has a record of 40.04 lb. butter in one week.

The offerings include a bunch of granddaughters of King Segis Alcartra Calamity, an American bred sire with a long list of big producing daughters in Canada, one of which, Alcartra Colantha Ormsby, was two different years styled the best female of her age exhibited at any North American fair. High class individuality is a characteristic of this strain for one of her daughters was termed the best junior yearling heifer shown during 1926.

Winnie Alcartra Abbekerk is one of the two-year-old heifers in this sale. She is a daughter of Ivy Echo Countess Abbekerk credited with producing 32.52 lb. butter, 626.3 lb. milk in seven days as a four-year-old. This heifer is related to Agassiz Segis May Echo reported as producing 30,886 lb. milk, 1,681.25 lb. butter in a year, the highest butter production reported for a cow of any age or breed at the time this record was made.

Space forbids mention of more of the offerings. All the animals in this sale were personally selected and represent the best known Canadian Holstein-Friesian lines of breeding.

## A Good Cow in a Good Herd

MAPLE CORNER BUTTER GIRL 2D is one of the many good cows in the herd at Clarks Grove Dairy Farm located near Paxinos, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania. Her pedigree shows an interesting combination of bloodlines. She is a double granddaughter of King Veeman Sadie Vale. Her sire, Maple Corner King, was from Albina Butter Girl Pontiac credited with producing 32.63 lb. butter in a week and she is a daughter of Albina Butter Girl De Kol 29.09 lb. butter, 619 lb. milk in seven days.

The dam, Maple Corner Butter Girl, has a good production record and is from Albina Butter Girl De Kol 2d, another good producing daughter of Albina Butter Girl De Kol. Figuring her pedigree on a percentage basis, Maple Corner Butter Girl 2d carries fifty per cent of the blood of King Veeman Sadie Vale and twenty-five per cent of Albina Butter Girl De Kol.

Such cows as Maple Corner Butter Girl 2d are being mated with Winterthur Boast Segis Ideal, the young herdsire at the head of the Clarks Grove herd. He is a son of Winterthur Bess Ormsby Boast and was from Winterthur Inka Prilly Segis Casa. This cow has made a number of very large production records. In her first lactation period she has to her credit 707 lb. butter, 16,364.2 lb. milk in ten months and as a four-

## PRODUCTION and BREEDING



WINTERTHUR BOAST SEGIS IDEAL heads our herd. His dam is a daughter of Sir Inka Prilly Segis, and produced 25,607.6 lb. milk, 1,102.7 lb. butter in a year.

We offer a few young Bulls of High Quality for Quick Sale at Rock Bottom Prices. Their dams have big Herd and C. T. A. records. Herd T. B. Clean and Blood Tested.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

CLARKS GROVE DAIRY FARMS  
SHAMOKIN PENNSYLVANIA

year-old she is reported as making 33.18 lb. butter in a week, 25,607.6 lb. milk, 1,102.7 lb. butter in a year.

The product of the Clarks Grove Dairy is marketed in the neighboring City of Shamokin, among the cus-



MAPLE CORNER BUTTER GIRL 2D  
A member of the Clarks Grove Dairy Herd.

tomers being the best hotels in the city and the State Hospital.

The owner of the farm, Mr. George Clark, Jr., has a number of business interests in Shamokin but in his spare time you will find him on the farm on which he was born and you will generally find him there in the company of the capable herd manager, Floyd Randall.

## Heifer Wins Scholarship for Boy

BY CARING for his heifer, Gladiole Pabst Canary Early Peep, and exhibiting her at the 1929 Phelps County Junior Fair, a boy of Wilcox, Nebraska, named Gilbert Erickson, won a scholarship valued at \$100, donated by the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

For two successive years this Railroad Company has given a scholarship to the boy exhibiting the best heifer



GILBERT ERICKSON AND GLADIOLE  
PABST CANARY EARLY PEEP,  
No. 9315 H. B.

at the Phelps County Junior Fair; the excellence of the animal, the condition in which it is shown and the showmanship of the young owner are taken into consideration in determining to whom the scholarship shall go.

The Happy Calf Raisers Club is the name of an organized body of eleven boys living around Wilcox, Nebraska. This Club was organized April, 1928, by Mr. Harold N. Adams, teacher in Vocational Guidance. Previously, Mr. Adams had been more interested in

beef cattle than he was in dairying but in this community he saw the need of dairy cows and so induced his students to form a dairy calf club.

The calves purchased by the boys were of the Holstein breed, the majority, purebreds. While they were selected for type, it was essential that each calf was from a good producing dam.

The Phelps County Junior Fair was held at Holdrege, Nebraska in 1928. Members of this Club won a number of prizes. The heifer exhibited by Julius Mietzner won first prize in the class for heifers under one year and afterwards was made Reserve Grand Champion. Elwyn Garner won second prize with his animal. In the class for Showmanship, Roger Mowery and Roy Equall tied for first premium.

Julius Mietzner was awarded a free trip to Lincoln, Nebraska, during State Club Week and Roy Equall won the \$100 scholarship donated by the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

In the spring of 1929 a second club was organized. This is made up of nineteen boys and is called "The Junior Dairy Calf Club."

At the 1929 show, Julius Mietzner and his heifer carried off first prize in the class for heifers eighteen months old. Roger Mowery was second with Verel Wendell fourth. The first prize for heifers under eighteen months old was taken by a very nice animal exhibited by Gilbert Erickson, the second prize animal being shown by William Woollen. The Mietzner animal was made Grand Champion of the show but the scholarship was awarded to Gilbert Erickson.

Both the Mietzner and Erickson heifers came from

## HEAD YOUR HERD

WITH A  
HORNLESS HOLSTEIN BULL  
FROM AN

ACCREDITED HERD

Here Is a Real Good One

Born September 8, 1929

He is straight backed, well marked, about even white and black, a rugged, thrifty fellow.

His dam, MOLLIE PIETERTJE NAPOL CORNUCOPIA, is a large, light-colored young cow giving 50 lb. milk daily, February 1st, after being in milk over 4 months.

She was by a grandson of the two great Hornless Holstein cows, Keystone Plum Johanna and Cornucopia Plum Johanna, and was from Mollie Pietertje Copia, 14,000 lb. milk in 1929, with an average test of 3.5%, whose dam is a very persistent milker and gave 75 lb. a day.

This young bull was by a son of my great Mercedes cow, 21,000 lb. milk in a year, 3.6% test.

These records are simply everyday work of cows now in my Herd. Come and See Them and This Bull.

A. W. DOWNTON

Starrucca, Wayne Co., Penna.



the herd of Justus A. Johnson of Loomis, Nebraska. The Mietzner heifer, Lady Gladiol Peep Pietertje, was from Gladiol Early Peep Pietertje. In the local cow testing association this young cow as a three-year-old was credited with producing 7,085 lb. milk, 260.2 lb. butterfat in six months. Gladiol Pabst Canary Early Peep, the Erickson heifer, is a daughter of Kenmoor Canary Early Peep credited with 9,929 lb. milk, 337.8 lb. butterfat in a year as a four-year-old heifer.

Both these heifers were sired by Pabst Gladiol King, a son of Creator from a daughter of Pabst Pontiac Hengerveld. Pabst Gladiol King, who headed the Johnson herd for several years, is a very handsome bull and it is evident that he sired a number of very promising heifers.

### The Inside of the Cow

E. H. ROHRBECK

**T**HE inside of the cow is no longer the darkest place in the world, says Director E. B. Forbes of the Institute of Animal Nutrition of the Pennsylvania State College.

New light has been shed upon the internal operations of the cow by means of the respiration calorimeter at Penn State, and Dr. Forbes and his associates have just published in the January Journal of Agricultural Research results of a determination of the overhead cost of transforming cow feed into human food, as affected by the rate of production.

In a series of studies at seven planes of nutrition

between fast and full feed the loss of food energy in the form of heat was found not to be proportional to the quantity of feed eaten, but to be a larger proportion of the larger quantity, and to increase between fast and full feed in a manner represented by a reversed or S-curve.

The net useful energy of the ration, which is the fuel value minus the energy of the excreta and the energy represented by the increased heat production due to the utilization of the food, likewise is not proportional to the quantity of the food, but decreases as the quantity of food is increased.

The net-energy value per pound of a large ration, therefore, is much less than that of a small ration; but feeding as much as the animal can digest efficiently remains the most profitable practice, because that part of the net energy which is used for maintenance (equivalent to the idling of a motor) being the same at all planes of nutrition, and being a complete loss from the point of view of production, is so much smaller a part of the larger ration that a larger proportion of the net energy is left for production,—all of which is clear as mud, but leads to important practical conclusions and is much easier to grasp than is the theory of relativity.

In character building, which is our chief business in this world, very much depends upon our treatment of the animals committed to our care.—*Ruskin.*

Cash in on your surplus stock by means of a BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN AD.

### GETTYSBURG HERD

HOME OF THE GREAT COW



DIMETA SALO LADY

C. T. A. Record, 80 lb. milk daily; 592 lb. butter, 14,822 lb. milk in ten months. Value of Product above Feed Cost, \$302.90. Such Cows are Bred to my Herdsire,

SIR AKKRUMMER BARBARA ORMSBY,

son of the noted show cow Barbara of Mountain View, whose dam, Doetje Nellie Concordia, was Grand Champion Female at the 1920 National Dairy Show.

Have a good Young Bull now Ready for Service.

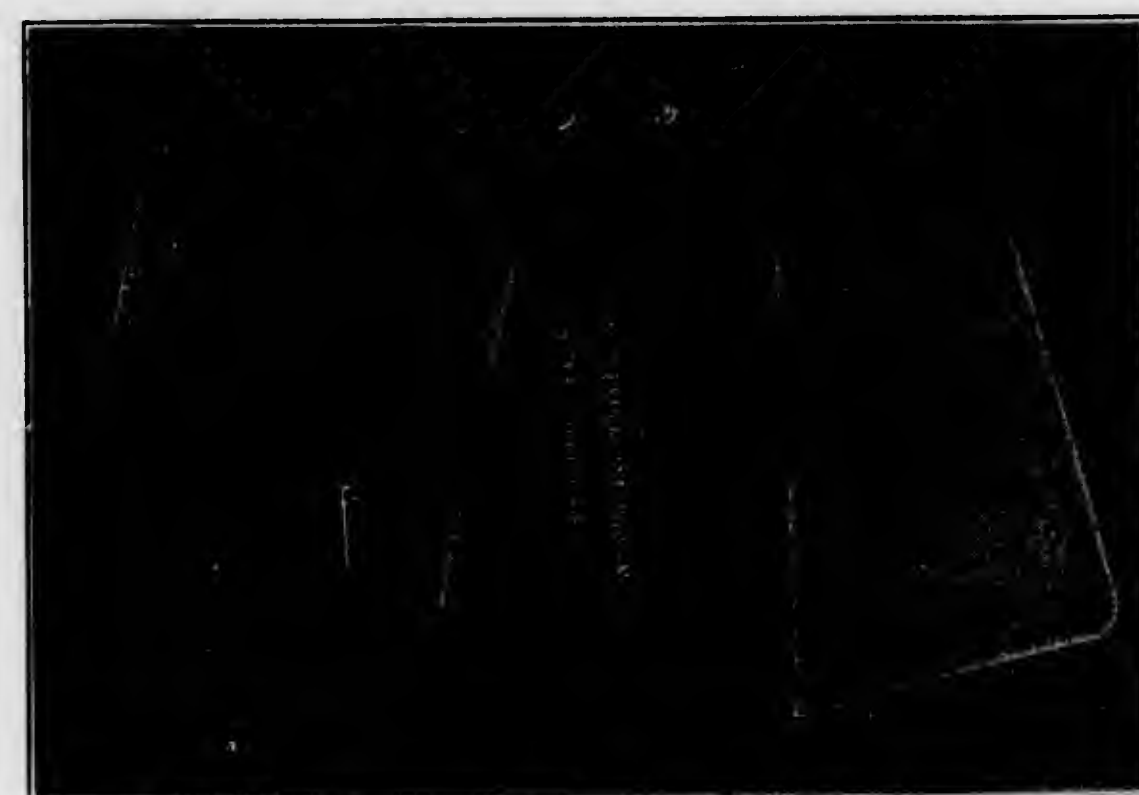
JOHN C. BREAM,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

R. D. 4

This Herd is Accredited

### A Pocket Herd Book



for the Busy Breeder is nearly as Essential as his pocketbook. He keeps it with him so that he can give breeding dates, production records and pedigree of his animals at any time. It keeps him POSTED.

Given as a Premium with a two-year subscription to the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. New or Renewal.

Cut out this AD, write your name and address, attach your check, Postal Money Order or a ONE dollar bill and mail to us. The Pocket Herd Book will come to you by return mail and you will receive the paper for two years.

Name .....

Address .....



GEORGE E. STEVENSON, ORIGINATOR OF POLLED HOLSTEINS

**W**E RECEIVED a very interesting letter from Mr. George E. Stevenson who, with Mrs. Stevenson, is spending the winter in St. Petersburg, Florida.

Mr. Stevenson is both physically and mentally active. He enjoys horseback riding, hunting, and fishing—in fact, all forms of out door life. At his farm near Waverly, Pennsylvania, where he developed the Polled Strain of Holstein-Friesian cattle, he always had a few good riding horses and hunting dogs. As soon as he arrived in Florida, he purchased a saddle-horse which he calls "Joe Mustang." He took with him one of his hunting dogs which he calls "Michael Angelo."

When Mr. Stevenson plays, he plays hard and gets the most out of recreation. He also puts these same vigorous efforts into his work. During his stay in Florida he is preparing a series of articles dealing with the Anthracite Coal Industry in Pennsylvania. These are being published weekly by the *Scranton Republican*, Scranton, Pennsylvania. Mr. Stevenson has had a life-long experience in Civil and Mining Engineering. The firm of Stevenson & Knight, with offices in the Connell Building at Scranton, Pennsylvania, is recognized as one of the leading Consulting Engineering Companies in the East. Mr. Stevenson's long connection with the Anthracite Coal Industry, together with his natural talent for interesting and clear narration, and his scientific knowledge along other lines, particularly qualifies him to write a history of the Anthracite Coal Industry that will be of scientific, as well as historic, value.

In breeding and developing the strain of Polled Holsteins, Mr. Stevenson made a thorough study of the

subject of breeding. His breeding operations at "Origin Farms" were not left to chance, or given over to hired men to look after. Mr. Stevenson looked after the details of selecting and mating animals, and his efforts were very successful.

He set out with two major projects. First—he wanted to establish and fix the Polled Trait. Second—he desired to develop a family or strain of high testing Holsteins. As a result of his efforts, he was able to fix the Polled Trait to the extent that it was dominant, developing many Polled bulls and Polled heifers that would always sire or give birth to Polled calves, even when they were bred to horned animals. In like manner he was able to develop a strain of high-testing Holstein-Friesians, as many of the Polled Holsteins are noted for their ability to produce milk testing 3.8 and 4.0 per cent.

Mr. Stevenson's many friends in the Holstein Fraternity will be pleased to learn that he is enjoying his winter vacation of work and play.

### Bennett Buys Polled Bull

**B**UFFALO RUN SIR TITUSDALE, a handsome ten-month-old bull offered in Mr. J. W. Blair's recent dispersal sale, was purchased by Mr. Eugene B. Bennett of Allamuchy, New Jersey, President of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

Old Home Farm at Allamuchy, owned by Mr. Bennett, is operated as a dairy farm for economical milk production. It is Mr. Bennett's intention to develop a herd of Polled Holstein-Friesians on an adjoining farm which he has purchased and is operating in connection with Old Home Farm.

Buffalo Run Sir Titusdale is rich in the bloodlines of Mr. Stevensons' famous foundation cows, Cornucopia Plum Johanna and Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna. Through his sire, Sir Violet Fayne, he traces direct to Napol Sir Keystone Beauty, son of Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna. Through his dam, Origin Onaco Keystone, he traces several times to both of these noted animals.

Polled Holstein-Friesian cattle have a number of characteristics that are valued by practical dairymen. As a strain they possess breed type and pleasing conformation. The cows are persistent milkers and the butterfat test is far above the breed average. This has been demonstrated, not only in the practical dairy, but also in cow testing association work and supervised tests.

Hornlessness is a dominant, Mendelian trait in cattle breeding, particularly when introduced from the male side. When bred to horned cows, a hornless bull, even when he carries only a small proportion of the blood of the original hornless family, will sire practically all hornless calves. Many females, particularly if they trace several times to the original hornless family, will produce hornless offspring even when mated with horned bulls.

Agriculture is a gigantic business with investments of nearly sixty billion dollars and an annual income of about twelve billion dollars.



## CRUMB'S Chain Hanging STANCHIONS

Also Water Bowls  
Litter Carriers  
Feed Carriers  
Steel Stalls  
Steel Partitions  
I can SAVE MONEY  
for you. Send for  
booklet.

WINTHROP W. DUNBAR  
Box 443, FORESTVILLE, CONN.

## LET ME SELL YOUR .. HOLSTEINS ..

J. Terrence Sheen,

Live Stock  
Auctioneer



South Montrose, Pennsylvania

## Sales and Pedigree Work

Are you planning to sell your purebred Holsteins?  
My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER  
Chambersburg :: Pennsylvania

## For a Quarter of a Century

I have been giving satisfaction selling Holsteins.



Yet, while I specialize in the "Black and Whites" I will sell anything my patrons wish me to sell, any time and any place. In fact, I am well broken—always willing to work—single or double."

Write or wire for dates.

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora, New York

Colonel C. M. Hess

Holstein Auctioneer

677 N. Howard Street  
Akron, Ohio

## PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

March 26, 1930—Allenwood, Pa. Luther Schooley. Dispersal Sale. Thirty-five head registered Holstein-Friesians. R. Austin Backus, sales manager.

March 26, 1930—Gaithersburg, Md. John J. Burdette Sale. S. R. Miller & Sons, Mgrs.

March 27, 1930—Gallitzin, Pa. R. F. D. Joseph C. Weston. Glenn R. Mead, Auctioneer.

March 27, 1930—Boiling Springs, Pa. Ivo V. Otto and William High. 45 head.

April 3, 1930—Mifflintown, Pa. E. J. Cunningham & Son, Herd Dispersal.

April 8, 1930—Hershey, Pa. J. C. Hess. 100 head Purebreds and Grades.

April 9-10, 1930—Madison, Wis., Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale. J. R. Garver, manager.

April 12, 1930—Myerstown, Pa., R. D. No. 4. Hubert S. Miller, 35 Head Registered Holstein-Friesians.

May 14, 1930—Newville, Pa. Dispersal of Big Spring Herd, J. D. McCulloch, Owner, Glenn R. Mead, Auctioneer.

May 15, 1930—Shippensburg, Pa. W. H. Allison and Son. Forty head. S. R. Miller and Sons, Mgrs.

June 5, 1930—Denver, Colorado, National Holstein Sale.

### J. W. BLAIR'S SALE

The Polled Holstein-Friesian herd of J. W. Blair, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, was dispersed at public auction March 18th. This herd was young, there being only one 7-year-old cow and one 6 year old, only fifteen being of milking age. These fifteen, consisting of five 2 year olds, three 3 year olds, five 4 year olds, a six year old, and a seven-year-old cow, averaged \$203.66, the top price being \$247.50 for the four year old, Lady Chiron Segis Fayne, credited with 9,076 lb. milk, 310.2 lb. butterfat in 325 days of C. T. A. work as a three year old. The three-year-old heifer, Origin Onaco Keystone, brought \$242.50. She was due to freshen about three weeks after sale date and looked like a real producer. The seven yearling heifers averaged \$127.50.

The herdsire, Napol Sir Onaco Beauty, went for \$141.00 and the purchaser got a bargain. The thirty-four animals in the sale brought \$4,856, an average of \$142.82. Every animal was sold separately, despite the fact that there were five calves less than four months old, two others only five months old, one 7 months, one 8 months and one 10 months. The auctioneer was L. F. Moyes and S. R. Miller was pedigree man.

### IT PAYS TO RAISE PUREBREDS

That there is considerable more profit in raising Purebred Holstein-Friesians than there is in the raising of a grade herd was shown in the dispersal sale of W. C. Smith held near Andersonburg, Perry County, Pennsylvania on March 21st. About sixteen years ago Mr. Smith purchased a pair of calves, male and female. Since that time he has never purchased another female. He resold every sire he purchased excepting the yearling bull, Prince Chancellor Colantha, who was in the sale. He had sold the original female and sixteen of her descendants. Yet, in his dispersal sale he had twenty females and two bull calves, descendants of the pair he started with.

The sale was held despite handicaps; the day was raw and cold and a strong wind made standing around an outdoor sale ring decidedly unpleasant. The sale total was \$2,682.50, so that deducting the \$100 received for his herdsire, Mr. Smith received \$2,582.50 for the descendants of his foundation animals in addition to the money he had already received for stock sold and the amount that they brought in year by year as dairy animals. That this must have been considerable is shown by the fact that the creamery slips for 1928 show an average of practically 9,000 lb. milk for every milking animal in the herd and the creamery slips for 1929 show that the milking dairy averaged 9,026 lb.

The top price was \$255 for Lady Perfecto Peggy, a light colored four-year-old daughter of Bonnymeads King Pietertje and Marathan Lady 2d, the original female purchased by Mr. Smith more than sixteen years ago.

Colonel Glenn R. Mead was the auctioneer while S. R. Miller expounded the pedigrees. The pair worked together in their usual efficient manner.

### "THE LAST 100 LB. ARE THE HARDEST"

In the advertisement of the E. J. Cunningham & Son Dispersal Sale appearing on page 141 of the March 8th issue, a picture was shown depicting Sophia De Kol Hengerveld and her stable mate, Flossie Pontiac Hengerveld Lady. The production record of "Flossie" was given as 401.8 lb. butterfat—the figures should have been 502.8 lb fat. As the Cunningham cows are milked only twice a day and have the history of dropping a calf every year, this showing is certainly very creditable. Flossie has been enrolled in cow testing association work for a number of years and evidently the record given in the ad was for a previous lactation period.

In calling our attention to the error, Mr. Cunningham says that the last 100 pounds are the hardest to get.

As their neighbors know, the dispersal of the Cunningham herd is unexpected. Consequently the cattle will be in their working clothes. Even if there was time to fit them for sale, the Cunninghams are handicapped for help owing to one of the sons having already left the farm and another one not being in good health and so unable to do prolonged, strenuous work.

Those who attend this sale will have the opportunity of securing members of Juniata's Champion Herd of Producers, their capacity demonstrated year after year in cow testing association work.

### HAWAII IMPORTS BUTTER

Much has been said about the ingredients used in the manufacture of oleo coming from the tropics and Hawaiian like scenes have been shown depicting natives in scanty attire gathering coconuts from which coconut or copra oil, an oleo constituent is made.

The Secretary of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, who recently returned from a trip to the Hawaiian Islands, said that butter is in great demand there and that from Spokane alone about 25,000 pounds of butter is shipped monthly to the Islands.

Butter is also shipped to Hawaii from southern California and New Zealand. Evidently the inhabitants of Hawaii know the difference between butter and butter substitutes.

"Is your sister very popular?"

"I should say so! Why, Dad can't park the car within three blocks of the house in the evening."

### A GIANT COW

Frank Heiman, a stockman of Gonzales County, Texas, has a crossbred cow that is half Brahma and half Jersey. She measures eighteen hands high and, as a hand is four inches, this means 6 feet. She is seven years old and it is said she weighs around 2,500 pounds.

A picture of this animal recently appeared in *Farm and Ranch* and shows a light colored, long legged, rangy animal with long incurving horns. The picture shows Mr. Heiman as a man of more than average height and the cow towers above him. Nothing is said as to her producing ability.

A farmer lad was visiting in the city and went into a large store to do some shopping. The young lady who came to wait upon him was most attractive. "Can I interest you in something?" she asked with a pleasant smile.

"Can you?" and the young lad expanded in the warmth of that smile, "Why you could interest me in anything."

## DISPERSAL SALE

BIG SPRING HERD

28 Registered Holstein-Friesians

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14th



This herd averages approximately 10,000 lb. Milk, 340 lb. Butterfat in C. T. A. work. Two cows exceeded 400 lb. Fat. None have reached the limit of their capacity.

Choice Heifers, sired by MIDDLETON KING PAULINE, whose dam has a record of 30.27 lb. Butter in a week with a daily milk average of 101.1 lb.

Five Choice Bulls of Serviceable Age.

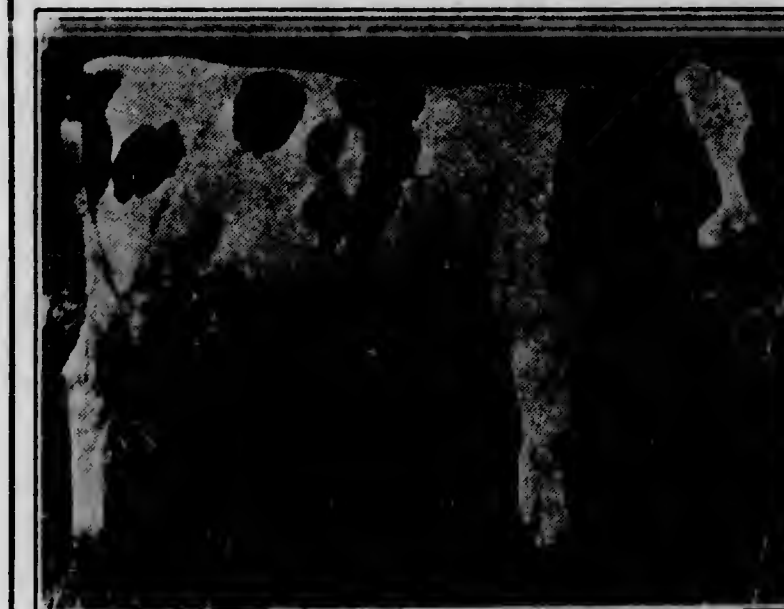
Auctioneer:  
GLENN R. MEAD.

Herd Accredited  
Catalog on Request

J. D. McCULLOCH  
Cumberland County Pa., R. D. 1  
Newville  
Farm 2 miles east of Oakville, 3 miles north of Walnut Bottom, Pa.

## Head Your Herd with a Polled Bull

Insure Uniform Type, Great  
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## COMMONSENSE FEEDING METHODS



### IMPROVED PASTURES LOWER PRODUCTION COST

Nearly every dairyman believes that his herd produces the most milk and does it at the lowest cost when his pastures are at their best late in the spring or early in the summer. An abundant supply of grass of good quality is one of the essentials in securing the most profitable returns from dairy cows. It is not surprising, therefore, that dairymen in the East are seeking to improve their pastures.

Barnyard manure, ground limestone and superphosphate applied to old weedy, sour, grazing areas will make a wonderful change in them in a year. Some of these pastures are too hilly and too stony to be plowed but they can be greatly improved without plowing. As a rule it is not necessary to reseed for the hardy varieties of grass which persist in old pastures usually are good foundations on which to build.

Feed production is what dairymen want for their pastures and it is cheaper to grow feed in fertilized pastures and have the cows gather it themselves than it is to grow it on tillable land and send a man and team to bring it to the stables for the cows to eat there.

### SEMI-SOLID BUTTERMILK AS A CALF FEED

In the Washington State College herd semi-solid buttermilk has been used with good success as a calf feed, Professor Ellington reports. The semi-solid buttermilk is mixed in water in the proportion of three of water to one of buttermilk and this mixture is fed in varying amounts, depending upon the size and vigor of the calf. The calf generally is not fed less than six pounds a day of the mixture and the amount may run as high as 12 pounds. For the first 15 days the calf is given whole milk and then the change is made by adding semi-solid to the milk. This change is made at the rate of about one pound per day.

If the calf is receiving eight pounds of whole milk in two feedings of four pounds each when the change is to be made, ½ pound of the semi-solid solution is substituted for ½ pound of the whole milk each feeding. This would make 3½ pounds of the whole milk and ½ pound of the semi-solid solution in the morning and evening the first day. The next day, three pounds of whole milk and one pound of the semi-solid solution morning and evening, etc., until the calf is entirely on the semi-solid solution. With some calves, it may take a longer time to make the change.

In addition, the calves should have access to good alfalfa hay and grain. There should also be available plenty of fresh, clean water at all times. While it is not likely that very young calves will drink much, they should be able to get it whenever they want it. The grain mixture most commonly used at the state college is composed of three parts of ground barley, three parts of ground oats, two parts wheat bran and two parts of linseed oil meal.

If we were located in a corn county we would substitute ground corn for the ground barley. A calf 3 weeks old will eat only a handful or two of grain daily. This amount is increased gradually until the calf gets about ½ pound daily at 4 weeks of age, a pound at 6 weeks and two pounds at 10 weeks to 3 months of age.

Good clover hay is practically as efficient as alfalfa in calf feeding and some people feel that it is better. However, we prefer alfalfa unless the clover is of exceptional quality. Our calves develop into large, growthy animals with plenty of bone.

### SUNLIGHT FOR CALVES

A number of dairy calves in the Pennsylvania State College herd were divided into three lots. Two lots were kept so that they never were exposed to any sunlight. The feed for one of these two lots was exposed to ultra-violet rays for fifteen minutes. The third lot was allowed to bask in the sunshine and received normal food. Of the calves kept away from sunlight and receiving untreated feed three contracted mild cases of rickets and another one had a severe case. None of the calves in the other two groups contracted rickets.

From these experiments the scientists in charge claim that sunlight or ultra-violet light is necessary to prevent rickets in dairy calves even when the ration fed the animals contains the anti-rachitic vitamin D.

### DISGUISED THE TASTE

Lack of iodine in the feed has been blamed for a number of troubles that afflict dairy animals. Goitre, failure to breed, abortion, lack of thriftiness in young cattle, and white scours have all been laid to a deficiency of iodine.

Attempts to feed iodine or iodized feeds to animals have not been entirely satisfactory, possibly because the medicine or medicated feeds were not palatable. Cattle like the taste of molasses and British livestock owners are now using iodized molasses as cattle feed.

### OLD HOME FARM HAS SURPLUS

For several issues the Old Home Farm advertisement has carried the words "Nothing for Sale at This Time." Mr. Bennett and his working partner, Mr. Jounstra, have retained all the female offspring dropped in their herd. But with a dairy of more than one hundred cows there comes a time when the management either has to expand the stables or dispose of some of the increase. Evidently this time has arrived at the Old Home Farm.

A number of the animals offered are daughters of Prince Belton Helbon. The sire of this bull was Spruceholme Prince Helbon and his dam was Spruceholme Adeline. This bull is a grandson and this cow a granddaughter of King Segis Alcartra Joseph, a well-known Canadian herdsire and a son of the celebrated Canadian herdsire, King Segis Alcartra Calamity.

Cows in the Old Home Farm herd are managed on a strictly business proposition and pay for their feed and care by their work at the pail. The herd is Accredited and Abortion Free.

### NEWS FROM MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

Among recent sales from Maple Grove Stock Farm has been that of a good young cow to Albert Jones of Centerville, Pennsylvania. She is a daughter of Model Daniel Glista, son of Glista Dinah, 31.26 lb. butter in a week, a good daughter of Glista Coreva, 34 lb. butter in seven days.

The dam of this young cow was Maple Grove Jupiter Queen credited with the production of 20.49 lb. butter, 493.7 lb. milk in a week as a four-year-old. She was by King Pontiac Jupiter, one of the many good sons of the great King of the Pontiacs.

The cow Mr. Jones purchased produced, as a three-year-old heifer, 400 lb. of milk, 16.59 lb. butter in seven days. At the time of sale she was carrying calf by Clever Model Glista, son of Glista Coreva, one of the greatest cows ever in the Cornell University herd.

As the Maple Grove Stock Farm is located near Centerville, Mr. Jones had the opportunity to study the herd and know exactly what he was getting. He could see, not only the cow he purchased, but also her sisters and the sisters of her dam. We believe he purchased a good individual as well as a good producer.

### JOHNSON'S NEW HERD BULL

Sir Bess Gering Fobes is one of the service bulls in the herd of Justus A. Johnson of Loomis, Nebraska. This young fellow was a year old on March 14th. He is a very growthy, vigorous animal and looks like developing into a first-class herdsire.

"Sir Bess" was sired by Sir Bess Ormsby Fobes 78th, son of Pride De Kol Milkmaid, credited with producing 36.27 lb. butter, 609 lb. milk in a week as a four-year-old.

The dam of "Sir Bess" is Bess Burke Blossom. She produced 15,802 lb. milk,

641.25 lb. butter in 320 days, freshening when three years and four months old. She was sired by Marathon Bess Burke 8th and was from a good producing daughter of Omaha Rag Apple Segis Posch.

The animals making up the Johnson dairy are very light in color, the heaviest producer, Kenmoor Johanna Ormsby Mercedes, being nearly all white. In the color markings of Sir Bess Gering Fobes black predominates and Mr. Johnson expects that next year the majority of the calves dropped in his herd will be evenly marked.

The Johnson herd is enrolled in the local cow testing association. Kenmoor Johanna Ormsby Mercedes has produced in the two years the association has been running 28,772 lb. milk, 1,009.2 lb. butterfat. Kenmoor Beauty Longfield Piebe has to her credit 25,550 lb. milk, 881.1 lb. butterfat. Alcartra Early Peek, a younger half-sister of Kenmoor Beauty Longfield Piebe, produced in the two years 20,622 lb. milk, 828.2 lb. butterfat. She was a four-year-old when the association was started. These records really represent twenty-three consecutive months instead of twenty-four months' production. Other members of the herd have done practically as well. The showing is very creditable as the cows are only milked twice daily and do not have the advantage of warm stables that cows do in the more strictly dairy districts.

### WERTHEIMER SELLS FIVE BULLS

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wertheimer have returned from their recent trip through the south and are now at home at Frederick, Maryland. The first week Mr. Wertheimer was home he sold five sons of his well-known herdsire, Rolo Pontiac Payne. He reports that he still has ten on hand. With so large a dairy the calves keep coming and so the supply keeps pace with the demand.

Sons of Rolo Pontiac Payne head many good herds in Maryland and near-by states and are greatly esteemed by their owners. Rolo, himself, is a very handsome individual and he transmits this individuality to his offspring. Such a prepotent, transmitting sire may exert a great deal of influence on the livestock of a community, particularly when he is mated with such great cows as can be found in the Wertheimer dairy.

### ENCOURAGING HOME TALENT

Dairy exhibits at the Texas Panhandle-Plains Dairy Show are limited to the fifty-four counties in the Texas Panhandle-Plains, the purpose being to develop agriculture and particularly dairying in that section rather than to invite outside competition. The management of the Fair realize that agricultural improvement is needed in this section of the country and believe it to be better to encourage the farmers to improve what they already have rather than to stage a show in which many of the prizes might go to parties outside the state, possibly discouraging the home farmers who might exhibit and, thereby, defeating the purpose of the Show.

The Third Annual Dairy Show to be held in Plainview, Texas, will be staged April 7, 8, 9, and 10. Premiums in excess of fifty-three hundred dollars will be offered. Last year there were three hundred and twenty-five cattle entered for competition. The buildings have been enlarged and it is expected that this year there will be right around four hundred and twenty-five animals exhibited.

### HOW THE TIME GOES

According to investigations in Michigan it takes approximately twenty-nine minutes a day to care for each cow in a herd. In arriving at these figures a number of herds, containing in all nine hundred cows, were under investigation. The operation of getting ready for milking and actually milking took more than half the time.

Ole Oleson—"Ay want a strong rope. My cow he change his hide too much." Storekeeper—"Changes her hide? Why how's that?"

Ole Oleson—"He hide too much vare I can't find him—down in timber vun night, next night in corn field. Now Ay will make him hide in a barn."

### TRY IT

Nature Teacher (to pupil who has brushed off a bee that stung him): "Ah, you shouldn't do that, the bee will die now. You should have helped her to extract her sting, which is spirally barbed, by gently turning her round and round."

Pupil: "All very well for you, but how do I know which way she unscrews?"

## Purebred Holstein-Friesian

*Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale*

**EUGENE B. BENNETT, Old Home Farm,**

**Allamuchy, New Jersey**

**A STRICTLY BUSINESS, ACCREDITED DAIRY HERD**



# The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

## POULTRY



**TURKEY EGGS**, Special prices. All breeds. Strictly Purebred. Write **WALTER BROTHERS**, Powhatan Point, Ohio.

**PUREBRED BRONZE TURKEYS**, GUARANTEED. MRS. FRANK BROWNING, Nampa, Idaho, Route 1.

**BARRED ROCK PULLETS** \$3.00 each. Chicks April and May \$11.00 per 100 Postpaid. **Wm. S. DENTON HATCHERY**, Denton, Md.

**BUFF COCHINS** \$4.00 PAIR. **WHITE** Silkies and Japanese Blacktails \$5.00 pair. **TWIN SPRING FARM**, Penlynn, Pa.

**PHEASANT EGGS**—All varieties. Also Buff Cochins—Silkie and Blacktail Japanese Bantam eggs. **TWIN SPRING FARM**, Penlynn, Pa.

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**THOROUGHbred NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS**, Toms, \$15.00; hens, \$8.00. Send stamped addressed envelopes for inquiry. Satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. EARL R. BROWN, Chaumont, New York.

**JERSEY BLACK GIANTS**. WHY RAISE TURKEYS when JAYBEECHICKS will go as large as 13 pounds. All breeders State tested and trapnested. Chicks \$23.00 per 100. Free circular. **JAYBEECHICK POULTRY FARM**, Slocum, R. I.

**WHITE PEKIN AND INDIAN RUNNER DUCKLINGS**. **BRONZE TURKEY** poults and baby chicks. 14 Standard breeds. Write for illustrated catalog. **RIDGEWAY DUCK HATCHERY**, Larue, Ohio.

**QUALITY BABY CHICKS DELIVERED** weekly throughout the year, Leghorns, Barred, White and Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds, Wyandottes, White and Buff Orpingtons, Anconas, Black and White Minorcas, Black Giants and Brahmas, from \$12 per hundred up. Shipped by prepaid parcel post, live delivery guaranteed. Also breeding stock and eggs. Catalog free. **HARRY WOOD COBB**, National Distributor of Baby Chicks and Breeding Stock, Gettysburg, Penna.

## ALFALFA HAY AND SEED

**PURE CERTIFIED GRIMM AND COSSACK ALFALFA SEED** direct from the man who grows it. Hardest and best. Send postal

for samples and folder giving full information. **TRIANGLE RANCH**, Cottonwood, S. D.

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**BUY** genuine Grimm and Cossack Alfalfa Seed direct from **SAM BOBER**, Newell, So. Dakota, and save money.

**HAY—CLOVER, ALFALFA**, timothy and mixed car lots for sale. Delivered prices. **MITCHELL HAY COMPANY**, Lima, Ohio.

**HOME-GROWN CLOVER AND TIMOTHY**. Also other field seeds, crop of 1929. Write for prices. **U. J. COVER**, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

**DEALER IN EUROPEAN** Peat Moss, and Pacific Coast Alfalfa Hay and Meal. Also all kinds of Hay and Straw. Apply **LOUIS E. PAGE**, Boston, Mass.

**HARDY ALFALFA SEED** 90% pure \$9.00. Sweet Clover 95% pure \$3.50. Both 60 lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. **GEORGE BOWMAN**, Concordia, Kansas.

**FOR SALE—"SELECT DAIRY ALFALFA"—MEAL—DAIRY CLOVER**. Delivered prices quoted. Prompt shipment. **JOHN DEVLIN HAY CO.**, 192 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

**CLOVER**, Northern Grown Medium Red, Mammoth, Alsike, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Oats, Barley, Seed Corn. Write for prices delivered. **HOLMES SEED COMPANY**, Box 9, Canton, Ohio.

**BEARDLESS BARLEY**—New two-rowed long stiff straw. Out-yields bearded in field tests. Big money-maker. Write for information and free sample. **LONGACRE FARM**, Route 2, Geneva, N. Y.

**GRASS SEED BARGAINS**. Alsike and timothy mixed, \$3.85. Clover and timothy mixed, \$3.95. Clover alsike and timothy mixed, \$4.10. All per bushel bags free. Send for samples. **J. W. RICHARDS**, Ferris, Ill.



## LIVE STOCK

**GOOD FAMILY MILK GOATS FOR SALE**. **BELGIAN YARDS**, Kinderhook, N. Y.

**LARGE BERKSHIRES**. Service Boars, Bred Gilts, Tried Sows, Fall pigs. Both Sex. **DILTS & GERMAN**, Roseville, Ohio.

**PUREBRED HAMPSHIRE** 8 weeks' pigs \$8.00. Five young red hens and cockrels, \$10.00. **A. D. SMITH**, Cardwell, Va.

**FEEDING LAMBS AND CALVES** bought on order. Fall delivery. Ranches for sale. Wire or write. **W. C. McLAUGHLIN**, Denton, Montana.

**FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN CALVES** from heavy rich milkers, Tuberculin tested, write **L. Terwilliger**, Wauwatosa, Wis.

**FOR SALE—EXCELLENT HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN GRADE COWS**, good individuals and milkers fresh within a month or sooner, only for sale because we are overstocked. **Bauke Joustra**, Allamuchy, New Jersey.

**PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM** offers for sale registered Holsteins, both sex—all ages. Accredited. Never a reactor or slinker in my herd. Cornucopia, Veeman and Pontiac breeding cows in this herd. Have milked 81½ lb. a day. Get your next bull from this herd. **Joseph Wilder**, Wyoming County, Warsaw, N. Y.



## DOGS

**FOR SALE—English Bull pups**. Pedigreed, \$10 each. **ADRIAN GILLMAN**, Waynesville, Ohio. Rt. 5.

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**HARDWOOD ASHES**—Nature's own fertilizer. **GEORGE STEVENS**, Peterborough, Ontario.

**RABBITS**—Flemish Giant bucks, 7 months, beauties, \$7.00 each. **MINNIE E. WHITTIER**, Mount Vernon, Maine.

**GLADIOLUS BULBS** Standard, new and rare varieties. Write for descriptive price list. **4 SISTERS GLAD RANCH**, Clarence, New York.

**PURE VERMONT MAPLE SYRUP** \$2.35 gallon. Satisfaction guaranteed. Not prepaid. **Echo Farm Kennels**. **FRED A. LING**, Prop., North Sheldon, Vermont.

**NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO**—Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.50; smoking, 5 pounds, \$1.00. Sample free for 10 names tobacco users. **KENTUCKY FARMERS**, West Paducah, Ky.

**QUALITY RABBITS**—Raise rabbits for us and make good profits. We purchase all young rabbits produced from our stock. Chinchillas, Flemish Giants, New Zealand and Belgian Hares. Bargain prices. Pullet, Chicks and Eggs of all breeds. Hatches weekly all year. Illustrated circular and information free. **HARRY WOOD COBB**, National Distributor of Baby Chicks and Breeding Stock, Gettysburg, Penna.

**IMPROVED NO. 9 POTATOES FOR SEED**. No better seed to be had. Clean, white, smooth stock yielding 350 bushels per acre. Price \$1.50 per bushel in 5 bushel lots. **JOSEPH WILDER**, Warsaw, N. Y.

**CIGARS**—Buy your smokes direct from factory at factory prices. \$1.00 brings you our Sample Case containing 25 cigars. 4 different Brands. **COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO.**, Dept. H., Dallastown, Pa.

## LIVESTOCK BREEDING TERMS

Line Breeding refers to the mating of animals that have been bred along the same bloodlines. It may also be defined as the restriction of the mating and selecting of animals to a single line of descent with the purpose of improvement.

Inbreeding is the mating of father and daughter, mother and son, or brother and sister.

Purebred—A term denoting registered animals or animals eligible for registration.

Crossbred—The progeny of a purebred sire and a purebred dam of different breeds.

Grade—Generally an animal sired by a purebred and from a grade or scrub dam. It may mean, however, any animal carrying 50 per cent or more of pure blood.

Scrub—An animal carrying little or no pure blood—an inferior animal.

Thoroughbred and Full Blood—Frequently used in referring to cattle that are registered or are eligible to registry. They are both meaningless and wrongly used as "thoroughbred" is the name of a particular breed of running horses, while "full blood" is merely a term invented to supplant the term "purebred."

## AMBIGUOUS?

A pretty girl presiding over a stall at a bazaar was approached by a wealthy man who had the reputation of being nig-gardly.

"How much for these chocolates?" he asked, picking up a box.

"Two dollars," he was told.

"But," he exclaimed, looking first at the chocolates and then at the girl, "aren't you a little dear?"

"So I've been told," was the demure reply.

Tommy: "Mother's throwing plates at father."

Visitor: "Is she angry with him?"

Tommy: "No; but she's workin' up to it."

## RANKS HIGH IN MARYLAND

The purebred Holstein-Friesian herd of Charles Wertheimer, of Frederick, Maryland, is enrolled in the Frederick County Cow Testing Association. For the month of January the nineteen milkers are credited with an average production of 37 lb. butterfat, 1,043 lb. milk. The consistent performer "Star" who, because of her demonstrated producing capacity has been mentioned many times in this paper, headed the herd with 74.9 lb. butterfat, 1,872 lb. milk or an average of better than 60 lb. daily.

Pet, another member of the herd, had to her credit 67.6 lb. fat, 2,114 lb. milk, an average of 70 lb. daily.

Many of the members of this dairy are daughters of the herdsire, Rolo Pontiac Payne, whose dam, Rolo Mercena De Kol, is credited with producing 51.93 lb. butter in seven days and over 200 lb. in 30 days, the highest production in these lengths of time ever credited to any cow of any age or breed. Sons of "Rolo" head a number of herds in Maryland and near-by states and are greatly esteemed by their owners.

## HERD BULL DON'T'S

Don't underfeed or overfeed the dairy sire when young.

Don't underfeed him when mature.

Don't keep him shut up without exercise.

Don't allow him to run with the cows. Don't lead him with a rope or strap. Don't allow anyone to tease or plague him.

Don't trust him at any time.

Don't use him too heavily before he is mature, or after.

Don't forget he is a "bull."

Miss Heavy—Why have you quit going with Harry?

Miss Light—Because he lisps, and it makes me mad when he calls me his little lath.

He: Now that we are married, perhaps I might venture to point out a few of your little defects.

She: Don't bother, dear; I am quite aware of them. It was those little defects that prevented me from getting a much better man than you are.

## Breeders' Needs



## KETCHUM CLINCHER EAR TAGS

25 Tags \$1.75 Numbered consecutively  
50 " 2.50 and lettered.  
100 " 4.00 Special prices on larger orders.

## CLINCHER PUNCHES

### COPPER BULL RINGS

2½ inch 30c. 3 inch 35c. Cannon Metal Bull Rings 3½ inch in diameter \$1.35. Strong enough to hold any bull.

Bull Nose Punch \$1.45. Cuts the hole and guides the ring through.

Cattle Leaders, Sheep and Hog Tags, Poultry Leg Bands, Etc.

Postage Paid. Order through

**Breeder & Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.**  
or **Ketchum Mfg. Co.**  
Dept. L. Luzerne, New York



## Offer for Spring Planting—

**APPLE, PEACH, PEAR, PLUM and CHERRY TREES** in large assortment. All of the new and standard commercial varieties. Grape Vines, Strawberry, Raspberry and Blackberry Plants, Shade Trees, Evergreens, Rhododendrons and Azalias; Beautiful Ever-blooming Roses in large assortment. Largest Growers of Fruit Trees for the commercial orchardists in the East. All varieties propagated from select orchard bearing trees. New Spring 1930 Catalog in colors now ready. It is free—write for it.

**BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES**  
Box E, Princess Anne, Md.

## A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



## This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

## A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big-Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.



**F**OR years I have translated and prepared Holstein-Friesian literature to be distributed in South American countries. I have also had much experience in corresponding with breeders in those countries who have purchased animals from the United States. I now offer my assistance and cooperation to breeders who desire to get in touch with the promising and profitable South American market.

**RALPH E. MORETON**  
102 MAIN ST., BRATTLEBORO, VT.

## YOU CAN BUY

At Reasonable Prices



## CHOICE YOUNG STOCK

from Heavy Producing Cows, and sired by ROLO CALAMO CHAMP, a handsome son of Rolo Pontiac Fayne.

**Ralph G. Roop,**  
New Windsor, Maryland  
Carroll Herd is ACCREDITED and has Never Housed a Reactor.

## PUREBRED AND HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS

I handle only the best. Would be glad to quote you prices.

**W. J. Few**  
West Chester, Pa.

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Is a \$1.00 a year farm and home Texas Monthly Journal, but to introduce it into new homes, we will give a Serial Story Club subscription for 25c. Send your quarter today and get all the numbers containing our current story, "The Settling of the Sage," a book-length story of the west.

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**SPECIAL:** Clip this, attach \$1.00 cash or money order, and send to us and we will send you our paper for a year and mail you postpaid one of our boxes of 100 envelopes and 200 note sheets printed to your order—a \$2.00 value for only \$1.00.

## BREEDING TO GOVERN SEX

By G. L. ROTHGEB

My plan of breeding in order to govern the sex of the calves, is not original. I got it from a breeder who had followed it for twenty years and whose father had practiced it about as long. They claim that over this period of forty years it ran true fully ninety per cent but they did not claim it was absolutely infallible. This plan is as follows:

If the opposite sex is desired, skip two periods; in other words, say your cow drops a heifer calf, and another heifer is wanted, skip two heat periods; if a male is desired, breed first time.

I acquired this information some fifteen or eighteen years ago. I always felt that nature had provided a way to perpetuate a herd, and I had tried with indifferent results other plans I had heard recommended; one being to breed late in the heat. This plan, however, appealed to me and I immediately put it into practice and have followed it religiously ever since.

Some years ago, some dealers were looking over my herd and one of the men asked why there were so many heifers, and when I told him he laughed as though I had related a humorous anecdote. People frequently ridicule my scheme but, in recent years, many have seemed interested and frequently I have been stopped by acquaintances to ask full particulars.

Prior to my sale I had, as usual, bred for heifers; every one came right. The last cow in the sale was due to freshen in about three months. She was bought by my tenant who was also fortunate enough to get a heifer calf. He eagerly followed my advice about breeding but unfortunately his cow prematurely dropped a dead heifer last July. I believe this was due to rough handling by one of her stable mates who was "Bossy" both by name and nature.

If you are still from Missouri, come to the Shenandoah Valley during the Apple Blossom Festival and see for yourselves.

Editor's Note:—

No harm can result from trying Mr. Rothgeb's plan. However, in studying the results of various experiments it is generally conceded that while nature takes care of the question of sex, man has not yet been able to discover the combination. The method which one group advertise as a sure way of determining male sex, another will advocate a sure method of determining female sex, and so the story goes.

In his book "The Basis of Breeding," Leon F. Whitney discusses at length the cause and determination of sex. After relating a number of experiments and discussing Genes and Chromosomes, Mr. Whitney sums up as follows:

"Sex is only a matter of chance . . . ."

In fact, the chances are the same as flipping a coin. Suppose we sat down, when we hadn't anything to do, and flipped a nickel 200,000 times. Very frequently we would have a run of eight heads and the same for tails. But in the long run we would find, if we kept count,

that we had 100,000 heads to our credit and 100,000 tails. This is almost what we may expect in sex determination."

Mr. Whitney's book should be on the desk of all breeders of livestock and all who are in any way interested in livestock breeding and its problems. It is claimed to be the first nontechnical explanation of the fundamentals of heredity and reproduction. It is a 260 page volume, profusely illustrated and may be obtained through this paper at the publisher's price of \$3.00 a copy. It is a book you will read and reread and discuss with your friends.

## BIG COWS USUALLY PAY BEST

Size has a very important bearing on the value of a dairy cow, but this alone should not be the basis for selection.

The Department of Agriculture found by a survey that as the size of a cow advanced 100 pounds there was a fairly uniform gain in production of milk and butterfat, in cost of feed per cow, and in income above feed cost. Cows weighing 1,500 pounds produced, on an average, 98 pounds more butterfat per cow than those weighing 800 pounds. The cost of feeding the larger cow was \$20 higher, but she returned \$43 more per head over feed cost than the smaller cow. Therefore, the small, good-looking dairy cow may be the most attractive, but it is the big roomy brute that, on an average, pays the owner the greatest profit.—*Progressive Farmer.*

## A FRANKLIN COUNTY BULL TRANSACTION

Wilson G. Creamer has sold his herd-sire, Prince De Kol Fay Walker Piebe to Enos E. Beyers of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. This young herd-sire was by Meadow Lane Rag Apple Carnation Pontiac, son of Piebe Carnation Mercedes Walker and Rag Apple Mayflower Pontiac.

The dam of Mr. Beyers' new herd-sire is the great cow, Violet De Kol Fay, registered as Number 1 in the Herd Book of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Asso-



VIOLET DE KOL FAY, No. 1 H. B. Butter, 73 lb., Milk, 2,190 lb. in 30 days. Her son, Prince De Kol Fay Walker Piebe, heads the herd of Enos Beyers, Chambersburg, Pa.

ciation, Inc. Violet was sired by Merry Fay De Kol and her dam was Violet De Kol Woodcrest. The picture accompanying this article does not do her justice because at that time she was practically dry and was due to freshen again in about eight weeks. She has given 80 lb. of milk a day, has averaged 73 lb. of milk

a day for thirty days and has a thirty day production record of 73 lb. butter, 2,190 lb. milk.

Prince De Kol Fay Walker Piebe was raised in the herd of George W. Fries. Mr. Fries, Mr. Creamer and another Chambersburg breeder, Mr. Thomas Shoop, recently formed a company and purchased from the Horton, Crary Company the Crary Farm herd-sire, King Ona Crestmont Ormsby, son of King Ona and the well-known producer, Crestmont Duchess Ormsby.

The Creamer herd is small so its owner decided that he did not need two herd-sires and sold "Prince" to Mr. Beyers. Prince is a rugged, well-grown, square-built, straight-backed animal, more black than white, very attractively marked and shows indications of developing into a very handsome bull.

This is the second bull raised by Mr. Fries with which Mr. Beyers has headed his herd as his former herd-sire was Carnation King Rag Apple, a son of Meadow Lane Carnation Pontiac and Fairvale Hengerveld Clothilde, a cow that for a long time averaged above 60 lb. milk a day and reached 66 lb. daily on twice-a-day milking.

## TEN LEADERS ALL REGISTERED

The ten heaviest producing cows in the Adams County, Pennsylvania C. T. A. for February were all registered animals, eight being Holstein-Friesians, one a Guernsey and one an Ayrshire.

In first place stands "Lady," owned by R. M. Spangler of Gettysburg, with 58.7 lb. fat and 1,632 lb. milk. Little Pet, owned by George Motter of Littlestown, was close behind with 58.2 lb. fat, 1,534 lb. milk. Margaret, owned by T. N. Cashman of York Springs, was third with 57.8 lb. fat, 1,657 lb. milk. Peggy of the Motter herd was fourth with 56.4 lb. fat and Dione of the same establishment was in seventh place with exactly 54 lb. fat. Pontiac, owned by J. C. Bream of Gettysburg, was fifth with 56.1 lb. fat, 1,652 lb. milk. A Cashman cow was next with 54.5 lb. fat and 1,881 lb. milk, the Cashman cows being the only ones on the Honor List milked more than twice daily. Henrietta, owned by H. E. Brown of Fairfield, was tenth with 50.4 lb. fat, 1,626 lb. milk.

Tester Herr reports that in the twenty-four herds under his jurisdiction there were 238 cows milking and 27 dry. Eleven cows exceeded 50 lb. fat, thirty produced over 40 lb. and the same number gave 1,200 lb. or more of milk during the month.

## CREATIVITY

This poem is recognized as one of the oldest Chinese folk-poems which has come down to the present time. It is the first poem recorded in the book, "Origin of Ancient Poetry" (Chinese). It may be roughly dated 2500 B. C.

When the sun rises, I go to work;  
When the sun goes down, I take my rest;  
I dig the well from which I drink;  
I farm the soil that yields my food.  
I share creation; kings do no more.

## YOUR CHANCE TO BUY SHOW WINNERS AND PRODUCERS

Saturday, April 12th, we will sell

35 Head Registered Holstein-Friesians



Well-Grown, Well-Marked, Attractive Producers. One of the Best Herds in Lebanon County and one of the First Accredited. Animals in the Sale have won Prize Ribbons in High Class Shows. Every Cow has dropped a living calf.

Last year in the County C. T. A. this Herd (seventy-five per cent. of which were first calf heifers) averaged 10,157 lb. milk, 331.8 lb. BUTTERFAT.

Among the Offerings are:

LEWISDALE LADY FAYNE BEAUTY, 13,935 lb. milk, 501.3 lb. BUTTERFAT, C. T. A.

Three of Her Daughters, all by the 31 lb. bull, MINERAL FARM LASSO SEGIS.

Two Daughters and Several Granddaughters of my former Herdsire and Show Bull, KING PIEBE OF YORK 7TH.

5 CHOICE YOUNG BULLS, all from Good Cows.

FOURTEEN GOOD YOUNG THINGS sired by



## MINERAL FARM HOMESTEAD LASSO SEGIS

He is a Grand Champion Show Bull and is transmitting his Individuality to his offspring. His dam produced 30.97 lb. butter in a week and back of him are a number of cows with 1,000 lb. Year Butter Records.

The Females in the Sale are bred to LIME ROCK KING CHAMPION, a First Prize, Blue Ribbon, Show Bull.

For three years Lime Rock cattle have carried off the Herd Prize at the Reading Fair, meeting competition from Several States. During the past Three Show Seasons we have exhibited at Fifteen Fairs and our Prize Ribbons would fill a basket.

Pedigrees: R. Austin Backus.

Catalogs Ready Sale Day.

**HUBERT S. MILLER,**

Lime Rock Farm

Myerstown, Penna., R. D. 4

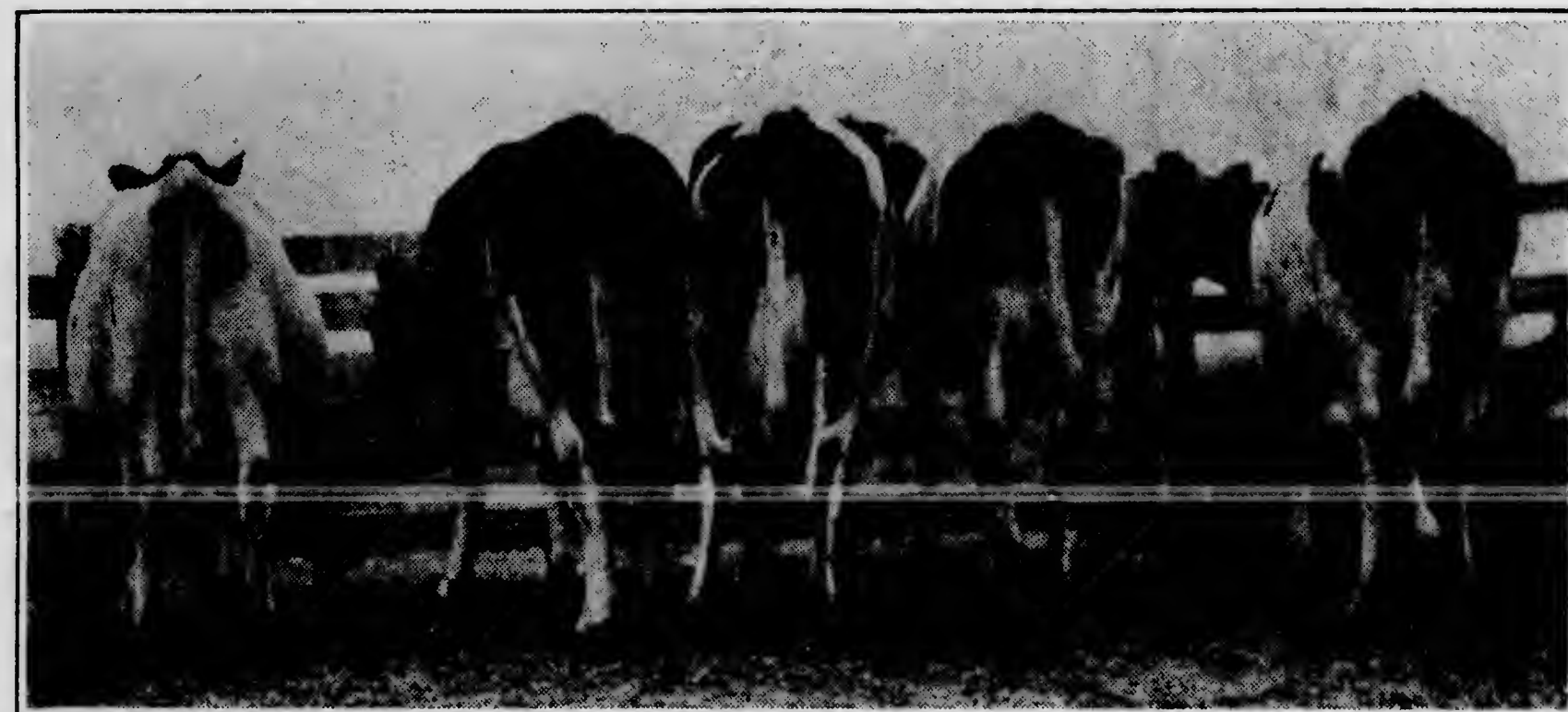
Lime Rock Farm is one mile south of Myerstown, Lebanon County, Pa. Herd ACCREDITED Four Years.



# The Sale You Have Been Waiting For

On TUESDAY, APRIL 8, starting at 12:30 o'clock

## 105 High Class Holstein-Friesians 105



THESE "FIRST CALF" HEIFERS ARE IN THE SALE

There are 50 Two- and Three-Year-Old Heifers FRESH or due to Freshen. They are of Segis, Ormsby, Dixie, Jemima, Fayne, and Keyes bloodlines, strains of breeding noted for Persistent Production and Individuality.

These animals were personally selected and are the Choicest Bunch of Young Producers ever brought into this section of the Country.

Here is your Opportunity to Buy Young Cows worth the Money and that will grow into More Money.

EIGHT Grand Young Bulls of Serviceable Age. These Bulls represent the Best Known and Biggest Producing Strains of the Holstein-Friesian breed. Their Individuality is Bound to Please You.

Also 25 Two- and Three-Year-Old Grade Holstein Heifers. Many of these are really Purebreds. All are of Good Dairy Type and will make Big Producing Cows.



Purebreds and Grades are from Accredited Canadian Herds, representing the best bloodlines in the Holstein-Friesian breed.

Auctioneers: Stover & Bomberger.  
Inspection Invited.

Clerks: Shenk & Son.  
Catalog on Request.

Hershey

**J. C. HESS**

Pennsylvania

Farm is in Lower Paxton Township, six miles East of Harrisburg. If you travel by the Harrisburg-Lebanon Pike turn north at Beaver Schoolhouse between Paxtang and Hummelstown. Follow signs to big white barn, two miles from pike.

# The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. IX

HARRISBURG, PA., APRIL 8, 1930

No. 7

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c. Per Year



PASTURE SCENE ON BIG SPRING FARM

Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairymen Everywhere



Entered as second-class matter, April 8, 1922, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879



## Virginia Holsteins

from an Accredited Herd



### DELRAY TWEED WHITE LADY

Now in her eleventh year, a regular breeder and consistent producer. Bred and raised in this herd.

On Virginia Bluegrass we raise Holsteins that are profit-makers, that milk heavily, test well, live long and drop a live calf year by year.

We offer choice Females, Bull Calves and a fine young Yearling Bull.

**E. E. ARTZ,**

Strasburg

Virginia

## The Kind that "Make Good"



AGNES LYONS HENGVELD

C. T. A. record 8,448 lb. milk, 265.9 lb. BUTTERFAT in 294 days on twice-a-day milking as a four-year-old. A granddaughter of KING HENGVELD HARTJE and COLONEL JOH LYONS.

You can buy from here, reasonably priced. Choice Young Bulls from Cows that Produce, Test Well, and drop a Live Calf every year.



**ROBERT C. HARVEY**

Highspire

Dauphin Co.

Pennsylvania

## We Believe That Families, Not Individuals, Determine the Characteristics That Transmit



We call your attention to our Herd composed of daughters and granddaughters of the following Holstein-Friesian History Makers:

**KING HENGVELD HARTJE**  
**COLONEL JOH LYONS**  
**KING VALDESSA PONTIAC**  
**DUTCHLAND KONIGEN CREAMELLE KING**  
**KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE**  
**GRAND CHAMPION SEGIS 2D**

Our Herdsire is a son of *King Sweet* (Gold Medal Sire) from a nearly 21,000 lb. milk daughter of the famous show cow, Frindaella Elkindale Ormsby, 1,031 lb. butter in a year.

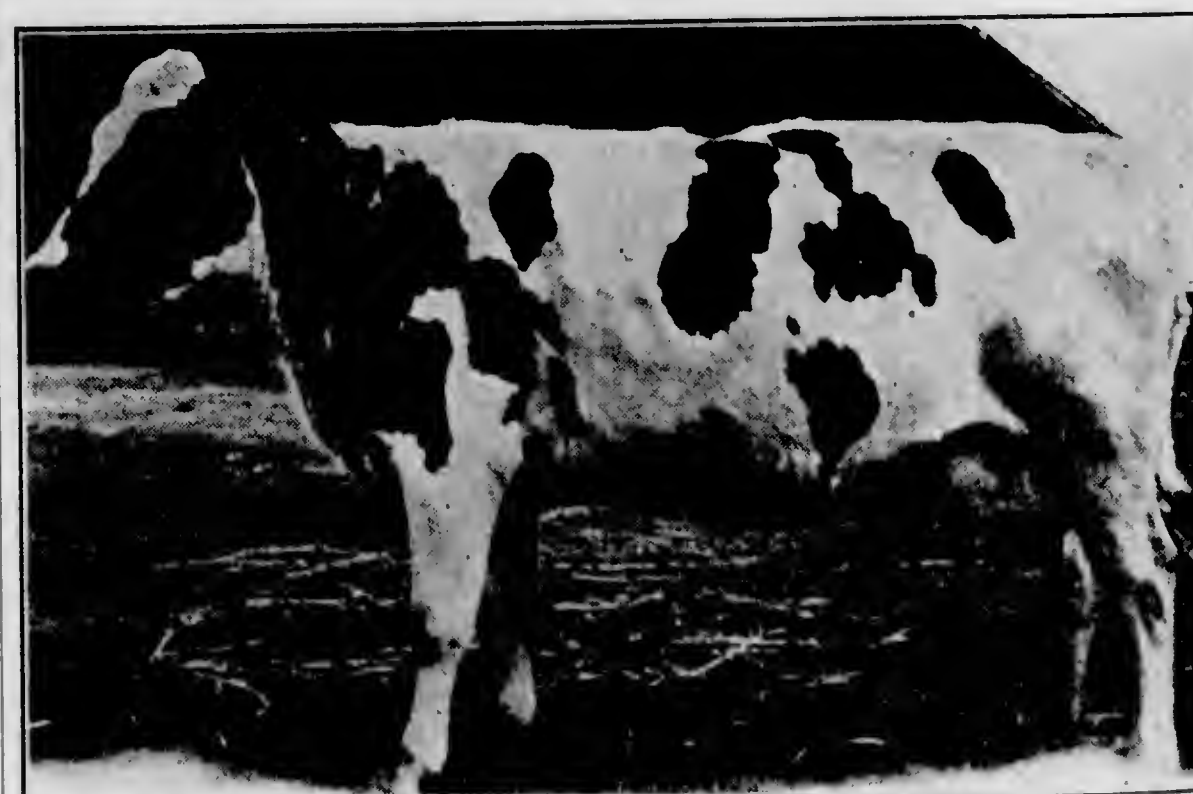
A GOOD PLACE TO BUY YOUR NEXT HERDSIRE

We have some Good Young Bulls ready for service NOW. Prices Reasonable. Herd Accredited.

**GEORGE M. DIBBLE & SON**

STARRUCCA, Wayne Co., PENNA.

## THIS GREAT COW



### KENMOOR BEAUTY LONGFIELD PIEBE

produced 12,236 lb. Milk, 423.9 lb. BUTTERFAT in a year as a Five-Year-Old; 13,314 lb. Milk, 457.2 lb. BUTTERFAT in a year as a Six-Year-Old in C. T. A. work, milked Twice-a-Day.

### BUY HER SON,

Born September 4, 1928.

Sired by PABST GLADIOLE KING, our son of CREATOR. He is marked like his dam, is a rugged, handsome bull and will sire Producers.

**JUSTUS A. JOHNSON**

ACCREDITED HERD

Loomis, Nebraska

# The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

VOL. IX

HARRISBURG, PA., APRIL 8, 1930

No. 7

## Are We Missing the Secret in Our Efforts to Breed Better Holsteins?

By HOWARD C. REYNOLDS

ALL improved breeds of dairy cattle were established by practical dairy farmers in the country of their origin, men who followed Economical Principles in caring for their cattle. Their object in keeping cows was for the purpose of producing milk. By selecting their best animals and keeping them for breed and dairy purposes, selling for beef all animals that did not come up to the required standards set in making their selections, they were able to improve the quality of their cattle and, through the concentration of bloodlines, fix the desired type to the point that they were able to establish distinct breeds of dairy cattle.

To be successful in any livestock breeding project, it is necessary first to select foundation animals and, through a process of selection, culling, and concentration of bloodlines, it is possible to fix the desired type for which we are striving. Let us review briefly the early history of some of our outstanding breeds of dairy cattle and if possible discover the secret of breeding good dairy cattle.

The Jersey breed originated on the Island of Jersey, situated in the English Channel, a small island eleven miles long and six miles wide. For years Jerseys were the only breed of cattle on the Island where selection and culling was carried on rigidly and only the best animals were selected for dairy and breeding purposes, the inferior cattle and surplus being slaughtered.

For many years it has been unlawful to introduce cattle for breeding purposes on the Island of Jersey. Thus by keeping other cattle from being transported to the Island, the blood of the native cattle was not diluted, and further by selecting only the best males and females and using them for breeding purposes, the Jersey breed of cattle was not only established but has been improved.

The Guernsey breed originated on an Island under similar conditions to that of the Jersey.

If we review the early history of the Holstein-Friesian breed, we find that conditions which prevailed during the time the breed was established were very similar to the conditions that prevailed on the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey in respect to keeping the cattle separated from other cattle, culling the inferior animals regularly and concentrating family bloodlines.

Holland is divided by canals and draining ditches and history tells us that on each "polder," or division of

land, were developed families of cattle, their size and general character varying somewhat with the character of the soil. Upon one polder, or series of polders, the soil would be a heavy clay and upon another a deep black muck or a light or heavy sand or loam, the quality of the grasses on the polders varying with the character of the soil.

The Dutch farmers, residing in different localities and hence upon different soil, rarely exchanged cattle, the dairymen in each locality believing their cattle to be the best in the world. History tells us that the same farm and the same herds have been handed down from father to son from generation to generation, in some cases, over nine hundred years, each generation working with the same families of cattle, breeding along the same lines and for the same purpose.

In early days the Dutch dairymen rarely ever sold cattle except at the public market. These markets were held upon certain days during the fall and the spring. At these times the dairyman would look over his herd, select his finest cattle, those best adapted to his own particular use and sell the others for what he could get. This process of selecting and culling was repeated from year to year and from generation to generation.

In Holland, where the country was made up of many Islands or "polders," several distinct types, families or breeds of cattle were established of which the Friesian breed, known to us as the Holstein-Friesian, was considered far superior to the other dairy breeds.

The two most essential factors that entered into the establishing and perfecting of the Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein-Friesian breeds of cattle were, first, preserving and concentrating of family bloodlines which, in those early days, was purely the result of environment. The Jerseys and Guernseys were isolated from other cattle by being on a small Island in the English Channel. The Friesian breed, in Holland, was segregated from other breeds by canals and deep draining ditches. Under such conditions the bloodlines could be purified and in the course of the hundreds of years during which these cattle were isolated from other breeds, practically each animal possessed the same bloodlines and inherited the same characteristics as every other animal. If the early Dutch dairymen had made it a practice of traveling about from farm to farm or from polder to polder, selecting new bulls to head his herd and thus diluting



the family bloodlines at each generation, he never could have succeeded in establishing such a wonderful breed of dairy cattle.

The second important factor that must enter into any successful breeding operation is selection and culling which was carried out regularly in the Province of Friesland and on the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey. Each year the best and most desirable cattle were selected for breeding and dairy purposes, the balance being sold.

If we review the history of all breeds of improved livestock, we find that sometime and somewhere the breed had its origin as the result of selection, culling, and the concentration of bloodlines. There is no other way to develop a distinct breed, strain or family of animals.

It is very fortunate for the livestock interests of this generation that the original cattle from which the Jersey and Guernsey breeds originated became isolated on these small Islands in the English Channel where family bloodlines could not be diluted by being bred to other cattle which would have been the case had the islands been connected with continental Europe.

It is also very fortunate that the people who inhabited these Islands did not consider their cattle sacred and keep them for worship. Otherwise, the inferior and worthless animals would have been permitted to remain in the herd. There would have been no selection, no culling, and therefore, no breed improvement.

It is equally as fortunate, and we believe more so, to the dairy interests, that the Friesian breed of cattle were isolated or marooned in certain sections of Holland surrounded by canals and deep draining ditches where the bloodlines were not diluted by other cattle.

Here in America, where cattle of various breeds have been introduced, it would be impossible to maintain the purity of the blood of the various breeds of improved livestock without the aid of a Registry Association. Figuratively speaking, the Registry Association serves as an island on which to carry on our breeding operations.

Unfortunately, while the Registry Association serves a useful purpose in that it records pedigree records and preserves the purity of the blood of the various breeds of improved livestock, since the establishment of our Registry Associations, the process of selecting our best animals, keeping them for breeding purposes and discarding the inferior ones has been interfered with. Good animals sell well because they are good. The inferior Purebreds have been and are being passed along merely on the strength of their registry certificate or because they are related to some royally bred ancestor.

The Scrub Purebreds that are passed along for breeding purposes are multiplying just as rapidly as are the good Purebreds, always lowering the standard of the breed.

In early times every Friesian animal had to qualify by "pay-at-the-pail" methods. The Dutch dairymen knew no other standard. When a cow's beef value exceeded her value as a breeder or as a milk producer she was sold for slaughter, only the very best cows were kept in the herd for breeding purposes.

TO BE CONTINUED

## A Product of Grand View Herd

**C**ONEWAGO FAYNE KORNDYKE is one of a number of handsome half-sisters in the pure-bred Holstein-Friesian herd owned by C. C. Gingrich. Last year in the local cow testing association she produced 440 lb. of butterfat and 13,000 lb. of milk in her first lactation period.

Her sire was Fayne Pontiac Pet Lady Son, who was by Suskanna Judge Segis Leoraline from Fayne Pontiac Pet Lady, credited with producing in her first lactation period 12,380 lb. of milk in eleven months, freshening when only twenty-three months old and milked only twice a day. The dam of Conewago Fayne Korndyke is Lady Celina Korndyke Pelham whose sire, King Korndyke Pelham, was a grandson of King of the Pontiacs. King Korndyke Pelham, his daughter and granddaughter were each raised in the Gingrich



CONEWAGO FAYNE KORNDYKE  
One of the "Star" producers in the  
Grand View Dairy, Lawn, Pa.

herd so that Mr. Gingrich and his son-in-law, William Fausnacht, have the satisfaction of knowing that Conewago Fayne Korndyke is a product of their herd and one of the results of a system of herd management that has been carried through a number of bovine generations.

When the photograph was taken from which the accompanying picture was made, Conewago Fayne Korndyke was nearly ready to freshen by Sir Sylvia Rauwerd, a grandson of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac.

The Grand View or Gingrich herd is accredited and was the second herd in Lebanon County to be placed on the Federal Accredited List. The animals in this herd are of good size, attractive coloring and are high class dairy animals. This is a herd of which we believe considerably more will be said and written during the next four or five years.

Science has not yet found a method which permits a high producing dairy cow to maintain a positive lime balance, except when she has access to unlimited fresh green grass. Dairy cows producing over 40 lb. milk daily ordinarily are unable, except when on pasture, to assimilate sufficient of the calcium or lime in their ration to meet the calcium requirements for their large milk production, no matter how much calcium is fed to them; and they are forced to draw on the lime that is stored in their skeletons. This negative lime balance of high producing dairy cows is believed an important factor limiting the flow of milk and affecting the health and vitality of such cows.—*Wisconsin Agr. Exp. Station Report.*

## The Southampton Heights Herd

**O**N THE highest cultivated land in Southampton Township, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, is the farm of H. W. Allison & Son, which accordingly is named Southampton Heights. The principal business of the Allisons is fruit growing, as they have one hundred and fifty acres in apples and another one hundred and fifty in peaches. By specializing in choice varieties and by good merchandising methods they have built a large domestic and export business, marketing their fruit under their brand of "Southampton."

Mr. Allison and his son, Ellsworth, have a herd of about forty purebred Holstein-Friesian cows which are kept in splendid condition. Some of the animals have been purchased, others raised. It is very evident from the condition of the animals that Ellsworth is a skillful caretaker and inherits his father's love for dairy stock. Perhaps he does not get all of this from his father's side of the family, as Mrs. Allison attends to the nec-



KINGS HIGHWAY DE KOL PRINCESS  
2D AND TESTER PAUL SHUGHART

essary clerical work and is very much interested in the animals, particularly the younger members of the herd.

At the head of this establishment is Morrisville Prospect Chief, a large, handsome, showy bull that will not be three years old until May 5th. He is a stylish fellow, attractively marked and it would be hard to find very much fault with him. His pedigree shows a combination of the blood of many noted animals. His sire was by Carnation Segis Prospect, son of the famous cow, Segis Pietertje Prospect, credited with producing 37,381.4 lb. milk in a year, the highest year's milk record ever reported for any cow of any breed. The sire's dam has a number of large production records and was by Matador Segis Walker.

The dam of Morrisville Prospect Chief was Woodmont Echo Joy, granddaughter of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, the best known son of May Echo Sylvia. Woodmont Echo Joy was from a daughter of the well-known show cow, Butter Boy Empress, grand champion female at the 1921 New York State Fair.

One of the handsomest cows in the herd is Kings Highway De Kol Princess 2d. She is both a daughter and a granddaughter of Stonyford King Pontiac Netherland, a grandson of King of the Pontiacs. Kings

Highway De Kol Princess 2d is dam of the dark colored heifer, Kings Highway Pontiac Fayne, shown in the cover illustration of the March 22d issue and she is a maternal sister to Kings Highway Princess Ormsby, the light colored heifer in the same picture.

Another nice cow is Southampton Queen Snowball, a daughter of Huntsdale Quality Ormsby De Kol and Dutch Corner Snowball Lyons 3d. Southampton Queen Snowball is the dam of Southampton Ormsby Pontiac Chief, a handsome, stylish, young bull that will not be a year old until next July. The Allisons are very proud of this good looking son of Morrisville Prospect Chief.

Other extra good cows in the herd are Cornucopia Kalamo Tidy and De Kol Cornucopia Pietertje. Both are persistent producers and heavy milkers. Cornucopia Kalamo Tidy was sired by King Ormsby Kalamo Tidy from Cornucopia Lilith Pontiac and De Kol Cornucopia Pietertje is a daughter of King Peep De Kol and Hengerveld Concordia Pietertje.

The herd is enrolled in the Second Division of the Cumberland County cow testing association and is now on its second year of work. Knowing the quality of the Allison dairy and the care the cows receive, one is not surprised to find individual animals and the herd close to the top of the tester's list. Last year the Allison herd average was 11,654 lb. milk, 392.2 lb. fat, according to the tester's figures. Three different members of the herd exceeded 11,000 lb. milk and 400 lb. butterfat, the leader being Rose Segis Ashburn with 11,856 lb. milk, 438.5 lb. fat. In February of this year two members of the herd exceeded 70 lb. fat. Because of their heavy milk production five of the cows are milked three times daily, the other ten, twice-a-day. Several more are due to freshen in the course of the next few weeks.

Visitors looking over the Allison herd are bound to be impressed with the flesh and condition of the calves and yearlings which are exceptionally growthy for their age. Few of the so-called big breeding establishments have their young animals in better "shape."

## Just What You Need

An up-to-date Herd Book at a reasonable price that will last a life time.

Every Holstein breeder should keep an accurate and permanent Herd Book record.

Order a book today—prices as follows:

Fifty (50) sheet book, \$2.00; 75 sheet book, \$2.50; and a 100 sheet book, \$3.00.

Additional sheets in lots of fifty (50), 2 cents each.

Size 8 3/8 x 15 1/2 inches.

HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.



## Figuring to Fool the Public

IN REPORTING yearly herd averages of milk and butter production of herds entered in the Herd Improvement Registry and reported in Volume 1 of the Red Book published by the Old Registry Association, the methods that have been used in computing herd averages are incorrect.

For example, the herd receiving the highest average yearly production in the United States entered in the Herd Improvement Registry, according to their method of figuring, is owned by Mr. F. E. Orton, of Unadilla, Nebraska. The name and number of each cow in the herd, as reported in the Red Book, is given below, together with the reported average.

F. E. ORTON, Unadilla, Neb.		Class 3B-2C 3-21-29.		Age Days in Y. M. Milk		Class		Milk lbs.		Av. % fat		Fat lbs.	
Lady Pontiac Belle Gerben 1171701	1	10	82	C	2,772	3.7	102.3						
Lancaster Pontiac Belle Gerben 1149916	4	3	326	B	14,753	3.9	569.0						
Lancaster Pontiac Corona Lass 1146504	2	3	349	B	17,567	3.0	525.7						
Lancaster Pontiac Waldorf Lady 1063099	3	2	306	B	17,367	3.2	547.2						
Lancaster Waldorf Pontiac Queen 1032185	3	6	280	C	9,776	3.9	376.7						
Segis Alma of U. Neb. 1126386	2	3	45		2,542	3.0	77.1						
Segis Pontiac Waldorf Belle 909598	5	11	21		1,453	3.8	54.9						
4.1 Cows averaged			344		16,154	3.4	549.5						

The average production of this herd is based on 4.1 cows. All of the milk produced by the seven cows, whose records are reported above, is divided equally among 4.1 cows. Each one of the 4.1 cows is credited with producing 16,154 lb. of milk and 549.5 lb. of butterfat.

If we divide the total amount of milk, which is 66,230 lb. by the actual number of cows that produced milk which, in this case, is 7, the average production of each cow in the herd would be 9,461.4 lb. and not 16,154 lb. as given in the report. In like manner, if we divide the total amount of butterfat produced by the entire herd, which is 2,252.9 lb. by the 7 cows that produced this butterfat, the average butterfat production for each cow would be 321.8 lb. and not 549.5 lb. as credited in the report.

In the herd of seven cows, 4 were milked during one entire lactation period. The total milk production of these 4 cows is 59,463 lb. By dividing this amount of milk equally among the 4 cows that produced it, it would give them a yearly average of 14,865.7 lb., which

is less than the reported average for the entire herd.

The second highest herd listed in the Red Book, from the standpoint of production, is said to be that of A. C. Slifer of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. The name and number of each cow in the herd, as reported in the Red Book, is given below together with the reported average.

A. C. SLIFER, Lewisburg, Pa.		Class 7-B-2C 2-28-29		Age Days in Y. M. Milk		Class		Milk lbs.		Av. % fat		Fat lbs.	
Blanche Ormsby Piebe Posch 1021671	2	10	304	B	10,471	4.1	427.1						
Dennington Onaco Lyons 1020193	3	10	214	B	12,081	3.5	422.0						
Napol Cornucopia 553150	9	2	166	C	3,414	4.4	150.9						
Napol Cornucopia Plum Beauty 452717	10	4	338	B	12,168	3.7	455.1						
Napol Double Tritonia 646123	8	4	351	B	19,141	3.3	625.5						
Napol Plum Daisy 2d 721621	7	5	313	B	17,612	3.4	597.2						
Nettie Queen Napol Meade 1104657	2	5	61	C	1,183	4.0	47.7						
Piebe Ormsby Plum Daisy 1091351	2	11	360	B	16,183	3.9	636.5						
Plum Daisy Pontiac Ormsby 1091350	3	10	303	B	14,694	3.7	549.3						
7.4 cows averaged			326		14,452	3.7	528.6						

The actual number of cows in the above herd is 9. In figuring the average production, all the milk produced by the 9 cows is divided equally among 7.4 cows, giving them a reported average production of 14,452 lb. milk and 528.6 lb. butterfat when, if the total amount of milk is divided equally among the 9 cows that produced the milk, the average production of this herd would be 11,883 lb. milk and 434.5 lb. fat. This particular herd has received much favorable publicity by the College that supervised these records and by the Old Registry Association. Both the Agricultural College and the Registry Association in their "Newspaper Releases" have mentioned the fact that this herd averaged 14,452 lb. milk and 528.6 lb. butterfat which, according to the above figures, is incorrect. It should be noted that all except two animals in this herd were milked three times daily.

Of the eight herds in Pennsylvania entered in the Herd Improvement Registry Plan there is another herd reported with the same number of animals as Mr. Slifer's, namely, nine. Yet, in computing the average, all of the milk produced by the 9 cows is divided equally among 6.9 cows. The figures are as follows:

JESSE E. KURTZ, Carlisle, Pa.		Class 9B 12-31-28.		Age Days in Y. M. Milk		Class		Milk lbs.		Av. % fat		Fat lbs.	
Allamuchy Echo Dorris 1070511	2	7	71	B	3,516	3.3	115.7						
Loc-Pine Gypsy Hartog 1212005	1	8	173	B	4,876	3.3	159.9						
Loc-Pine Johanna Ship 1053189	3	0	305	B	14,011	3.2	441.5						
Loc-Pine Ormsby Queen 1183302	1	10	161	B	6,278	3.6	225.5						
Loc-Pine Ormsby Tidy Princess 773914	5	11	235	B	8,152	3.5	287.5						
Loc-Pine Princess Irene 1096552	2	3	295	B	10,062	3.6	360.7						
Madam Creamelle Perfection 856128	5	4	318	B	14,610	3.3	479.0						
Tidy Mary De Kol Korn-dyke 631283	8	3	271	B	11,664	3.6	424.1						
White Oak Gypsy Lyons 592208	8	4	235	B	13,899	3.0	413.0						
6.9 Cows averaged			299		12,619	3.3	421.3						

### RAVENSWOOD HERD



Our Herd Is Bred for Production. Abortion Free and Accredited. Good Young Stock Priced Right.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS,

Scranton, Pa.

If we divide the total amount of milk produced by this herd, which is 87,068 lb. by the 9 cows that produced the milk, the average milk production would be 9,674 lb. and not 12,619 lb. as reported. If we divide the total amount of fat produced, which is 2,906.9 lb., by the 9 cows that produced it, the average production of fat would be 322.98 lb., an average of about 100 lb. less fat per cow than is credited in the published report. It should be noted that all of the cows in this herd were milked four times daily.

It is plain that in figuring herd averages, as reported above, the results are deceptive. In other words, the average production, as reported, is greater than the actual average production.

The method of computing herd averages, as set forth under Section 10 of the rules, states that "The American Dairy Science Method of Figuring herd averages shall be used."

For some years past the political management of the Old Registry Association have been courting favor with certain Professors identified with our Agricultural Colleges. We will not attempt to explain what this relation is or what it has been but the American Dairy Science Association, having chapters at our State Agricultural Colleges, have formulated or, at least are "Fathering," a deceptive scheme of figuring herd averages and it is this scheme that is being followed in recording herd averages in the Red Book. It is also used in figuring herd averages in Cow Testing Association work and is outlined on Page 22 of Miscellaneous Circular No. 26 published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture which is as follows:

#### YEARLY HERD AVERAGES

The cow-year method is to be used in figuring the yearly herd average. This method is as follows:

Months	Cows in milk	Cows dry	Cows in herd	Remarks
January	12	2	14	
February	14	0	14	
March	13	0	13	
April	15	1	16	
May	15	1	16	Sold 1 cow
June	16	0	16	
July	16	0	16	
August	12	4	16	Purchased 3 cows
September	11	5	16	
October	14	2	16	
November	16	0	16	
December	16	0	16	

185 cow months

The average number of cows in this herd for the year is  $185 \div 12 = 15.41$ . When properly kept, the monthly herd summary sheet in the herdbook will give all information needed to use this method of figuring the herd average. When the entire quantity of milk and butterfat for each month, as shown on the summary page, is used as the total, the exact quantity of milk and butterfat shall be included. When the number representing the average number of cows ends in a fraction it should be carried out to two decimal places.

The herd average for milk, butterfat, and other items can be determined by dividing the totals for the year by the average number of cows in the herd, according to the above method. All cows that have been on test in the herd during the year, regardless of the length of time, are to be included in the herd average.

The method of computing herd averages, as set forth above, violates the fundamental principles of Elementary Arithmetic in that it confuses the average number of cows in the herd during the cow tester's visit each month, with the actual production of the herd.

The only proper way to compute the average production of any group of cows during any period of time would be to divide the total number of pounds of milk produced by the actual number of cows that produced it. In the example cited above the actual number of different cows in the herd during the year was 17. By following the "cow-year method" the average number of cows is given as 15.41 and this number of cows, 15.41, is used to divide the total production for the purpose of determining the average production.

The "cow-year method," as described above, for figuring yearly herd averages can only be applied correctly in computing the yearly averages of those herds in which the same number of cows and the same identical cows continue in the herd during the entire Cow Testing Association year. If cows are added to the herd during the Cow Testing Association year or if cows are sold from the herd during the Cow Testing Association year, the average number of cows in the herd, computed by the cow-year method, will always be less than the actual number of cows and the resulting herd average will be incorrect, always greater than the actual production.

In the same manner that the one cow which was sold was eliminated in computing the yearly herd average in the example cited above, the entire herd of 16 cows could have been sold and replaced by 16 fresh cows during any monthly period and the average number of cows in the herd during the year computed by the "cow-year method" would have remained the same, 15.41 cows.

In our January 8th issue, under the heading "DECEPTIVE PROPAGANDA," we called to the attention of our readers the fact that those in charge of the Dairy Extension Department at some of our Agricultural Colleges were exaggerating the average yearly production of cows entered in Cow Testing Associations. At that time, we printed some of the reports to verify our statements.

We now find that in preparing the Red Book, in which is recorded the individual productions of cows in herds entered in the Herd Improvement Registry, the Superintendent of Advanced Registry of the Old Registry Association, in computing the yearly average production of cows in these herds, has divided the total milk and butter produced by the entire herd by a lesser number of cows than was actually in the herd. In this way the average production is increased or exaggerated.

The method used in computing the average production of the cows entered in the Herd Improvement Registry, as reported in the Red Book, appears to be similar to or the same method which is used in computing the average production of cows entered in Cow Testing Association work which we exposed in our January 8th issue.

We cannot state definitely whether the clever little scheme to "FAKE THE FIGURES" so that cows entered in the Herd Improvement Registry will show a higher average production than the actual average



production, originated with the Officers of the Registry Association or the Extension Department of our Agricultural Colleges; or whether the group of College Representatives that have been working with the Officers of the Registry Association, have conceived this idea of "Faking the Figures" to deceive the public and have created an organization known as the "American Dairy Science Association" to father this scheme.

## Problems Which Breeders Must Solve

By E. M. HARMON

EDITOR'S NOTE: Following is part of an address given by E. M. Harmon, editor of *Successful Farming*, at the annual banquet of the Pennsylvania Guernsey breeders. We are reprinting this because it brings out some of the points for which the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN has been contending during the past eight years.

### CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN IN SELECTING FOUNDATION STOCK

MANY times we have been led astray in the breeding of purebred animals and in the selection of foundation stock by false lights. Just because a cow produces 800 pounds of butterfat in a year does not by any means prove that her daughters will do as well or that her sons will have the ability to transmit that kind of production. There is often a marked difference between the producing and the transmitting ability of an animal. A great many mistakes have been made by individuals and by communities through the following of records made by "sports" or freak animals within the breed or family.

It is not an occasional or an individual high record that lifts the standard of production, but, on the other hand, the uniformly high producing family. The purebred industry of this country has reached the place where we must go farther than simply to find the individual high producer. We must find the families which are uniformly high producers and which are uniformly good in transmitting production and profit to their offspring. When we, as breeders, have reached the place where we can offer to the dairymen of America bulls which are reasonably sure to reproduce high production and profits, we will have solved the problem and not until then. The only way that we can hope to do that is through the testing of all the animals of a given family, or all the daughters of a given bull, and eliminating the poorer ones until we reach a place where we have uniformly good and profitable production. When we have accomplished such a goal we can establish the confidence of the American dairymen in the vast superiority of purebreds over grades. We can never hope for such confidence as long as one-third of the purebred bulls which we send into the herd improvement association herds are cutting their production and reducing their profits.

### SELECTING FAMILIES IMPORTANT FACTOR

Another point in this connection, and one that deserves equal study, is the matter of selecting families which are good breeders. As an illustration of this point I would like to cite the Holstein herd of the Uni-

versity of Missouri. This herd was founded twenty-nine years ago with three purebred heifers. One of these heifers left one daughter in the herd. That daughter was Missouri Chief Josephine, once the highest record college-owned cow in the world for milk production. This cow attracted world-wide attention. In all of these years, however, only about twelve per cent. of the sales from that herd have come from the direct descendants of this cow. In spite of her very unusual production the family have not been good reproducers. Most of us would have been attracted by this record and we would have wanted to buy animals from this particular family, yet a detailed study shows that the reproduction has been disappointing.

Another cow among the original three was not a sensational producer, but was good enough to be quite an outstanding cow. She left three sons and three daughters in the herd. All of the daughters were good profitable cows, although none would approach a world record. The animals in the family have been consistently good producers and reproducers. More than fifty per cent. of the sales of surplus stock have come from this original cow and more than fifty per cent. of the herd to-day are direct descendants of her. We must study such object lessons as this and put into practice the things which we learn. We must develop families which are uniformly good and profitable producers, and at the same time, families which are reproducers, both in numbers and in quantity production. Right now we are stepping on the threshold of a time when smart breeders are doing this.

These developments are going to mean that fifteen or twenty years from now small dairymen will be able to go into herds and buy bulls, knowing just what they are buying. The breeder who will stand out on top of his breeding program to-day is the man who will win to-morrow. The smart dairyman to-day is through following "sports" and freak individual records. This must not be construed as a condemnation of Advanced Register testing, or any of the efforts of the past. All have played their part. I do want it understood, however, as my opinion, that we have reached the place where we must raise the whole level of the dairy industry through the development of strains of cattle which are at least reasonably pure for high production and profits and uniformly good reproduction. I believe that out of it the American breeder can have a very important place in raising still further the level of production and profit that can be derived on the average dairy farm from this industry.

The time of year that a cow freshens has an influence upon the production of milk and butterfat, amount and cost of feed consumed, and income over feed cost. As a rule, cows freshening in the fall and early winter produce more and yield a larger income over cost of feed than cows freshening at other times of the year. A cow that is dry too much of the time does not produce as much and is not as profitable as she would be if she were dry only long enough to prepare for the coming lactation period.

Advertise your surplus stock in the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

## Quality and Uniformity

A HERD in which all of the animals are of uniform excellent quality and possess uniform type is the aim of every good livestock breeder. It has been said that the developing of a herd of animals of uniform quality is more to the credit of a breeder than is the developing of a few outstanding animals with the rest of the herd possessing only medium quality.

If this axiom is true, and we believe it is, Robert C. Harvey has every reason to be proud of the herd he keeps near Steelton, Pennsylvania. There are seventeen milking cows in the Harvey dairy. In shape, size, color markings and general characteristics they greatly



LADY BLANCHE WAYNE  
A daughter of King Hengerveld Hartje 4th from a daughter of Colonel Joh Lyons.

resemble one another. They are all above medium size, have straight backs, remarkably deep chests and large barrels, well sprung ribs and large udders that run well forward and far back. In short, this is a producing dairy that, in point of general dairy qualities, will compare favorably with herds where single animals have cost the owner more money than Mr. Harvey invested in his whole herd.

There are seventeen producers in this herd. Of these seventeen, eight are daughters of Colonel Joh Lyons; two are daughters of King Hengerveld Hartje and seven are daughters of King Hengerveld Hartje 4th.

A glance at the pedigrees show even more plainly the close relationship of the animals. Colonel Joh Lyons is the paternal grandsire of one and the maternal grandsire of five. King Hengerveld Hartje is the paternal grandsire of seven while daughters of King Hengerveld Hartje are the dams of six others. In not a single instance in the pedigrees of these seventeen head has half brother and sister been mated. The breeding plan has evidently been to mate daughters of King Hengerveld Hartje with Colonel Joh Lyons and daughters of Colonel Joh Lyons with King Hengerveld Hartje 4th, a bull whose sire was King Hengerveld Hartje and whose dam was a daughter of Colonel Joh Lyons from a daughter of King Hengerveld Hartje.

The herd is run from a practical dairy angle, the cows milked twice daily. The herd is enrolled in the

local cow testing association and the production of the cows is weighed and tested periodically, and is the first herd to be entered for Dependable Advance Registration.

November 18, 1929, at the time of the tester's visit, there were only eight cows milking in the Harvey dairy of seventeen head. When the tester came again on December 19th eleven were milking. During the interval between the tester's two visits (31 days), the herd produced 15,552 lb. milk, 500.5 lb. butterfat. The value of the product, according to the tester's figures, was \$442.78. The feed cost was set at \$242.95 of which \$133.21 was for grain and \$109.74 for roughage, leaving a profit above feed cost of \$199.83.

The highest for milk production was Hengerveld Pipsey Lyons, a daughter of Colonel Joh Lyons from a daughter of King Hengerveld Hartje. Pipsey produced 2,195 lb. milk in the thirty-one days, a daily average of 70.8 lb. which is quite a showing on twice-a-day milking.

The leader for fat production was Lady Agnes Torret Lyons, also a daughter of Colonel Joh Lyons from a daughter of King Hengerveld Hartje. She was credited with 63.3 lb. butterfat. Her average test was 3.4% and her milk production was 1,863 lb., a daily average of 60.1 lb.

Dijkstra Lyons Joh, whose picture appeared on the cover page of the issue of December 22, 1929, averaged 56.5 lb. milk daily, her milk production for the month being 1,536 lb., her average test 3.5% and her total fat production for the month 53.8 lb.

Hengerveld Hartje Segis was credited with 1,674 lb. milk, a daily average of 54 lb. Her average test was 3.5% and her total fat production for the month



ROBERT HARVEY AND DIJKSTRA LYONS JOHANNA  
The cow is a daughter of Colonel Joh Lyons and her dam is a daughter of King Hengerveld Hartje.

was 58.6 lb. She is a daughter of King Hengerveld Hartje 4th and her dam was a daughter of Colonel Joh Lyons.

Notice the similarity of bloodlines of these four cows. Three of them are what are commonly called "three-quarter-sisters" all three were sired by Colonel Joh Lyons and their dams were sired by King Hengerveld Hartje. The fourth cow mentioned was by King Hengerveld Hartje 4th—son of King Hengerveld



Hartje and grandson of Colonel Joh Lyons—and her dam was a daughter of Colonel Joh Lyons.

The calves and heifers in the Harvey herd were sired by Blacres Cornucopia Ormsby Lad. From the standpoint of production record backing, this herdsire has few equals. His dam, Blacres Sesame Korndyke, was credited with the production of 41.57 lb. butter, 745.9 lb. milk in a week, 1,046 lb. butter, 22,088.7 lb. milk in a year. Her dam, Blacres Sesame Ormsby Lass, has to her credit 521 lb. milk, 28.29 lb. butter in a week, 17,033 lb. milk, 799 lb. butter in 350 days as a four-year-old. This cow was by Cornucopia Ormsby Lad from Paul-



BLACRES CORNUCOPIA ORMSBY LAD, the handsome, well-bred bull heading the Harvey herd.

ine Korndyke Sesame, 31 lb. butter, 666 lb. milk in seven days, 744.6 lb. butter, 16,672 lb. milk in a year.

Blacres Cornucopia Ormsby Lad was sired by Cornucopia Ormsby Lad, son of the famous Ormsby Korndyke Lad and Ada Cornucopia Posch. His dam was by Colantha Denver Champion and the dam's dam was also by Cornucopia Ormsby Lad. The seven dams appearing on a four generation pedigree chart have seven-day records that average 32.59 lb. butter, 631.8 lb. milk, an average of 90 lb. milk a day.

Blacres Cornucopia Ormsby Lad has a full sister, Blacres Sesame Ormsby. Commencing test as a four-year-old she was credited with 31.1 lb. butter, 622.4 lb. milk in seven days, 1,039.6 lb. butter, 21,694.1 lb. milk in a year, her average test being 3.8%.

Practically all great nations of the world recognize that the well being of their people requires that the dairy industry be maintained and have enacted stringent laws to protect dairy butter from the counterfeit called oleomargarine. Canada goes the farthest by absolutely prohibiting the importation, manufacture, or sale of butter substitutes. France, the original home of oleo, prohibits its coloring and allows sale only under strict regulation. In Germany, butter and oleo cannot be sold in the same store. The discovery in recent years of certain growth substance called vitamins in which cow's milk butter is rich, indicates that the cow places in her milk to nourish her young something which she does not place in her body fat for her own nourishment. Hence using butter substitutes from animal or vegetable fats deprive consumers from the real nourishment found in true butter.—*New England Homestead.*

Clipping the cows' udders and flanks, currying cows sometime before milking, and wiping udders with a clean damp cloth, aid materially in producing clean milk and cream.

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## Choice Hornless Heifer Calves

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sired by

ORIGIN SIR ONACO CORNUCOPIA, whose six nearest dams averaged 18,143.6 lb. Milk, 911.66 lb. Butter in long-time tests. The average test of the SIX was 4.1% Fat.

The Dams of these Heifers are Big Producing Cows in my Herd. Lack of room alone forces me to Sell.

The filled milk cans that daily leave the Farm tell more about the Quality of my Dairy than I can.

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DIMETA SALO LADY

C. T. A. Record, 80 lb. milk daily; 592 lb. butter, 14,822 lb. milk in ten months. Value of Product above Feed Cost, \$302.90. Such Cows are Bred to my Herdsire,

**SIR AKKRUMMER BARBARA ORMSBY,**

son of the noted show cow Barbara of Mountain View, whose dam, Doetje Nellie Concordia, was Grand Champion Female at the 1920 National Dairy Show.

Have a good Young Bull now Ready for Service.

**JOHN C. BREAM,**

GETTYSBURG, PA.

R. D. 4

*This Herd is Accredited*

## Mineral Poisoning of Livestock

BY ALBERT A. HANSEN

WHEN a farm is being surveyed for the presence of stock poisoning plants it is necessary first to check up on all forms of poisoning before a reasonable diagnosis can be reached. In this connection mineral poisoning has been found to be an important factor and it is believed that the most important agencies of this character as actually met in the field may be of interest and value.

### LEAD POISONING

From our experience on several hundred farms in Indiana and other states the most important form of mineral poisoning is not arsenic, as many suspect, but is caused by paint or paint products. A typical case of this character occurred on the farm of Longcliff, the state hospital for the insane, located near Logansport, Indiana, where eighteen head of cattle died under circumstances that baffled a number of skilled veterinarians who worked on the problem. The animals seemed to suffer considerable pain; some bellowed loudly and most of them ran in circles until they fell, when they kicked in a convulsive fashion and died during spasms. There was evidence of considerable cerebral disturbance.

A careful investigation revealed that the cause of the trouble was a keg of white lead that had been cast on a dump heap following painting operations. After the keg was destroyed no further losses were experienced. A common type of paint poisoning in livestock that has been observed a number of times in Indiana is due to drinking water that has accumulated in discarded paint cans since the white lead is readily soluble in water. On the Tippecanoe County farm, located near Lafayette, Indiana, losses from paint poisoning occurred practically every year for an extended period until the cause of the trouble was traced to the livestock drinking water from paint cans carelessly cast on a trash heap following annual painting operations. In one unusual case near Nashville, Indiana, a cow died after eating a cloth sign about three feet wide and eight feet long painted a solid red. Many cases of paint poisoning, particularly those that are not acute, can be distinguished by the formation of a pale blue or purple line at the point where the gums meet the teeth.

The usual symptoms of acute cases of lead or paint poisoning are manifestations of colicky pains, staggering gait, nervous twitching of the muscles, grinding of the teeth, running in circles, followed frequently by convulsions and death which may be sudden or lingering. For some unexplainable reason farm animals seem to be attracted by the flavor of paint. Even licking freshly painted barns or fences may result in fatalities.

### SALT POISONING

Next to paint or lead, salt poisoning has been most commonly encountered on Indiana farms. This happens only when salt-hungry animals, particularly hogs, have sudden access to quantities of this material when they are apt to gorge themselves with fatal results. During the extensive barberry eradication campaign common salt is being freely used in the destruction of

the disease-distributing bushes and those in charge of the work have found it necessary to warn farmers to keep their animals away from the newly salted bushes since livestock losses have been experienced from this cause.

The circumstances under which salt poisoning occurs vary. In one instance a farmer lost two hogs that had been compelled to eat salt mixed freely with oats; in another case seven sheep died after they had access to a quantity of salt dumped carelessly in a pile. Since the animals had not been salted for a considerable period, the sheep in the inner circle consumed an excess quantity that proved to be fatal. Had the salt been scattered about the chances are that no losses would have occurred. Fish brines and pickling solutions may also contain dangerous quantities of salt and should not be fed to farm animals.

As small a quantity as three pounds of salt may prove toxic to a cow and a lesser amount to a hog, the lethal dose varying with the size and resistance of the animal. The trouble is usually readily recognized since salt poisoning is practically always distinguished by intense thirst and severe diarrhea, sometimes accompanied by foaming at the mouth.

### FERTILIZER POISONING

It does not seem to be a matter of common knowledge that nitrate of soda, commonly used as fertilizer, is a dangerous poison to livestock. Losses of domestic animals, principally cattle, have been traced to licking the sacks in which this material is stored, to the animal poking their noses into open sacks and eating the nitrate or, as happened on a New Jersey farm, allowing livestock to drink water in which nitrate sacks have been washed. In the case of the New Jersey farmer, two valuable cows died after drinking the water, in which nitrate sacks had been washed, that accumulated in a pool near the pump. The animals were probably attracted by the salty taste.

### PHOSPHOROUS POISONING

We have also noted several cases in which toxic substances, principally match heads, contained in city garbage, were found to be responsible for livestock losses, particularly hogs. Dr. G. M. Funkhouser of Lafayette, Indiana, has had considerable experience with garbage-killed hogs and he states that the trouble may usually be traced to boxes of matches carelessly cast into the garbage or to soap powders, large quantities of coffee grounds or discarded razor blades.

The poisonous principle in match heads is usually yellow phosphorous, the cause of "phossy-jaw" in humans, also used in certain rat poisons. Where a considerable quantity of this material has been eaten the manure glows in the dark, the effect being similar to rubbing a match head. Occasionally poultry eat carelessly placed rat and mice poison with fatal results and the odor of phosphorous, which is similar to the odor given off when non-safety match heads are rubbed, is somewhat pronounced in the crop.

### ARSENIC POISONING

The most frequent form of mineral livestock poisoning is arsenic. We have noted a number of cases of livestock losses due to grazing on vegetation sprayed



with commercial weed killers, which depend on sodium arsenite for their effectiveness. At Cherubusco, Indiana, for instance, seven cattle died after eating arsenic-treated vegetation along a railroad right-of-way. Arsenic possesses a salty taste that is attractive to livestock. Occasionally domestic animals die after grazing on arsenic-soaked vegetation in the drip of shade trees sprayed with arsenicals, but there is far greater danger from the careless disposal of the containers. They are sometimes discarded and allowed to accumulate rain water which animals drink, or they are not thoroughly cleaned and later used to water or feed livestock. It requires but a very small amount of arsenic to prove fatal. Arsenic containers are highly dangerous and should be carefully disposed of on farms. Even the water in which arsenic kegs and cans are washed should be kept away from animals.

The malicious poisoning of farm animals with arsenic is frequently suspected when animals die mysteriously, but this danger seems more fancied than real since cases of this character have been extremely rare in our experience. When they do occur they receive undue publicity and prominence.

#### MONOXIDE GAS POISONING

A form of gas poisoning that should be guarded against is the well-known monoxide gas from the exhaust of automobiles and internal combustion engines. One case of this nature came to our attention in which the loss of a number of cows was narrowly avoided when a farmer ground feed with a gas engine in a barn that was poorly ventilated. The animals became para-

lyzed, but were revived as soon as the barn doors were opened. A number of human deaths occur every year from carbon monoxide poisoning, principally as a result of starting automobiles in closed garages.

Occasionally statements occur in the farm press attributing the loss of poultry to milk that has been allowed to stand for a considerable period in galvanized containers. However, there is no real evidence to support such statements.

General symptoms of mineral poisoning in farm livestock are difficult to give since they vary so greatly with individual animals. Usually there is dilation of the pupils of the eyes; a staggering throat paralysis may be noted.—*The North American Veterinarian.*

#### Teaching the Calf to Drink Milk

THE longer the calf is nursed by the mother, the harder it is to teach it to drink. By instinct the calf stretches upward to receive its nourishment; in learning to drink it must be taught to reach downward. No better method of teaching the calf to drink is known than the simple one of putting one's finger in its mouth, and with one motion bringing head and finger into a pail or a wide shallow pan containing a small amount of whole milk. It will probably be necessary to crowd the calf into a corner, and to stand astride of its neck, in order to teach it to feed in this way. Some calves will learn to drink after the first attempt; with others it is quite a long process. It is desirable always to use whole milk for this purpose, especially if the calf is young. For the first ten days whole milk is best for the calf. After the first three or four days, as a rule, the new-born calf weighs less than it did at birth. It should, therefore, be given new milk, and the greatest care taken to start it to growing well before it is required to adjust itself to any substitute for the food which nature intended for it. A calf that weighs 65 pounds or under need receive only from five to eight pounds of whole milk to begin with. A calf weighing over 65 pounds need not receive over 10 pounds a day at the start. If possible, this amount of milk should be divided into three feeds for the first week. After the ten-day period the food of the calf may be changed to skim milk or any milk substitute which the owner may desire to use.

Beware of thinking that you cannot achieve intelligent self-expression without giving way to indiscriminate self-indulgence. That way lies unhappiness. It probably will mean ill health for you and ill temper in others whom you worry with your whims. It is not intelligent either to put our impulses in a strait-jacket or on a speedway. In a strait-jacket, they will explode. On a speedway, they will wreck you. You must harness your impulses and put them realistically to work for your happiness. And a ready-made harness will not do. It must fit your particular personality and problem.—*Dr. Glenn Frank.*

Healthy cows to breed from and pure milk to feed are two important factors in rearing thrifty calves and in the development and maintenance of a healthy and profitable herd.

## BULL FOR SALE

BORN MARCH 2, 1929



Sire: PABST KING SEGIS PRILLY PEARL, son of King Segis Alcartra Prilly and from Pabst Madison Pearl 3d, 31.38 lb. butter in seven days, 18,736 lb. milk, 822.45 lb. butter in 365 days.

Dam: MAPLE GROVE CLEVER COREVA GLISTA, 349.2 lb. milk, 15.05 lb. butter in seven days as a two-year-old. She was by Clever Model Glista, our 34 lb. senior herdsire.

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# FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

## Congressional Cookery

AMONG our many and somewhat diverse interests, is what is popularly known as "politics," an interest we have been very careful to keep from these pages. But we have often wondered, like many others, what the members of the United States Senate, and of the House of Representatives talked about in addition to what appears in the newspapers, for the average woman could say in five minutes all that is credited to them publicly. The other day, in leafing over in somewhat idle fashion a recent copy of the *Congressional Record*, in search of something interesting, our eye was caught by the words "rice, tomatoes, gravy." Could this be true? In the *Congressional Record*? A closer inspection revealed it to be the very truth, and there were several apparently very appetizing recipes, given by "the gentleman from Louisiana" evidently with the idea of boosting the use of rice, a crop raised in large quantities by his constituents. Coming from Louisiana, the M. C. in question is probably of an opposite political faith from the writer, but that should not detract from the value of his recipes, which will be given verbatim, as nowhere in the *Record* can be found that awe inspiring word "copyright"—a word which haunts so many writers. But we must confess that two others hover in the background of our mind "lese majesty." However, none is intended, as we are merely actuated by the same motives as "the gentleman from Louisiana"; to forward the interests of farm relief, to improve the general health, and to give added enjoyment to the American dinner table. We quote:

"The people of that State (Louisiana) are by far the largest per capita consumers of rice in the United States, all because one finds there methods for its cooking that make it a most delicious food, enjoyed by all and denied to none. When one leaves that section of this great country and finds rice on the dinner table, it is usually served in broths, soups and custards with a smatter of raisins and other mixtures whereby the real deliciousness of the food does not prevail. While rice is served daily on the tables of practically all Louisianians, its delightfulness is never overshadowed by a predomination of raisins, nutmeg or milk. It is prepared in the manner hereafter explained, served with every dinner, brought to you in a large dish and eaten with chicken, beef, ham or other gravies and vegetables."

### RICE WITH GRAVIES

We still quote: "The preparation and cooking of rice to serve with gravies is not an intricate performance requiring any particular culinary talent. Wash the rice thoroughly. Wash the rice in at least four or five waters or until it is thoroughly cleansed. Bring two cups of water to a boil. Add one teaspoon of salt. Then add the rice to the boiling water gradually so as not to stop the boiling. Let boil for four minutes. Then cover the pot and cook very slowly for 20 or 30

minutes. Remove it from the fire, let stand for five minutes and when served, every grain will be separate. If a double boiler is used, the rice will be whiter and drier, but will take longer to cook. If the rice is fresh, slow cooking for twenty minutes will be sufficient, but it is always very simple to determine when the rice is cooked by rolling two or three grains between the fingers. If the rice is soft and not gritty, the rice is cooked. In the absence of gravy, it is also very delicious if butter is spread thereon."

### CREOLE RICE

"The gentleman from Louisiana" goes on to say: "It is well known that the Louisiana housewife has made cooking an art. She has discovered that rice with its perfect blending quality makes meals more delicious as well as more nutritious and more easily digested. Let me add here two or three other recipes which are very popular in New Orleans and throughout Louisiana, and which, as you know, is the home of the famous Creole cooking. Let the American wife enjoy Creole Rice which is prepared as follows:

"One and one-half cups rice, three cups water, one teaspoon salt, two tablespoons bacon fat, five slices bacon, or as much fat ham, one-half cup chopped onions, two cloves, garlic if desired, three fresh tomatoes, or one No. 1 can, two green peppers minced. Boil rice for fifteen minutes. Fry bacon or ham crisp brown, chop into rice. Fry onions, garlic and green peppers in bacon fat; add tomatoes. Cook five minutes; add seasonings, then add to the rice. Mix well, cover and cook slowly for 20 minutes. Garnish with parsley and two or three crisp brown slices of bacon. Note: Left over chicken, turkey or roast may be used instead of bacon or ham."

### RICE TAMALE

The M. C. then goes on to say: "On some other occasion try the rice tamale, which is prepared as follows:

"One cup cooked rice, six to eight outside leaves of cabbage, eight toothpicks, (patience!) one cup ground meat, one-third cup chopped onions, one-half teaspoonful cayenne pepper, one No. 2 can tomatoes, one-half teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoons bacon grease. Pour boiling water over the cabbage leaves. Let stand five minutes. Remove from water and drain. Mix the rice, onions, meat, pepper and salt. Fill each cabbage leaf with part of the mixture. Roll the leaf and fasten with toothpicks. Place in a baking dish and pour over them the can of tomatoes and the grease. Bake 20 minutes."

### RED BEANS AND RICE

"And for those who like myself enjoy the popular dish known as red beans and rice (he continues) try the following:

"One cup raw rice, one pound red beans, soaked over

night; one-half pound salt meat, cut in strips, one for each serving; one onion, leave whole so that it can be removed after cooking if preferred. Seasoning to taste. Cook beans, salt meat, onion and seasonings together with enough water to cover well, until the beans are cooked so well that they fall to pieces. Add enough water from time to time so that there will be plenty of rich thick gravy. Serve with the cooked rice. This is

a meal in itself and is delicious when prepared the Louisiana way."

There are several other recipes of a similar nature, and a delightful argument with the "gentleman from Georgia" as to the respective merits of the methods of cooking chicken in these two southern states, but limited space forbids their reproduction at this time. When serving any of the above, it might be well to sing at least one verse of "America," either before or after.

## WINTER SIDE FARM DISPERSAL

### WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1930, at 1 oclock

# 35—PUREBRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS—35

### 16 FRESH OR CLOSE SPRINGERS



WINTER SIDE LUNDE 1325 HB.

SEGIS PONTIAC GUSSIE CANARY 420469, 14,478 lb. milk in C. T. A. work, and one of her daughters. She will be fresh about sale time.

**2 DAUGHTERS OF KING PIEBE 19th.** One is fresh and is milking better than 50 lb. She is out of Carnation Matador Pontiac 777.76 lb. butter and 17,220.31 lb. milk at 3 years of age.

My herd has been accredited for 5 years.

Accredited Certificate  
No. 111697.

I will also sell at private treaty, my farm consisting of 120 acres. The house is equipped with modern improvements, hot and cold water, hot water heat; bath. Terms to suit buyer.

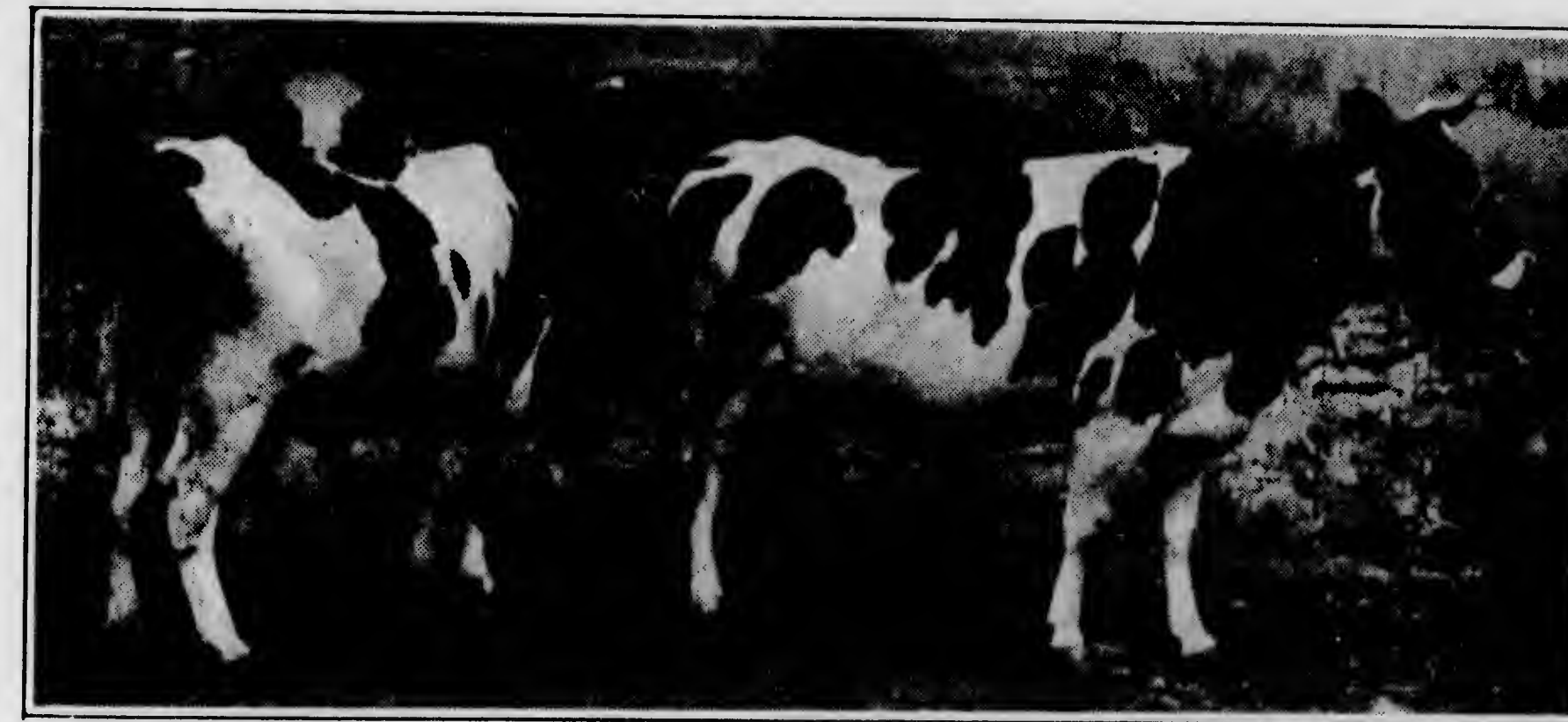
Farm is located about 15 miles east of Reading, 6 miles southeast of Boyertown, 3 miles north of Pottstown. Leave concrete road at Worman Hotel between Reading and Boyertown.

My milking herd, including seven heifers, averaged 9,200 lb. milk and my butterfat test at the Milk Station averaged 3.65 per cent for 1928 and 1929.

**4 Young Bulls about six months old out of heavy producing dams, testing 3.8 and 4.0 per cent.**

My Offering Includes:

**HILL SIDE PONTIAC DORIS 5683**, a full sister of Hill Side Doris Ormsby, 36.04 lb. butter, 583 80 lb. milk in 7 days. She was sired by King Pontiac Maple Knoll Ormsby, a 33-lb. sire.



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Pine Forge

Pennsylvania



## The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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APRIL 8, 1930

*The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.*

### "Bogus Breeder"

IN EACH dairy community, where the breeding of Purebred Dairy Cattle has been carried on extensively, are to be found men who have failed as breeders and have demonstrated their inability to conduct a Purebred Dairy Herd economically and at a profit. Yet, if some successful breeder, or breeders, can provide them with good cows, they do know how to feed, fit, and milk them for Forced Production.

Should men skilled only in the art of feeding, and fitting cows for forced production be honored as successful dairymen and breeders? Ought not the honors in the field of dairying be restricted to honoring those breeders who demonstrate their ability to breed cows of superior quality and to those dairymen who demonstrate their ability to feed and manage the dairy herd so that the cows will return the greatest margin of profit?

Elsewhere in this issue reference is made in an article, entitled "FIGURING TO FOOL THE PUBLIC" to certain herds entered in Herd Improvement Work, the owners of which have received special honors as dairymen and as breeders when, according to the facts as we find them in the published report, they are merely skilled in the art of making forced records. The evidence at hand does not show that they are successful breeders or that they have followed Economical and Profitable Dairy Practices.

For example, the herd that received the highest honors from the standpoint of production entered in the Herd Improvement Registry, as reported in the Red Book, is comprised of seven cows, not one of which was raised by the owner who received the honor of having the highest herd.

The second highest herd is comprised of nine cows, three of which were raised by the owner, and the remaining six by other breeders.

Again, we repeat. Should men skilled in the art of feeding and fitting cows to make forced records be honored by Purebred Dairy Cattle Registry Associations, when it is known that such records are of no value in determining the animal's economical milk producing ability or breeding qualities and may, and usually does, impair her future usefulness?

Shall we honor those who are willing to spend their time and money to spoil good cattle by making high records or should the honor go to those breeders who follow Economical Methods and Sound Breeding Practices in conducting their dairy?

### Electricity and Milk

THAT thunder causes milk to sour is almost a universal belief among housewives. For a long time dairy experts have claimed that the housewife was in error and that the reason milk soured was because the temperature was high during the days that thunder was experienced.

Scientists at the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station have found that electrical phenomena does influence milk and dairy products.

Fat globules in milk and cream normally carry a negative charge, it was found. Aging the milk or heating to 142° F. decreased the charge. Heating above 142° F. increases in charge. When calcium salts or iron chloride are added to the milk the electric charge is decreased, but additions of sodium citrate or di-sodium phosphate increase the charge.

The cream layer on a bottle of milk is deeper under conditions causing a decrease in the electric charge of the milk. The increase in the viscosity of pasteurized cream on aging is now explained as due to the decrease in the charge of the fat globules, thus permitting them to cluster together. Likewise the increase in viscosity following the addition of viscogen to cream is due to the decrease in electric charge brought about by the calcium salts in the viscogen.

### Political Assessment

EX-GOVERNOR Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania upon his election to the office as Governor, eight years ago, opposed the system then being practiced of levying assessments on state employees for the purpose of creating a general fund to be used in defraying campaign expenses.

The Political Management of the Old Registry Association has adopted a policy of collecting 50 cents on each transfer fee—this money is turned over to the Political organization in each State, part of which is used to collect more money from the breeders in the form of membership fees to the State Association.

In the name of promoting calf clubs and Cow Testing Associations and doing other forms of extension work they have been collecting and spending the breeders' money. However, the real purpose of the State and County Holstein Club is to select and elect delegates that will attend each Annual Meeting and cast their vote in accordance with the wishes of the Political Management.

Have you contributed your \$5.00?

### Bull Clubbing the Selling Game

BREEDERS of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle are being brought to realize more and more that after all the most successful breeders are men who follow economical and profitable dairying.

Unfortunately the organized ring that is exploiting the Purebred Livestock Industry too often work through our Agricultural Institutions in such a way that what may prove to be a swindle game lends the appearance of an educational project.

A quarter of a century ago stallions were peddled among farmers on a share or stock company basis. The game was looked upon as a questionable practice because the benefits to be derived from the purchase of such a stallion were greatly overrated and by giving one or two leaders in the neighborhood a few free shares of stock, the promoters were able to sell the horse at many times more than he was worth.

The cattle speculators have been able to change, through favorable publicity, the early prejudice surrounding the selling of breeding stock on a share or company basis. The spruzy stud horse salesman, with his red necktie, diamond stickpin and gold headed cane, who put over the stock company stud horse swindle on the farmers, has been replaced by bull club organizers employed as Agricultural Extension workers drawing their salary from the public treasury, they taking their orders for the most part from the cattle ring connected with the Registry associations. As dairy extension projects, local banks have financed the purchase of high priced breeding stock.

A few years ago in western Pennsylvania there was built up a large Holstein-Friesian breeding establishment, the owner of which was connected with several banking institutions as president or director. Before the crisis came in his breeding and banking operations one of the banks employed a dairy expert to work among or with the farmers and assist them in getting better dairy cattle.

This particular expert in addressing meetings of farmers would tell them, among other things, that the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry had so gotten into the hands of the wealthy breeders that it was no longer possible for the average farmer or breeder to buy a purebred sire of the right sort because the cost was too great; that the only way for the average dairyman to ever hope to receive the benefit of a good sire would be to join with his neighbors, organize a club or stock company and each one of them invest \$200.00, \$300.00 or \$400.00 and take the sum total and buy one of these royally-bred high-priced bulls.

After this gentleman and other men working with him had held what might be called a "Bull Revival Meeting" they would set about the work of signing up dairymen to take shares in one of these high priced bulls, working on the plan of the old stock company stud horse game.

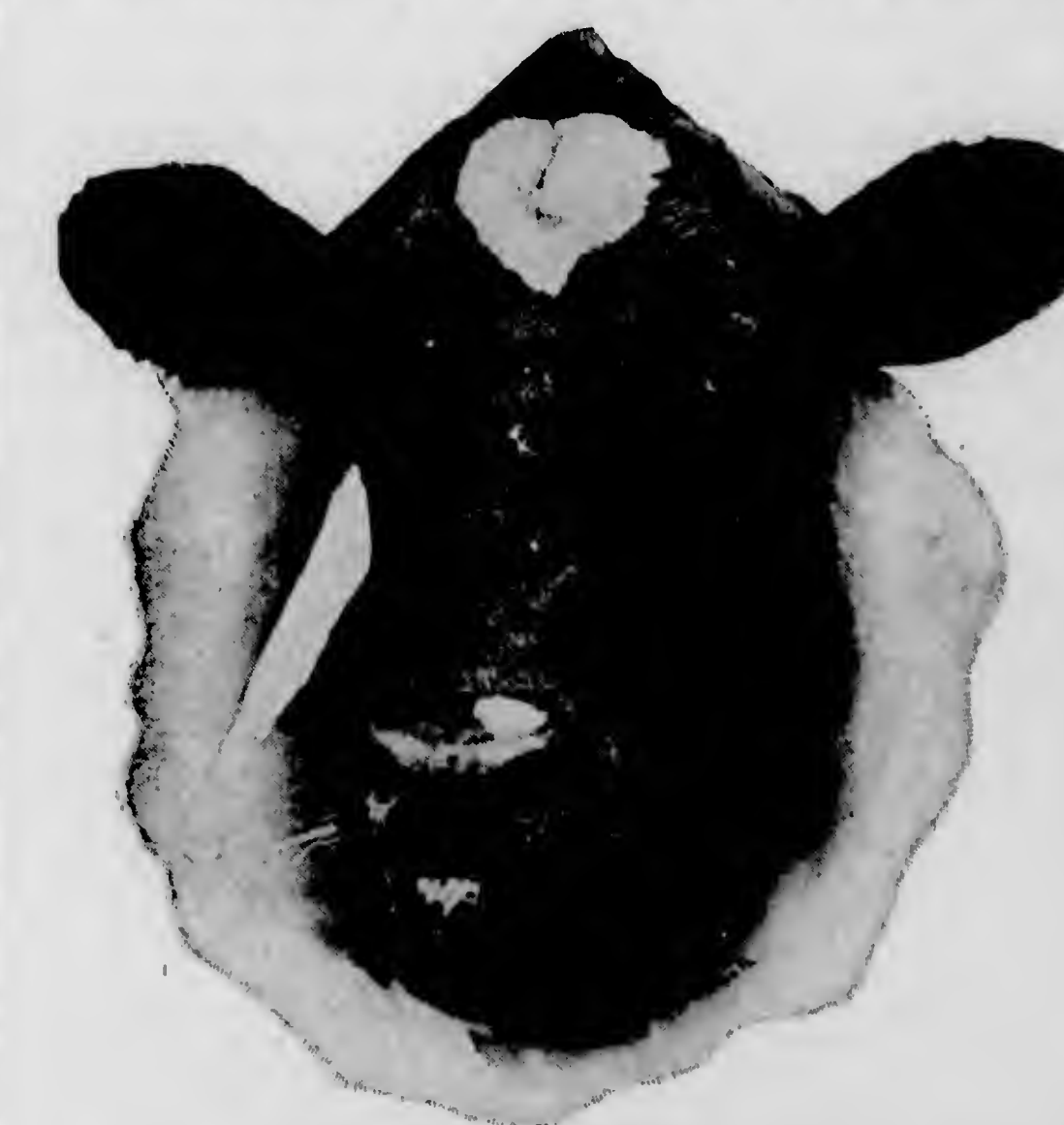
The bank which employed this field expert would gladly furnish the money to buy the bull taking each member's note for his share at \$200.00 or more depending on the price of the bull and the number of stockholders, and the president or director of the bank would gladly furnish the bull.

The whole procedure, when boiled down, proved to be merely a scheme to sell bulls and other breeding stock with imaginary values to innocent farmers through the bank note route.

Later the banker failed, his farm or "Bull Factory" changed to other hands. The dairy expert found his way back to the Extension Department of the Agricultural College and is now practicing his profession in a more general way but along the same principles.

If bulls or other breeding stock owned by the wealthy breeders were really more valuable animals for breed and dairy purposes than can be found on the farms and in the herds of the plain breeders and dairymen, and if the cost of producing such animals was in keeping with the prices charged for them, and if after they were purchased as breeding animals they proved to demonstrate their value by increasing the productivity and usefulness of their offspring, then it might be perfectly proper for banking institutions to employ agents to encourage the buying of such bulls and extend credit to farmers and dairymen who wish to avail

### Naturally Polled Holsteins



The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., at its Annual Meeting held in Harrisburg, January 23, 1930, adopted a resolution recognizing Polled Holsteins as a distinct STRAIN. All naturally Polled Holsteins descended from Polled ancestors are to be registered with a Special Certificate on which is to appear a cut of a Polled cow or a Polled bull.

If you are a breeder or owner of naturally Polled Holstein-Friesians, return the Registry Certificates of such animals to the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association to have them properly registered.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Secretary.  
Lock Box 30 Harrisburg, Pa.



themselves of an opportunity of securing better breeding stock to improve the value of their cattle.

On the other hand, if the standard of judging the value of the animals owned by the wealthy breeders is faulty—if these high-priced animals do not possess any superior merits as breeders or producers, if the prices at which they are sold are fictitious, if the men who are engaged in putting over these projects are receiving a salary for their services and taking a commission on sales and a rake off on the side, then surely the scheme to sell stock company bulls should not have the endorsement of any reputable banking institution or have the support of any organized extension project carried on at the government's expense.

In our July 22d issue we reviewed briefly the results of an investigation carried on by Dr. John Gowen, at that time connected with the Maine Experimental Station, in which he had analyzed the breeding value of Advanced Registry sires, drawing his deductions and conclusions from Advanced Registry records of all the dairy breeds.

The result of his studies revealed that about one-half, or to be exact, 58 percent of the Guernsey sires increased the daughters' production over that of their dam, while the balance or 42 percent of the daughters sired by advanced registry bulls produced less milk and butterfat than their dams.

The author repeatedly makes the statement that the presence of a royally bred animal in a pedigree means little or nothing.

When we apply the conclusions reached by the scientific study of Dr. Gowen to the statements made by the scientific experts who are organizing stock company bull clubs the only conclusion to be drawn is that the wealthy breeders do not own the best animals, that the increased value placed on cattle owned by the wealthy breeder is imaginary and not real.

A careful study of the methods that have been practiced at the so-called large breeding establishments discloses that the royally bred bull or cow of the dairy breeds with a high official milk and butter record backing made possible through the continuous outcrossing of animals with high records, might be of little or no value as a breeder in that the dilution of family bloodlines lessens their prepotent or transmitting ability. When mated with animals that are similarly bred, one eminent author says that the result will be "a veritable jumble out of which no good thing can come. In this way the ancestry and pedigree can become so hopelessly mixed as to be worthless."

In the past two decades as the result of the many large breeding establishments carried on at great expense, we have many examples of "veritable jumbles." These establishments, whose foundation animals represented the best that could be found in the herds of the plain breeders and dairymen, by following the popular breeding principles advocated by the speculators and promoters, these cattle and most of their descendants have gone to the discard.

Type and Production are the two fundamental principles which any successful breeder must constantly exercise if he wishes to maintain or improve his herd but in exercising these principles, culling for type and

production, he must always work within families or strains of cattle.

It has been the constant introducing of new blood based on sensational milk or show performance that has been working to destruction within the Purebred Dairy Cattle Industry.

It is by the selling of these cattle at inflated prices that the dealers, speculators and promoters have taken their profit.

Therefore, if the Purebred Cattle Industry settles back into the channels that are conducive of sound breeding practices and economical dairy methods, the dairyman keeps one of his own good bulls for breeding and stops buying or trading cattle, the speculators that have been following the industry like "Turkey Buzzards" follow an army, will be forced to seek other and more legitimate methods of gaining a livelihood.

To be a successful breeder of improved livestock does not require wealth. For the most part all of the improved breeds of livestock that we have to-day were established and perfected in the hands of the peasantry who found the breeding of such livestock a profitable investment.

If it costs more to produce a good dairy animal than she is capable of returning in the way of a profit from milk on butter production, then something is wrong because a dairy cow's value should be first based upon her ability to produce milk and milk products profitably and economically. Her breeding value, if any, is entirely based upon her producing value.

Because the early livestock breeders and peasant farmers found that improved livestock was more profitable caused them to cull and breed with a view of improving their animals.

Certain breed principles must be followed if any breed of livestock is to improve. The best and most lasting results are obtained when careful selection and close culling is confined to a few animals, the concentration of blood lines resulting from such a practice increasing the prepotency or transmitting qualities of such animals, giving quicker and more lasting results in the way of improvement.

Concentration of effort on the part of the early breeders working with a few animals, extending their operations over a period of years, the same breeding practices being handed down from father to son for several generations, is the keynote to the success of the early breeders.

This being true it is very plain that the average farmer and breeder of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle is in a preferred position to make a successful breeder and a successful dairyman, if he will but follow sound, conservative, breeding principles and dairy practices and cease to be misled or deceived by the propaganda so widely and extensively circulated by speculators who are endeavoring to exploit the industry.

All efforts to supply consumers or dairy manufacturing plants with sweet, clean milk are useless if the milk pails, the cans and the other utensils are not thoroughly washed and scalded before milk is poured into them. All utensils should be washed after using, and this is done the easiest immediately following milking.

## Learning from Experience

IT HAS only been within the last half century that dairy cows could escape the Butcher's block as the result of the reputation of some royally bred ancestor whose pedigree record or production record was recorded in the arcades of some Registry Association.

One of the destructive influences of a Purebred Dairy Cattle Registry Association, is that inferior stock—Purebred Scrubs, are often retained in the herd or sold to others purely on the strength of the fact that they are registered.

The system of making forced records, as printed in the Blue Book, has been encouraged and kept alive by the speculative element within the Purebred Dairy Cattle Industry.

By comparing Official Records and Cow Testing Association Records made on the same cows under different conditions indicate that supervision alone is not sufficient proof that the record can be relied upon in selecting dairy cattle or choosing breeding stock.

A good example to illustrate that it is possible to temporarily change the butterfat percentage or richness of the cow's milk for the purpose of making official records and have the record supervised and excepted officially by the Registry Association is the record of Fancher Farm Maxie.

Age at Freshening	Length of Record	Days after Calving	Lb. milk	% Fat	Lb. Butterfat
4-9-22	7 da.	6 da.	579.1	6.47	46.84
3-9-6	7 da.	7 da.	553.1	4.79	33.127
3-9-6	14 da.	6 da.	1,108.5	4.18	57.997
2-9-11	7 da.	10 da.	435.0	3.88	21.10
2-9-11	14 da.	6 da.	832.0	3.80	39.55

The five different butterfat percentages credited to Fancher Farm Maxie, as set forth in her above record, proves that it is possible by a process of feeding and fitting to increase the richness of a cow's milk temporarily for the purpose of making Official Records, a fact which is admitted by our leading scientific authorities.

If a cow's milk can be increased from 3.8% fat to 6.7% fat, as set forth in Fancher Farm Maxie's record, it is also possible to increase the richness of a cow's milk that normally tests 2% or less so that it will test 3.5 or 4 per cent. When we are confronted by a series of records made at different times in which there is a wide variation of butterfat percentage, we are not justified in even accepting the lowest one as representing the animal's inherited natural richness.

If records are to be used in fixing values of dairy cattle for milk or dairy purposes, it is very important that such records represent the animal's economical and profitable milk producing ability and probable transmitting quality. To force production beyond the point of economical production and with a view of exaggerating the animal's worth for breeding purposes, constitutes a fraud of the lowest order.

The practical dairyman has learned from experience that official records are not dependable, and gradually, one by one, we have seen the dairyman who breeds Purebred dairy cattle, drop back to the old order of things and give up the idea of three and four times a day milking; and follow the practice of twice a day milking and breeding their cows to drop a calf once each year.

## Farm Wages Lowest in Eight Years

FARM wages on April 1st were the lowest for that date since the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, began to collect these figures on a quarter-yearly basis, in 1923.

"This situation," says the bureau in a farm wage report just issued, "is a reflection of the larger supply of farm labor due to the small volume of industrial employment at the present time. The supply of farm hands on April 1st ranged from 13 per cent more than the demand in the North Atlantic States to 21 per cent greater than the demand in the Far Western States."

The bureau's index of farm wages on April 1st is placed at 162 per cent of the 1910-14 five year pre-war average. This is about 3 points above the index on January 1st this year, and nearly 5 points below the index on April 1st a year ago. The demand for farm labor on April 1st is placed at 85 per cent of normal, whereas on April 1st a year ago the demand was 90 per cent of normal.

Wages per month with board on April 1st ranged from \$23.30 in the South Atlantic States to \$53.99 in the Far Western States; wages per month without board ranged from \$33.88 in the South Atlantic States to \$77.27 in the Far Western States; wages per day with board ranged from \$1.20 in the South Atlantic States to \$2.55 in the North Atlantic States, and wages per day without board ranged from \$1.57 in the South Atlantic States to \$3.38 in the North Atlantic States.

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All of your unregistered animals may be registered by making application for registry on one of our regular forms. Use the names and numbers of the sires and dams as they appear on their registry certificates regardless of the Association in which they are registered.

*If the sire and dam are registered in the Old Association and have not been recorded in the New Association, attach their registry and transfer papers to the application. These papers will be returned promptly with the registry certificate of the offspring.*

*The fee to members for registering a male or female under one year of age is \$1.00. Over one year of age, \$2.00.*

**This Association Makes No Extra Charge for Registering Males**

### Transfer Fee---Fifty Cents to Members

Animals registered in the Old Association may be transferred through the New Association to new owners at a total cost to members of 75 cents per animal.

### Life Membership Fee, \$10.00

**Save 50% of your Registration and Transfer Fees by joining the Association.**

Every breeder and dairyman should join in this great movement to restore public confidence in the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry by placing the Herd Registry on a sound, conservative, up-to-date and business-like basis.

**Howard C. Reynolds, Secretary,**  
P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

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If your herd is now entered in Cow Testing or Dairy Herd Improvement Association work the DEPENDABLE ADVANCED REGISTRATION PLAN should particularly appeal to you, for the reason that it provides a means of recording Cow Testing Association records permanently so that the information may be available for future reference not only to yourself, but to others who buy animals of your breeding. Many dairymen have found it impossible to enter their herds in Cow Testing Association Work. To them the DEPENDABLE ADVANCED REGISTRATION PLAN will be of double value.

*For full particulars write*

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION, Inc.**

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Secretary

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Harrisburg, Pa.



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Farm eight miles west of Lancaster.

## PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

April 30—Pine Forge, Pa. H. M. Focht, 30 Head Registered Holstein-Friesians. S. R. Miller & Sons, Mgrs.  
May 14, 1930—Newville, Pa. Dispersal of Big Spring Herd, J. D. McCulloch, Owner, Glenn R. Mead, Auctioneer.  
May 15, 1930—Shippensburg, Pa. W. H. Allison and Son. Forty head. S. R. Miller and Sons, Mgrs.  
May 20—Shippensburg, Pa., R.D. C. E. Stouffer. 25 Registered Holstein-Friesians, 5 Grade Cows. S. R. Miller & Sons, Mgrs.  
June 5, 1930—Denver, Colorado, National Holstein Sale.

## SCHOOLEY STOCK BRINGS GOOD PRICES

Very satisfactory prices were realized at the Luther Schooley herd dispersal held on the farm near Allenwood, Pennsylvania, March 26th. The top figure was \$430, which the veteran breeder, J. Harry Rakestraw, of Montoursville, Pennsylvania, bid for the herdsire, Bennett Ona Grandesse Colantha, a bull whose dam had made a number of good production records. Mr. Rakestraw also took two cows for \$600 including Lady Tweede, of Berks, a six-year-old daughter of King Tweede Spring Farm, and Lady Pietertje Hengerveld Ormsby, a five-year-old daughter of Blacres Pershing Pontiac Ormsby.

There were four bull calves ranging from two months to six months old catalogued and they brought \$400, the lowest price being \$85 and the highest \$115.

The thirty females, including a three month old calf, averaged \$187.33. The top price was \$335 which Harvey Gardner of Jerseytown, Pennsylvania, bid for Lady Hengerveld Cornucopia Ormsby, a two-year-old daughter of Blacres Pershing Pontiac Ormsby from a daughter of Green View Sir Korndyke. This cow was full sister to Lady Pietertje Hengerveld Ormsby, purchased by Mr. Rakestraw for \$325.

Wolfcrest Cornucopia Lass went to C. C. Dyer, of Lewisburg, Pa., for \$325 and the same party took Flora Abbekerk Ormsby for \$300 and River Ridge Duchess Hamilton, a four-year-old daughter of King Echo Hamilton for \$295.

Duchess Segis Emer, a two-year-old daughter of Winterthur King Segis Emer went to John Bauchman, of Watsonstown, Pa., for \$300.

One outstanding feature of this sale was the prices brought by the young stock, the highest price for a female, \$335, being given for a two-year-old and two other animals of this age reaching \$300, the 6 two year olds averaging \$243. There were eight yearling heifers and seven heifer calves and the fifteen averaged \$131, one six-month-old heifer calf, Abbekerk Ormsby Ona, a daughter of the herdsire and Flora Abbekerk Ormsby being struck off for \$165 to J. Chester Walter, of Lewisburg.

Mr. Rakestraw was the heaviest buyer, taking three head for \$1,030; Mr. Dyer took three for \$920 and Mr. Bauchman four for \$900. Colonel Glenn R. Mead, of East Aurora, New York, obtained \$6,450 for the thirty-five animals sold.

The buyers included: J. Harry Rakestraw, Montoursville, Fred N. Sonder, Montoursville, Gresh & Weasner, Watsonstown, H. B. Rote, Millville, Stuart Reed, Muncy, John Bauchman, Watsonstown, Harvey Gardner, Jerseytown, Elwood G. Becher, Milton, C. C. Dyer, Lewisburg, Robert N. Hubler, Lewisburg, Leroy Showers, New Columbia, Frank E. Rovenalt, Watsonstown, P. C. Moser, Lewisburg, Wilson Schell, Turbotville, J. Chester Walter, Lewisburg, R. E. Musser, Lewisburg, William L. Waldron, Montgomery, L. F. Ritter, Milton, F. M. Follmer, Milton, and H. K. Cotner, Milton, all of Pennsylvania.

## CUNNINGHAM DISPERSAL

On April 3d, E. J. Cunningham & Son of Mifflintown, Pennsylvania, dispersed their high-class herd of purebred Holstein-Friesians.

The herd was accredited and had led the Juniata County Cow Testing Association for four years.

The 31 animals, eleven of which were young calves, averaged \$201.00.

Alice De Kol Pontiac Hengerveld brought the high price, selling for \$430.00. She has a C. T. A. record of 14,143 lb. milk and 482.80 fat. She was sired by Grand Hope Prince Pontiac and out of Sophia De Kol Hengerveld, the second high cow in the sale, bringing \$325.00.

Five Yearlings averaged \$177.00 and the eleven young calves sold for an average of \$113.00.

The highest price for a calf was \$160.00 for a young bull born October 16, 1929. He was sired by Penn State Korndyke King and out of Front Line Carrie De Kol Pontiac.

Pennstate Korndyke King, the herdsire, brought \$235.00 and was the highest priced bull in the sale.

## FACTS STRONGER THAN PROPAGANDA

"Facts are stronger than propaganda" seems to be the conclusion reached by a Texas County Agent. On February 19, 1930, the dairymen in his district were receiving 28 cents per lb. for butterfat while creamery butter at the stores was priced at 50 cents.

"The butter campaign is unnecessary" he said "as far as the farmer in this section is concerned. Our farmers are not going to buy 25 cent oleomargarine when they can churn their own butterfat."

"If the consumer is told to eat more butter because there is a large surplus, he will ask why, if that is the case, he has to pay the same price for his creamery butter with butterfat 28 cents per lb. as he paid when it was 44 cents.

"It strikes me that if the manufacturers would get the retail price of their butter down in line with the price the farmer gets for his butterfat, consumption would take care of the surplus.

"The manufacturer may say that the butter he is selling today was churned from 40 cent butterfat. That may be true, but when production and consumption again become balanced he will probably be selling 50 cent butter churned from 25 cent butterfat, so the account will be evened.

"It would be foolish for me to push an 'Eat More Butter Campaign' locally when there is a spread of 22 cents between a pound of butterfat and a pound of butter."

## WHEN MEETING A BULL

An Illinois farmer, George W. Langford, who is over ninety years old, advises the following course of action when unexpectedly meeting a bull.

"Take your hat or cap, swing it slowly in a circle. The bull will come to a quick halt. If convenient, have a cudgel in the other hand, moving it at various angles. Spread the feet wide apart. The bull will raise his head high, doubtless thinking it is some ferocious wild animal. Keep your nerve and make a sudden lunge towards him, increasing the circle speed and he will turn tail, snort and take the entire herd, if any, with him."

The editor of the *Indiana Farmer's Guide* says he prefers to look at a bull in a bull pen and we agree with him.

## LICE CONTROL

Powdered sabadilla seed is a favorite remedy of many stockmen whose cattle are troubled with lice. The animals are well dusted and if possible blanketed, then a few hours later the hair is thoroughly brushed. As sabadilla is irritating to the mucus membranes, it is better to do the brushing outdoors or with the stable doors and windows open. It is well for the caretaker to cover his nose and mouth with cheesecloth or muslin when applying the powder.

Lice stay on stanchions, posts or fences, wherever the animals rub. These should be sprayed with a mixture of one part of any good coal tar disinfectant to twenty parts of water or one part of cresol solu-

tion to thirty parts of water. A good coat of whitewash on the walls and posts helps to control the pests.

The so-called "government whitewash" has been found to stick to wood, brick, and stone nearly as well as oil paint and is very much cheaper. Lighthouses are subject to storms and any kind of paint used on the outside has to be durable. This is the official recipe of the United States Bureau of Lighthouses.

Slake half a bushel of unslaked lime with boiling water, keeping it covered during the process. Strain it and add a peck of salt dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice put in boiling water and boiled to a thin paste; half a pound of powdered spanish whiting and a pound of clear glue dissolved in warm water; mix these well together and let the mixture stand for several days. Keep the wash thus prepared in a kettle or portable furnace, and when used put it on as hot as possible with a painter's or a whitewash brush.

Careless milking will defeat all the expense and effort made in providing the proper kind of feeds and housing conditions for the dairy cow. Some milkers are careless and indifferent and fail to do a satisfactory job of milking. When a cow is fresh she has tremendous impulse to give milk and it is hard to dry her up, but after five or six months it will be an easy thing, for the dairy cow depends upon the regularity of feed, care and milking to hold up her milk yield.

## WISCONSIN PUREBREDS EXCEED GRADES

During the year 1928 records were completed by 40,658 cows enrolled in Wisconsin cow testing associations. The average production for the entire number was 7,570 lb. milk, 292 lb. butterfat. The purebred cows averaged 8,358 lb. milk, 310 lb. butterfat. The grade and native cows averaged 7,456 lb. milk, 274 lb. butterfat. The cost of the rations the purebreds received was figured at \$78 and their income above feed cost at \$110. The feed cost for the cows that were not purebreds was figured at \$67, their profit above feed cost was \$105.

Education is of various kinds as is amply illustrated in the story of the Boston lady who visited a Wyoming cattle ranch. She went over to a cowboy and said: "My good man, what is the matter with that cow over there; she doesn't seem to have any horns!" To which the cowboy replied: "Well, ma'am, you see it's this way—some cows has horns and some cows don't have any horns. Some cows sheds their horns and some cows has their horns cut off. Then there are other cows that just never have any horns, being what you call natural muleys—but the reason that cow over there ain't got any horns is because she's a horse."

Approximately thirty million pounds of milk is being fed annually to children in the public schools of Britain.

## DISPERSAL SALE

### BIG SPRING HERD

28 Registered Holstein-Friesians  
WEDNESDAY, MAY 14th



This herd averages approximately 10,000 lb. Milk, 340 lb. Butterfat in C. T. A. work. Two cows exceeded 400 lb. Fat. None have reached the limit of their capacity.

Choice Heifers, sired by MIDDLETON KING PAULINE, whose dam has a record of 30.27 lb. Butter in a week with a daily milk average of 101.1 lb.

### Five Choice Bulls of Serviceable Age.

Herd headed by ROLO JAPONICA KING, a showy, handsome son of Rolo Pontiac Fayne and K. M. D. S. Japonica, 13,161 lb. milk, 558.25 lb. butter in a year; 27.3 lb. butter, 572 lb. milk in seven days.

Auctioneer:  
GLENN R. MEAD.

Herd Accredited  
Catalog on Request

J. D. McCULLOCH

Newville, Cumberland County, Pa., R. D. 1  
Farm 2 miles east of Oakville, 3 miles north of Walnut Bottom, Pa.



## Head Your Herd with a Polled Bull

Insure Uniform Type, Great Dairy Capacity and Hornlessness



SEGIS NAPOL CORNUCOPIA  
Born October 15, 1928

His sire's three nearest dams were Great Cows, Big Producer, of Rich Testing Milk.

His own dam, ERKDALE LADY PIETERTJE SEGIS is a large, light-colored handsome cow that has produced 16,000 lb. milk in twelve months, dropping her calves less than a year apart. Her daughters are also big producers. Her son is in every way desirable and would be an honor to any man's herd.

The bull is in good condition, ready for service now and is both T. B. and Blood Tested.

Price, \$300

George E. Stevenson  
Scranton Pennsylvania

### VOLISKA SEGIS LILITH DROPS TWINS

Last September when the herd of George E. Page was dispersed near New Milford, Pennsylvania, John C. Bream of Gettysburg attended and purchased six animals, including the biggest producer in the herd, Voliska Segis Lilith. At that time this cow had just completed a year of C. T. A. work being credited with the sensational record of 1,103.75 lb. butter, 24,467 lb. milk. Although she had been fresh a year when Mr. Bream purchased her she was still milking heavily for the tester credited her with 1,619 lb. milk in the last twenty-seven days of the year, or practically 60 lbs. daily.

Voliska Segis Lilith is a granddaughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje, one of the greatest Holstein-Friesian sires that ever headed a northern Pennsylvania herd. The descendants of this bull have been uniformly big producers and have also possessed individuality of a high order. A number of them have been exhibited at large fairs and shows and have won many prizes.

The dam of Voliska Segis Lilith is a granddaughter of Lilith Pauline De Kol's Son, another bull who exerted considerable influence on northern Pennsylvania herds. As his name indicates, he was a son of Lilith Pauline De Kol, world's champion in her day for both milk and butter production and the first animal to be credited with averaging 4 lb. butter a day in a seven-day supervised test. Another son of this cow, Lilith Pauline De Kol's Count, is better known but there are a number of judges who believe that "Son" was just as good a sire as "Count."

Voliska Segis Lilith also inherits the blood of the Voliska and Eulalie strains. The foundation animals of these two strains lived in northern Pennsylvania herds many years ago. The producing capacity and transmitting ability of these two families have been so outstanding that the names have persisted for more than thirty years.

Voliska Segis Lilith had been bred to Pietertje Ormsby Wayne Lad, a son of Cornucopia Ormsby Lad from the noted producer, Queen Ann Pietertje 3d. On April 2d, after being dry about two months, Voliska Segis Lilith presented her new owner with a pair of heifer calves that look almost exactly alike and are marked very similar to their mother. Mr. Bream had hoped for a bull calf which he intended to reserve for a herd-sire but he is more than pleased with this pair of promising heifers.

It will be remembered that at the Page sale Mr. Bream not only purchased Voliska Segis Lilith but also her dam and a heifer from each of these two cows. He now has six members of the Voliska family and intends to make these animals the nucleus of what he hopes to be the biggest producing herd in Adams County.

Motorcycle Cop—"What's your name?"  
Girl Autoist—"Mabel; what's yours?"

### WATER BUCKETS INCREASE MILK YIELD

It is well known that if cows are able to drink any time they wish they will give more milk than they will if watered only once or twice daily. Few well authenticated figures, however, are available to show how great is this difference.

There are sixty-two cows milking in the herd belonging to the Men's Reformatory at Anamosa, Iowa. During the first six days of last November these sixty-two cows produced 7,914.9 lb. milk. They were turned out daily for exercise and watered twice each day. Every cow's milk was weighed separately.

The following week the herd was moved into the new dairy barn which is equipped with water buckets and a self-regulating water system. The first six days the cows were in the barn their milk production was 8,838 lb. or an increase of 923.1 lb. for the sixty-two cows in six days. The weather conditions were about the same for each six day period. The average daily increase for the members of this dairy was 2.47 pounds or nearly two and one-half pounds.

Water buckets and a self regulating water system in the cow barn pays in two ways. By saving labor it decreases the cost of production and it is evident that it also enables the cows to increase their production.

### TO HELP OR WORK THE FARMER?

We notice there is now one more organization to help the farmers. This organization will fight the sale and use of butter substitutes, provided we send them money to carry on the "great work," and creameries are given a special invitation to send the organization \$25.00, says the *Lake City Graphic-Republican*. When are we going to see the end of organizations, all for the good of something? The trouble is they all appeal for money to work with and when an accounting comes many of them have used the money mainly for the administration of the organization and what has really been applied to the work for which the money was given is a very small part of the original contribution.—*Stillwater, Minn. Gazette*.

George, whose only means of support was his rich father, was being married. Everything went well until the bridegroom had to repeat the words, "With all my worldly goods I thee endow." The congregation was then startled to hear a moan from the old man. "Heavens!" muttered Pa. "There goes his bicycle."

The chaplain, making his usual tour of the prison cells, found a new arrival. He summed the prisoner up in a few seconds, and then he put his hand on his shoulder and said gently: "Sorry to see you here, old man. What is the cause—drink?" "No," answered the prisoner, disconsolately, "water!" "Water? Water?" said the chaplain in surprise. "However has water brought you here, my friend?" "I was the village milkman."

### MOTTER COWS RANK HIGH

During March six of the ten highest producers in the Adams County C. T. A. were owned by George E. Motter of Littlestown, Pennsylvania, despite the fact that the cows were milked only twice daily. Little Pet headed the association with 71.9 lb. fat and 1,798 lb. milk, Josephine was second with 69.6 lb. fat, Jane fourth with 63.2 lb., Drone fifth with 61.9 lb., Star seventh with 60.7 lb. and Betty tenth with 56.6 lb.

T. N. Cashman's "Nige" was third with 63.6 lb. fat, 1,950 lb. milk and Margaret was sixth with 61.8 lb. fat and 2,058 lb. milk, the highest milk production reported. The Cashman cows are milked three times daily.

Lil, owned by H. E. Brown of Fairfield, was eighth on the list with 58.2 lb. fat. Tester Lee A. McCauslin had two hundred and ten milking cows in the twenty-three herds under his supervision. Of this number seventeen exceeded 50 lb. fat, forty-eight are credited with more than 40 lb. while forty-one exceeded 1,200 lb. milk during March.

### "THE MAN BEHIND THE PLOW"

The *Kansas City Star*, a metropolitan newspaper that has more than ordinary interest in the farm situation, has recently drawn attention to the fact that a large financial institution in the East that is now carrying \$2,000,000,000 in farm loans, will henceforth make loans only to "the farmer behind the plow," meaning the farmer who works consistently and who is able to operate his land holding at a profit. There are other specifications laid down for the applicant of the loan. He must be middle aged or less, married to a healthy woman, and have several children as contemporary or prospective helpers, and he must be industrious. He may own an automobile and a tractor, but not be too extravagant in the use of these; nor is the use of a truck encouraged. In short, the loaning company want to restrict its loans to farmers who have a prospect of making good.

In a conversation with a farmer in Central Illinois recently, the farmer expressed considerable doubt if anyone, no matter how frugal he may be, can keep from losing money year after year were he to plow with a tractor, disk the field with a tractor, work the corn with a tractor, snub it in the fall with a tractor, and haul it to town with a truck. The cost, says this experienced corn farmer, would exceed the income of the best corn crop at the usual price of that product. Doubtless, the same reasoning would apply to wheat, or oats, or potatoes, and assuming this is half true, the question of farm relief becomes simply one of economizing in the cost of production.

Farm relief is mainly the problem of the individual farmer, and the clamor in Congress for subsidies is a mere ballyhoo of the politician coached and prompted by persons unwilling to consider the business of farming at its face value. — *North American Veterinarian*.

## ELMWOOD FARM

HOME OF

## ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE

(The World's Record Bull)



ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE and CHARLES WERTHEIMER, Owner

We are consigning 6 head to the Annual Breeder's Sale to be held at Frederick, Maryland,

MAY 22, 1930

The consignment consists of:

GRACIE OF GRAYFIELDS, a daughter of a 33-lb. cow and a persistent milker. She has a C. T. A. record of 446 lb. butterfat and 12,837 lb. milk.

K. M. D. S. JAPONICA, 446.6 lb. fat and 13,161 lb. milk in C. T. A. work on Twice-a-Day milking.

ORMSBY COLANTHA MINNIE, 435.50 lb. fat and 12,501 lb. milk, C. T. A. work, a daughter of Chief Pontiac Segis Ormsby and Colantha Minnie Monk, 28.50 lb. butter in 7 days.

A Heifer, born July 28, 1929, sired by a son of "Rolo," and out of Rolo Queen Belle.

Also two young bulls, sired by a son of "Rolo" and out of good producing dams.

These young bulls are good enough to head any herd.

CHARLES WERTHEIMER

Owner

Frederick

Maryland



## For a Quarter of a Century

I have been giving satisfaction selling Holsteins.



Yet, while I specialize in the "Black and Whites" I will sell anything my patrons wish me to sell, any time and any place. In fact, I am well broken—always willing to work—single or double."

Write or wire for dates.

**GLENN R. MEAD**

East Aurora, New York

## THE REASON WHY

*Why Do Full Brothers and Sisters Vary in Type?*

Answers to this and hundreds of similar questions You ask yourself can be found in the book

### THE BASIS OF BREEDING

Written by LEON F. WHITNEY, a farmer and livestock breeder who has gone deep into scientific reasonings and investigations and in this profusely illustrated 260-page book explains in plain language, Heredity, Production and Re-Production.

**PRICE, \$3 a Copy.**

Order Through The  
**HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN**  
Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

## Choice Young Bulls

*Nearly a Year Old and  
Now Ready for Service*

**SONS OF OUR GREAT HERDSIRE  
BERYLWOOD PRINCE  
AAGGIE CHICAGO**

whose daughters are persistent producers in general dairy and C. T. A. work.

The dams are heavy milking Cows of well-known blood lines; good testers and superior individuals.

Prices and full particulars upon request.

**L. L. ALLIS,**

Rummerfield, Bradford Co., Penna

*This is an ACCREDITED HERD.*

## COMMONSENSE FEEDING METHODS



### FEEDING THE PASTURE SAVES FEEDING THE COWS

Lower grain bills will be the rule if the pastures are fertilized. When the dry days come in mid-summer it takes succulent feed, good hay, and expensive grains as supplements to dried up pastures in order to keep the cows producing. It is cheaper to feed the pasture in the spring than to barn feed the cows in the summer.

More than one hundred experiments that confirm the above statement have been conducted in the strictly dairy states. These experiments were scattered over a territory reaching from Maine to Virginia on the Atlantic Coast, to Kentucky in the southwest and Wisconsin at the fourth corner of a rough rectangle. These pastures had been grazed for a long period and the character and quantity of the vegetation indicated that the soils were in a low state of fertility.

There were five plots in each pasture each plot being one-tenth of an acre in extent. These plots were divided in the center, one-half was grazed, the other half clipped and the yield chemically analyzed. Superphosphate increased the yield of dry matter but not so much as when nitrogen, lime, superphosphate and potash were all added.

Not only was the yield of the pasture grass larger but also the percentage of protein was greatly increased! Then, too, the pasture season was lengthened as good grazing was provided on the fertilized plots at least a week earlier in the spring.

To insure the greatest benefits, early application of the fertilizer is essential. About a month before the cattle are usually turned out to pasture is about right. It is dangerous to put commercial fertilizer on the pasture while the cattle are grazing.

### CALVES DIGEST WHOLE CORN

That it does not pay to grind shelled corn to feed to calves is the conclusion reached by those in charge of an experiment conducted at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. Six calves averaging 250 lb. in weight consumed more shelled corn daily and gained more rapidly than did similar calves fed ground shelled corn. The calves weighed about 750 lb. when the test was ended. If a grinding charge of 15 cents per hundred lb. shelled corn is made, the gains of the calves fed shelled corn cost \$8.55 per hundred lb. while the gains of those fed ground shelled corn cost \$8.90 per hundred. Until the calves exceeded 500 lb. in weight they apparently digested all of the whole kernels of corn.

### MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS NOT ALWAYS NECESSARY

For five years and eleven months part of the dairy herd on the Trumbull County, Ohio, Experiment Farm had dicalcium phosphate added to their rations; the food of the other part of the herd was without any mineral supplement. Although the experiment ran nearly six years the animals receiving the phosphate did no better in production or reproduction than did the cows which did not receive any mineral supplement.

A good practical dairy ration was fed to all the animals. Most of the time the ration consisted of mixed hay containing considerable clover and alfalfa, with corn silage and a grain mixture containing bran and linseed oilmeal. During the summer the cows received grain and hay when the pasture was short.

Evidently it is not necessary nor profitable to add dicalcium phosphate to a well balanced dairy ration.

### PASTURES LOSING FERTILITY

The removal of plant food from hundreds of thousands of acres of permanent pastures has left them so impoverished that low yielding turf of inferior quality is the inevitable result. This loss of fertility has come from the plant food elements in milk, meat, bone and manure that have been removed from the pastures and not replaced. There have also been the natural losses due to leaching and erosion. Pastures, like other crops, can produce only in proportion to the quality of the soil they are feeding from.

Pastures in a high state of fertility not only produce a large growth of grass, but the quality of the grass is likewise superior owing to the maintenance of better pasture plants, fewer weeds, and a higher protein, calcium and phosphorus content of the grass. Still another important practical advantage of high fertility in a pasture is that fertile pastures produce growth earlier in the spring and thus shorten the period when the dairy herd has to be barn fed.

### FEEDING IODINE TO COWS

Iodine has been fed to dairy cows at the Ohio Experiment Station for two years without apparent harmful results. The animals received potassium iodide at the rate of 0.1 gram a day for periods varying from three months to two years. It is believed that an iodized salt containing one part of potassium iodide to 5,000 parts of salt would be perfectly safe and sufficient to give the cows all the iodine they needed.

### WERTHEIMER COW LEADS C. T. A.

Black and white cows are again prominent in the Frederick County Cow Testing Association. First place was taken by Kolo Star Belle Lyons, owned by Charles Wertheimer of Frederick, Maryland, she being credited with 83.1 lb. fat, 1,946 lb. milk, standing first in both respects. Kolo Korndyke Pet, another member of the herd, has 54.6 lb. fat, 1,607 lb. milk to her credit. The Wertheimer herd of twenty-one milkers averaged 32.6 lb. fat, 864 lb. milk.

Sadie, owned by George C. Zentz and Son of Thurmont, Maryland, was in fourth place with 64.1 lb. fat, 1,781 lb. milk, two grades standing between this cow and Mr. Wertheimer's "Star." Beauty, owned by Dr. Marlin Shorff, was credited with 56.6 lb. fat, 1,716 lb. milk.

A herd of mixed purebred and grade Holstein-Friesians, owned by Homer Goss, was credited with 32.5 lb. fat, 798 lb. milk. G. Edgar Roderick's nineteen grade Holstein-Friesians averaged 32.2 lb. fat, 865 lb. milk and the twenty-four purebred and grade Holstein-Friesians owned by R. S. Dade averaged 31 lb. fat, 864 lb. milk, according to the report of the tester, Chester T. Zentz.

### HOLDS THE RECORD

The beautiful little dairy center of Ottertail, Minn., holds the United States record for the business acumen of its farmers and townsmen. There has never been a pound of butter substitute in its town. That is the kind of business sense we as a farm industry must have.—*Dakota Farmer.*

### "GOOD MARKS"

The parents of two East side children promised them something nice if their report cards were good. The little girl brought hers home very proudly and exhibited it. Buddy didn't bring his home until the following day, and knowing his sixties and seventies wouldn't match up with his sister's, he added a cipher to them to make them read 600 and 700.

The first industrial strike, of which we have any record, took place when certain Hebrew bricklayers refused the conditions imposed by the Egyptians. This was nearly 3,500 years ago.

### STEADY PRODUCTION FOR BRITISH FRIESIAN

A British Holstein-Friesian herd, owned by A. G. Mobbs, has averaged for ten successive years 10,240 lb. milk. This average is based upon the number of cows milking in the herd during the year and is not an "adjusted" average.

Mr. Mobbs, who refuses to milk his cows more than twice a day, began keeping records of their production in 1919. In the year 1919-20 the herd average was 8,350 lb., the lowest figures for any one year. Not every year has been higher than its predecessor but steady progress has been made and the highest average, 11,330 lb., is for the year 1928-29.

Brook Floss, one member of the herd, was born in 1916 and in the last ten years she has produced 117,110 lb. milk. Her stable mate, Oulton Spot, a few months older than Brook Floss, has produced 117,970 lb. The highest production for "Spot" was in 1923-24 when she was credited with 12,950 lb.; the highest for Brook Floss was in 1925-26 when she produced 14,840 lb. For six successive years Oulton Spot has produced over 12,000 lb. milk and for nine successive years each of the cows has exceeded 10,000 lb.

### THE PINE VIEW HERD

Pine View Dairy, the name of the Holstein-Friesian breeding establishment owned by A. J. Burrell, is located near Millheim, Center County, Pennsylvania. Pine View Dairy is run on a practical business farmer's basis and the herd is headed by Abbekerk De Kol Johanna, a two-year-old son of Dennington Abbekerk Denver King and Johanna Imperial De Kol Voliska. Johanna is a daughter of Ridge Farm Wandermere Korndyke and Imperial Voliska Segis while the Dennington bull is a son of Dutchland Colantha Denver King and K. P. D. K. Princess Abbekerk Pohlcresst and so is related to a large number of cows with good production records.

Besides being a breeder of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle, Mr. Burrell is also in the poultry business for his letterhead shows that he raises "Purebred Range-Reared White Rocks."

A famous doctor declares that love is a disease. And some fellows have found to their disappointment that it isn't always contagious.

### PRODUCING THE GOODS

Sir Napol Cornucopia Origin, a splendid Polled bull, was the senior herdsire of the Arthur W. Downton herd at Starucca, Pennsylvania, for more than three years. Sir Napol Cornucopia Origin's dam was Mercedes Segis Pietertje Aaggie, credited with producing 21,000 lb. milk in a year with an average test of 3.6% butterfat. His sire was a son of Cornucopia Plum Johanna 2d, and his grandsire was from Keystone Plum Johanna and was by a son of Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna. Thus he combined the blood of three daughters of Cornucopia Plum Johanna, the foundation cow of the best known family of Hornless Holstein-Friesians.

The calves sired by Sir Napol Cornucopia were at least 80% heifers. They were very promising and resembled one another in type, build, and very often in color marking. Sir Napol Cornucopia Origin was a herdsire to be very proud of. However, this bull developed such a mean disposition, early last year, that Mr. Downton slaughtered the animal, fearing he might hurt someone, another case where a good bull was slaughtered for beef because the owner did not have a suitable bull pen in which to keep an aged sire with safety which every purebred establishment should have.

The successor to the position of main herdsire in the Downton herd, is Origin Sir Onaco Cornucopia, a three-year-old. He carries even more of the blood of Cornucopia Plum Johanna than did Sir Napol Cornucopia Origin, tracing seven times to this great old foundation cow. Origin Sir Onaco Cornucopia is a handsome fellow, attractively marked.

In a recent letter from Mr. Downton, he says that he now has sixteen heifer calves by the younger bull, and in describing them, he says, "I think they are really nicer calves than those by my former bull." Evidently, Origin Sir Onaco Cornucopia is splendidly upholding his inheritance of a famous strain of Polled Holstein-Friesians.

### Special Trial Offer

Regular price \$1.50 per year. Send 25c in stamps for special three months' trial offer.

**AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER**  
801 Exchange Ave. Chicago, Ill.

## Purebred Holstein-Friesian

*Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale*

**EUGENE B. BENNETT, Old Home Farm,**

**Allamuchy, New Jersey**

**A STRICTLY BUSINESS, ACCREDITED DAIRY HERD**



# The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

## POULTRY



**TURKEY EGGS**, Special prices. All breeds. Strictly Purebred. Write **WALTER BROTHERS**, Powhatan Point, Ohio.

**PUREBRED BRONZE TURKEYS**, GUARANTEED. MRS. FRANK BROWNING, Nampa, Idaho, Route 1.

**BARRED ROCK PULLETS** \$3.00 each. Chicks April and May \$11.00 per 100 Postpaid. **WEST DENTON HATCHERY**, Denton, Md.

**BUFF COCHINS** \$4.00 PAIR. **WHITE** Silkies and Japanese Blacktails \$5.00 pair. **TWIN SPRING FARM**, Penlynn, Pa.

**PHEASANT EGGS**—All varieties. Also Buff Cochins—Silkie and Blacktail Japanese Bantam eggs. **TWIN SPRING FARM**, Penlynn, Pa.

**MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS** for hatching, ten cents each, delivered. Satisfaction guaranteed. **J. G. KENNEL**, Atglen, Pa.

**THOROUGHbred** pedigree stock Housinger strain direct the world's best Bourbon Red Turkeys. Bigger and better than ever. **SOPHIA PEET**, Alto, Mich.

**UTILITY BRONZE TURKEY, BREEDERS**. Hundred Hens, Limited number toms. Related and non-related. Imported stock. **GLENNAN & HEWITT**, Importers, Woodbine, Maryland.

**THOROUGHbred NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS**, Toms, \$15.00; hens, \$8.00. Send stamped addressed envelopes for inquiry. Satisfaction guaranteed. **MRS. EARL R. BROWN**, Chaumont, New York.

**JERSEY BLACK GIANTS. WHY RAISE TURKEYS** when JAYBEEGEE CHICKS will go as large as 13 pounds. All breeders State tested and trapnested. Chicks \$23.00 per 100. Free circular. **JAYBEEGEE POULTRY FARM**, Slocum, R. I.

**WHITE PEKIN AND INDIAN RUNNER DUCKLINGS. BRONZE TURKEY** poults and baby chicks. 14 Standard breeds. Write for illustrated catalog. **RIDGWAY DUCK HATCHERY**, Larue, Ohio.

**QUALITY BABY CHICKS DELIVERED** weekly throughout the year, Leghorns, Barred, White and Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds, Wyandottes, White and Buff Orpingtons, Anconas, Black and White Minorcas, Black Giants and Brahmas, from \$12 per hundred up. Shipped by prepaid parcel post, live delivery guaranteed. Also breeding stock and eggs. Catalog free. **HARRY WOOD COBB**, National Distributor of Baby Chicks and Breeding Stock, Gettysburg, Penna.

## ALFALFA HAY AND SEED

**PURE CERTIFIED GRIMM AND COSSACK ALFALFA SEED** direct from the man who grows it. Hardest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. **TRIANGLE RANCH**, Cottonwood, S. D.

**FOR SALE: ALFALFA HAY AND ALFALFA meal.** **ORA BALL**, Lexington, Neb.

**BUY** genuine Grimm and Cossack Alfalfa Seed direct from **SAM BOBER**, Newell, So. Dakota, and save money.

**HAY—CLOVER, ALFALFA**, timothy and mixed car lots for sale. Delivered prices. **MITCHELL HAY COMPANY**, Lima, Ohio.

**HOME-GROWN CLOVER AND TIMOTHY**. Also other field seeds, crop of 1929. Write for prices. **U. J. COVER**, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

**DEALER IN EUROPEAN** Peat Moss, and Pacific Coast Alfalfa Hay and Meal. Also all kinds of Hay and Straw. Apply **LOUIS E. PAGE**, Boston, Mass.

**HARDY ALFALFA SEED**, 90% pure, \$8.80. Sweet Clover 95% pure \$3.50. Both 60 lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. **GEORGE BOWMAN**, Concordia, Kansas.

**CLOVER**, Northern Grown Medium Red, Mammoth, Alsike, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Oats, Barley, Seed Corn. Write for prices delivered. **HOLMES SEED COMPANY**, Box 9, Canton, Ohio.

**BEARDLESS BARLEY**—New two-rowed long stiff straw. Out-yields bearded in field tests. Big money-maker. Write for information and free sample. **LONGACRE FARM**, Route 2, Geneva, N. Y.

**GRASS SEED BARGAINS**. Alsike and timothy mixed, \$3.85. Clover and timothy mixed, \$3.95. Clover alsike and timothy mixed, \$4.10. All per bushel bags free. Send for samples. **J. W. RICHARDS**, Ferris, Ill.



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**GOOD FAMILY MILK GOATS FOR SALE.** **BELGIAN YARDS**, Kinderhook, N. Y.

**LARGE BERKSHIRES**. Service Boars, Bred Gilt, Tried Sows, Fall pigs. Both Sex. **DILTS & GERMAN**, Roseville, Ohio.

**PUREBRED HAMPSHIRE** 8 weeks' pigs \$8.00. Five young red hens and cockrels, \$10.00. **A. D. SMITH**, Cardwell, Va.

**FEEDING LAMBS AND CALVES** bought on order. Fall delivery. Ranches for sale. Wire or write. **W. C. McLAUGHLIN**, Denton, Montana.

**FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN CALVES** from heavy rich milkers, Tuberculin tested, write **L. Terwilliger**, Wauwatosa, Wis.

**FOR SALE—EXCELLENT HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN GRADE COWS**, good individuals and milkers fresh within a month or sooner, only for sale because we are overstocked. **Bauke Joustra**, Allamuchy, New Jersey.

**PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM** offers for sale registered Holsteins, both sex—all ages. Accredited. Never a reactor or slinker in my herd. **Cornucopia, Veeman and Pontiac** breeding cows in this herd. Have milked 81½ lb. a day. Get your next bull from this herd. **Joseph Wilder**, Wyoming County, Warsaw, N. Y.



## DOGS

**FOR SALE**—English Bull pups. Pedigreed, \$10 each. **ADRIAN GILLMAN**, Waynesville, Ohio. Rt. 5.

## MISCELLANEOUS—FOR SALE

**HARDWOOD ASHES**—Nature's own fertilizer. **GEORGE STEVENS**, Peterborough, Ontario.

**RABBITS**—Flemish Giant bucks, 7 months, beauties, \$7.00 each. **MINNIE E. WHITTIER**, Mount Vernon, Maine.

**GLADIOLUS BULBS** Standard, new and rare varieties. Write for descriptive price list. **4 SISTERS GLAD RANCH**, Clarence, New York.

**PURE VERMONT MAPLE SYRUP** \$2.35 gallon. Satisfaction guaranteed. Not prepaid. **Echo Farm Kennels**. **Fred A. Ling**, Prop., North Sheldon, Vermont.

**NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO**—Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.50; smoking, 5 pounds, \$1.00. Sample free for 10 names tobacco users. **KENTUCKY FARMERS**, West Paducah, Ky.

**IMPROVED NO. 9 POTATOES FOR SEED**. No better seed to be had. Clean, white, smooth stock yielding 350 bushels per acre. Price \$1.50 per bushel in 5 bushel lots. **JOSEPH WILDER**, Warsaw, N. Y.

**CIGARS**—Buy your smokes direct from factory at factory prices. \$1.00 brings you our Sample Case containing 25 cigars. 4 different Brands. **COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO.**, Dept. H., Dallastown, Pa.

## POSITION WANTED

**I AM AN AGRICULTURAL STUDENT** at Pennsylvania State College and desire to work on a dairy farm during my summer vacation. I will be ready to go to work June 7th. C/o Department W., **HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN**.

## PAXTON ELECTED DIRECTOR OF MILK MARKETING ORGANIZATION

At the meeting of the Advisory Council of the Dairymen's Coöperative Sales Company, held at Youngstown, Ohio, March 7th, James L. Paxton, of Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, was unanimously elected Director of the Company to fill a vacancy caused by the death of the late George F. Martin.

"Jim" Paxton is well known to Holstein-Friesian breeders in Pennsylvania and near-by states. His lifetime has been spent on the dairy farm around Holstein-Friesian cattle. It is said that his father was the first man to bring Purebred Holstein-Friesians to Western Pennsylvania.

For a number of years an exhibit from the Paxton herd has been seen at the fall fairs. Five years ago he exhibited Daisie Dalzell Mercedes Bell 4th, a large, handsome cow of dairy type that carried off the blue ribbon at nearly every fair in which she was exhibited. But Mr. Paxton is more than a showman; he is a dairyman who believes the Holstein-Friesian cow is the most profitable dairy animal. He was one of the pioneer members of the Dairymen's Coöperative Sales Company and has always been greatly interested in its success.

Jim Paxton has many friends among the Holstein-Friesian fraternity who will be pleased at the honor which has been bestowed upon him by the two hundred and fifty delegates present at the Meeting of the big Pittsburgh Milk Marketing Organization.

## CARING FOR THE HERD BULL

Avoid excessive use of the bull while young.

From 12 to 15 months of age he should not serve more than one or two cows in any one week, and not more than 25 in all before he becomes two years old. From that time on, under the usual system of herd management, where

a majority of the cows are bred to calve about the same season of the year, the sire may be expected to serve a herd of about 50 cows. The bull should never be allowed to run with the herd.

2. Keep him growing rapidly and in good thrift, but not fat. Separate him from the heifer calves when about four to six months old. He should then be eating hay freely and four to six pounds of grain. After he is weaned from skim milk, the grain may be increased slightly. A good grain mixture is made up of two parts corn, one part oats, and one part wheat bran. When fed with alfalfa, clover, soybean, or other good legume hay this mixture makes an adequate ration.

3. Ring when about one year old, and except in case of a show bull, dehorn when about two years old. Dehorning at that time seems to subdue the bull more effectively than dehorning when younger.

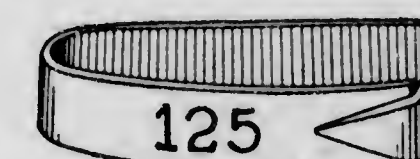
4. Teach him to stand tied and to be led when a calf.

The Mature Sire—Feed rather liberally, but provide enough exercise to keep him in moderate flesh. Alfalfa, clover, soybean, and other legume hays are excellent and should be fed in as great quantities as he will consume. Silage in small quantities is a good conditioner. If possible, allow him to graze. A limited grain allowance, about six to ten pounds daily of such a mixture as that suggested for the young bull, is good.

2. Give him plenty of room to exercise. A paddock is desirable. About one-fourth acre will provide enough room. Build the fence so that the bull cannot get his head over, under, or through. Two or more bulls, if dehorned, may be kept together in a paddock, and will give each other more exercise than if confined alone. Locate the bull where he can see other cattle, as solitary confinement tends to make him ugly.

3. Handle with a staff and take no chances. The gentle bull, not the vicious one, most often kills or maims his keeper. *Missouri Circular No. 127.*

## Breeders' Needs



## KETCHUM CLINCHER EAR TAGS

25 Tags \$1.75 Numbered consecutively  
50 " 2.50 and lettered.  
100 " 4.00 Special prices on larger orders.

## CLINCHER PUNCHES

### COPPER BULL RINGS

2½ inch 30c. 3 inch 35c. Cannon Metal Bull Rings ¾ inch in diameter \$1.35. Strong enough to hold any bull.

Bull Nose Punch \$1.45. Cuts the hole and guides the ring through.

Cattle Leaders, Sheep and Hog Tags, Poultry Leg Bands, Etc.

Postage Paid. Order through

**Breeder & Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.**  
or **Ketchum Mfg. Co.**  
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Offer for Spring Planting—

**APPLE, PEACH, PLUM, and CHERRY** Trees in large assortment. All of the new and standard commercial varieties. Grape Vines, Strawberry, Raspberry and Blackberry Plants, Shade Trees, Evergreens, Rhododendrons and Azalias; Beautiful Ever-blooming Roses in large assortment. Largest Growers of Fruit Trees for the commercial orchardists in the East. All varieties propagated from select orchard bearing trees. New Spring 1930 Catalog in colors now ready. It is free—write for it.

**BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES**  
Box E, Princess Anne, Md.

Colonel C. M. Hess

## Holstein Auctioneer

677 N. Howard Street  
Akron, Ohio

## A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



## This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

## A Profitable Business--

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big-Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.



**F**OR years I have translated and prepared Holstein-Friesian literature to be distributed in South American countries. I have also had much experience in corresponding with breeders in those countries who have purchased animals from the United States. I now offer my assistance and cooperation to breeders who desire to get in touch with the promising and profitable South American market.

**RALPH E. MORETON**  
102 MAIN ST., BRATTLEBORO, VT.

## YOU CAN BUY

At Reasonable Prices



## CHOICE YOUNG STOCK

from Heavy Producing Cows, and sired by **ROLO CALAMO CHAMP**, a handsome son of Rolo Pontiac Fayne.

**Ralph G. Roop,**  
New Windsor, Maryland  
Carroll Herd is **ACCREDITED**  
and has Never Housed a Reactor.

## PUREBRED AND HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS

I handle only the best. Would be glad to quote you prices.

**W. J. Few**  
West Chester, Pa.

## FLETCHER'S FARMING

Is a \$1.00 a year farm and home Texas Monthly Journal, but to introduce it into new homes, we will give a Serial Story Club subscription for 25c. Send your quarter today and get all the numbers containing our current story, "The Settling of the Sage," a book-length story of the west.

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## GOOD DEMAND FOR WERTHEIMER BULLS

Mr. Charles Wertheimer, owner of the Elmwood Herd, Frederick, Maryland, reports a good demand for young bulls. Besides making five sales in two weeks he received a number of inquiries from South America and is in hopes he will send sons of his great herdsire, Rolo Pontiac Fayne, to that country in the near future.

Walter Coblenz, of Middletown, Maryland, took a son of Ormsby Sensation Lindy, the junior herdsire at the Elmwood Dairy. This young bull was by Ormsby Sensation 27th and was from Lindale Ida Pontiac, a daughter of King Ona Pontiac, credited with producing 1,014.28 lb. butter, 26,328 lb. milk in a year.

The dam of Mr. Coblenz's bull was by Rolo Pontiac Fayne and produced in seven days 27½ lb. butter while her dam has a 33 lb. seven-day butter record. In speaking of this young bull Mr. Wertheimer says "he is perfect in conformation and one of the best I think I ever saw. Mr. Coblenz has a wonderful prospect in this young bull."

A half brother to the Coblenz bull went to the Fairhaven Farms near Sykesville, Maryland, one of the best herds in the state. As he was sired by Rolo Pontiac Fayne, as was his dam, he carries 75% of the blood of the Wertheimer herdsire. He, too, is a very handsome fellow and a splendid prospect.

George W. Thrasher, of Lander, Maryland, took a son of Rolo from Lady Pontiac Johanna 3d, credited with producing 25½ lb. butter in a week. This good cow is backed by sensational producers.

A son of Rolo Pontiac Fayne went to A. Boyer and Son, Jefferson, Maryland. His dam is a daughter of a cow that produced 28½ lb. butter in a week.

The daughters of Rolo Pontiac Fayne are making a nice showing in their everyday work on twice-a-day milking. Last year eight daughters of this bull produced during the year from 6,950 lb. to 12,559 lb. milk. One of these, Rolo Star Belle Lyons, was exactly four years old, 4 were three-year-old heifers and the other 3, junior two-year-olds. The average test for the year ranged from 4.2% downwards, one being 3.8, two others 3.6 and the lowest being 3.3; the average for the eight being better than 3.6%.

The Frederick County Holstein Breeder's Club recently presented Mr. Wertheimer, who was President of the Club for a number of years, with a handsome silver loving cup as a partial reward for the Wertheimer herd having the highest butterfat average in the County. The Wertheimer herd averaged 348 lb. butterfat.

Of the nineteen animals in milk during the past year eleven were daughters of Rolo Pontiac Fayne. As mentioned above, Rolo Star Belle Lyons was just four years old, the others were two- and three-year-old heifers, so that the showing of the Elmwood Dairy is all the more creditable.

Mr. Wertheimer writes that he still has ten sons of Rolo Pontiac Fayne on hand and extends a cordial invitation to anyone

interested in Holstein-Friesian cattle to come down and see the Elmwood Herd and look over the daughters of Rolo Pontiac Fayne of which he now has a large number not yet in milk.

## WHAT SHOULD DAIRYMEN DO?

A reader says he was told that he might expect to do well with cows for at least two or three more years. A purebred bull was used and now he has some nice heifers coming on, and then he asks, "What for?" The sudden drop in the price of butterfat has naturally put many others in the same position and in the same frame of mind.

The prices of dairy products withstood the depression, which ten years ago began to affect agricultural products generally, better than most other farm products. This was probably due to the fact that our population increased faster than our dairy cows and at the same time new proof was found that more milk was absolutely necessary for the best development and health of the race. These facts justified, a year ago, the belief that fair prices for butterfat might be expected to continue for at least two or three years longer.

But now that the slump in the price of butterfat has come the problem is, how should the dairymen meet the condition in which they find themselves? No man should go into dairy production for two or three years only. It takes that long to raise and bring a cow to production. Therefore, no man who went into the production of dairy products two or three years ago should go out because of the present low price of butterfat. The present low price, let us hope, is temporary and better prices will return, but whether the return to fair prices comes soon or is delayed beyond expectations, should not drive anyone out of the dairy business if he has adopted it as a permanent part of his farming system. Dairying is not going to cease, the business will go on and on, because dairy products are a human necessity and, therefore, better prices will come and the efficient producers will prosper.

What, then, should the Southern dairyman do who finds himself with a herd of cows which are not as profitable as they have been or as he hoped they would be? Certainly, if he wants to continue dairying as a part of his farming system and went in with "the will to win" he should not sacrifice his herd and the efforts he has put into it, because of the present low prices, which must rise if they are actually below the cost of average efficiency in production.

There are at least two things which the present dairymen should do before thinking of giving up their business, if they really have the will to make their farming successful. It is reasonably certain that from one-quarter to one-half the cows in 90 per cent of Southern dairy herds were not making a fair profit for their owners when prices of butterfat were much higher than they are now. If this be true, and it is, then these unprofitable cows should be promptly weed-

ed out of the herds, but this is quite different from going out of the business entirely and sacrificing the good or profitable cows.

If the best cows are kept and bred to a good purebred bull, then a much better herd will be on hand to produce more milk when prices get better, as they most certainly will.

First, then, weed out the poorest third or half of the herd and then the others are apt to pay their way or a small profit, even at the present low prices. By keeping the best as seed stock the herd may pay its way while a better herd is being built to pay better profits when prices become better.

The second thing which the present dairyman should do is to make every effort practicable to produce all the best roughage the herd will consume and at least a part of the concentrates. If the pastures are improved and all the legume hay and silage the cows will consume are produced on the farm, the better half of the cows now on hand will probably make a small profit, even at such prices as are likely to prevail for the next year, and when better prices come, these best cows, so handled will pay a larger profit. There is bound to be a permanent demand for dairy products, because they are essential to the life of the nation; therefore, the efficient producers of these products will receive a fair reward for their efforts. Hence, we advise against sacrificing the good cows on hand and going out of the business. Sacrifice or rather dispose of the poor cows, grow more and better feeds for the good ones, and stay with the business. No man can make any form of livestock production profitable by starting in when prices are high and going out of business when prices are low. It takes too long to get in and too long to get out of a business in which the turnover is as long as it is in livestock production. Keep the good cows, give them better care, and produce more and better feeds for them and the sun will shine again, although the outlook may be gloomy just at the present time.—*Progressive Farmer.*

## TWENTY-THREE ADJECTIVES

A California man, suing his wife for divorce after less than two years of marriage, says that she is "sullen, mean, irritable, morbid, disagreeable, nasty, gruesome, cool, bitter, jealous, heckling, picayunish, loathsome, insulting, brazen, miserly, gluttonish, temperamental, selfish, contemptuous, inattentive, uncivil and inconsiderate."

Evidently the pair were uncongenial.

Young Bride: "After planting a pie plant, how long should it take to grow a pie?"

Groceryman: "About as long as it would take an egg plant to lay an egg."

Prodigal: "Father, I've a notion to settle down and go in for raising chickens."

Father: "Better try owls. Their hours would suit you better."

# Complete Dispersal

TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1930, at 1 o'clock

## 25 Head of Registered Holsteins

Farm located 4 miles north of Shippensburg at McClay's Mills



TWO MEMBERS OF MY HERD

These animals represent De Kol, Pontiac, Clothilde, Posch, Hengerveld, Korndyke, Johanna, Ormsby and Segis families.

Senior Sire, **KING COLANTHA HENDRIK DE KOL 1525**. Sired by Colantha Quality De Kol and out of Buttercup Hendrik De Kol.

Junior Sire, **KING JEWEL ORMSBY 4192**. He was sired by Lost Spring Ormsby Pontiac and out of Jewel Lothian Alcartra.

Most of the cows and heifers are bred to these two Herdsires.

Some of the females to be offered are:

**Maizeland Princess De Kol 5704**. She was sired by Cedarshade Pontiac Clothilde, who was by a 28-lb. son of King of the Pontiacs 16th.

**Amleto Mist Buttercup 787**. She was sired by the 29-lb. bull, King Pohlcrest Buttercup. One of her daughters will also be sold.

**I will also Sell 5 GRADE HOLSTEINS**

*My Herd Has Passed Two Clean Tests.*



SOME OF THE COWS TO BE SOLD

**PAUL WINGERT,**  
Chambersburg, Pa.  
**BENTON FOGELSANGER,**  
Shippensburg, Pa.

**S. R. MILLER & SONS,**  
Salesmanagers,  
Chambersburg, Pa.

Send for Catalog

**C. E. STOUFFER**

Shippensburg, Pa.

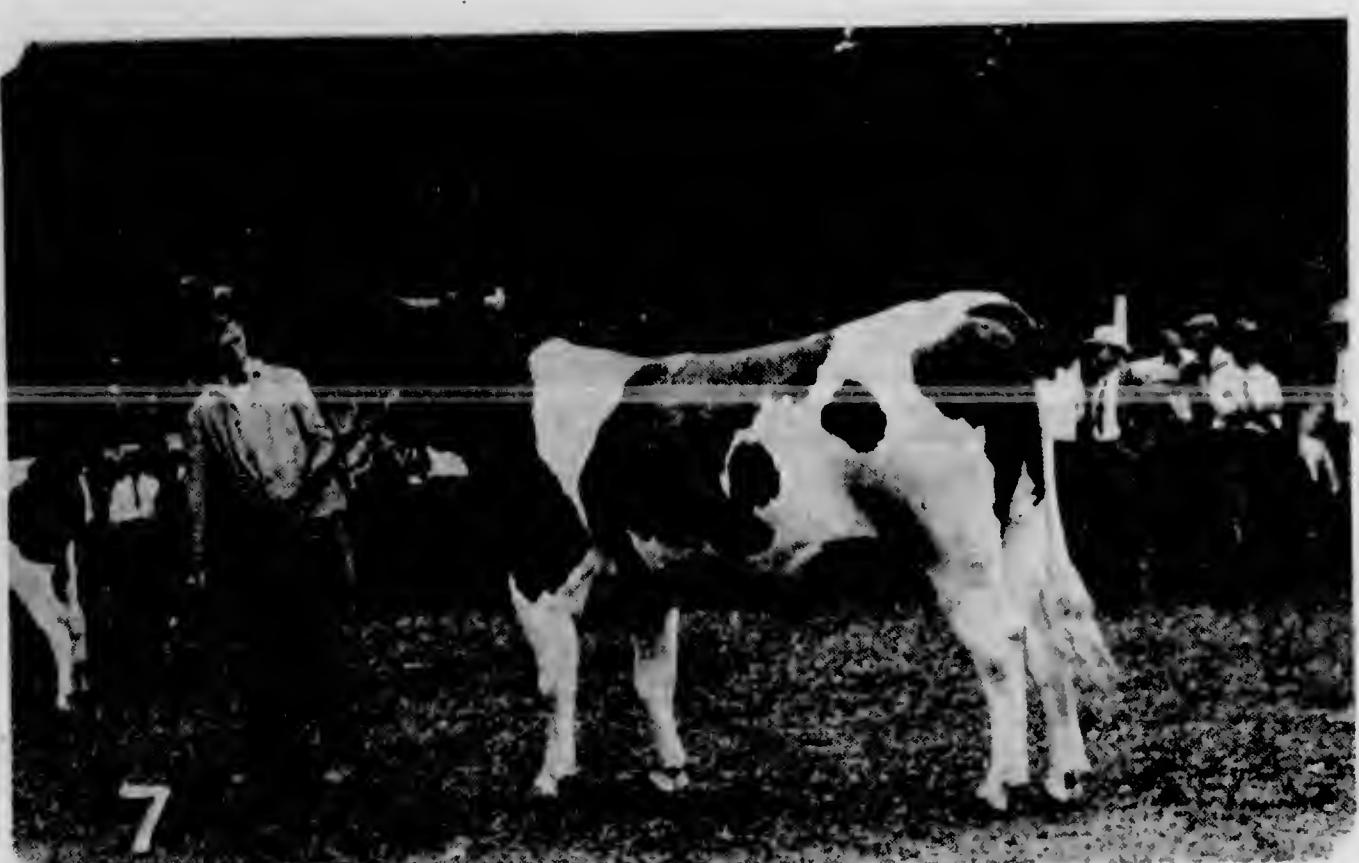


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## OWING TO PRESSURE OF OTHER WORK

We Will Sell at Public Auction  
THURSDAY, MAY 15th, 1930

### Our Entire Herd of Holstein-Friesians



The herd is headed by MORRISVILLE PROSPECT CHIEF, an attractive, well built bull, coming three years old. Among his near ancestors is the World's Champion for Yearly Milk Production, Segis Pietertje Prospect; the World's Champion for 7-Day to 100-Day Milk Production, May Echo Sylvia; the 1921 New York State Fair Grand Champion Show Cow, Butter Boy Empress; and the noted sires, Dutchland Governor

Sir Colantha, Matador Segis Walker, Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, and King Pontiac Artis Canada.

Several Choice Young Bulls by Morrisville Prospect Chief from Handsome, Big Producing Cows with C. T. A. Milk and Butter Records.

You will like our cows. They are large, straight backed, square rumped, handsome animals, in good condition, carrying large, square udders, and are big producers as demonstrated by their everyday dairy work. Month after month in Cow Testing Association Work our Cows and Herd rank among the leaders.



Choice Heifers and Heifer Calves, well grown and in good condition. They are daughters of Good Sires and Big Producing Cows and will develop into Splendid Dairy Animals.

Auctioneer: Glenn R. Mead.  
Pedigrees: S. R. Miller.

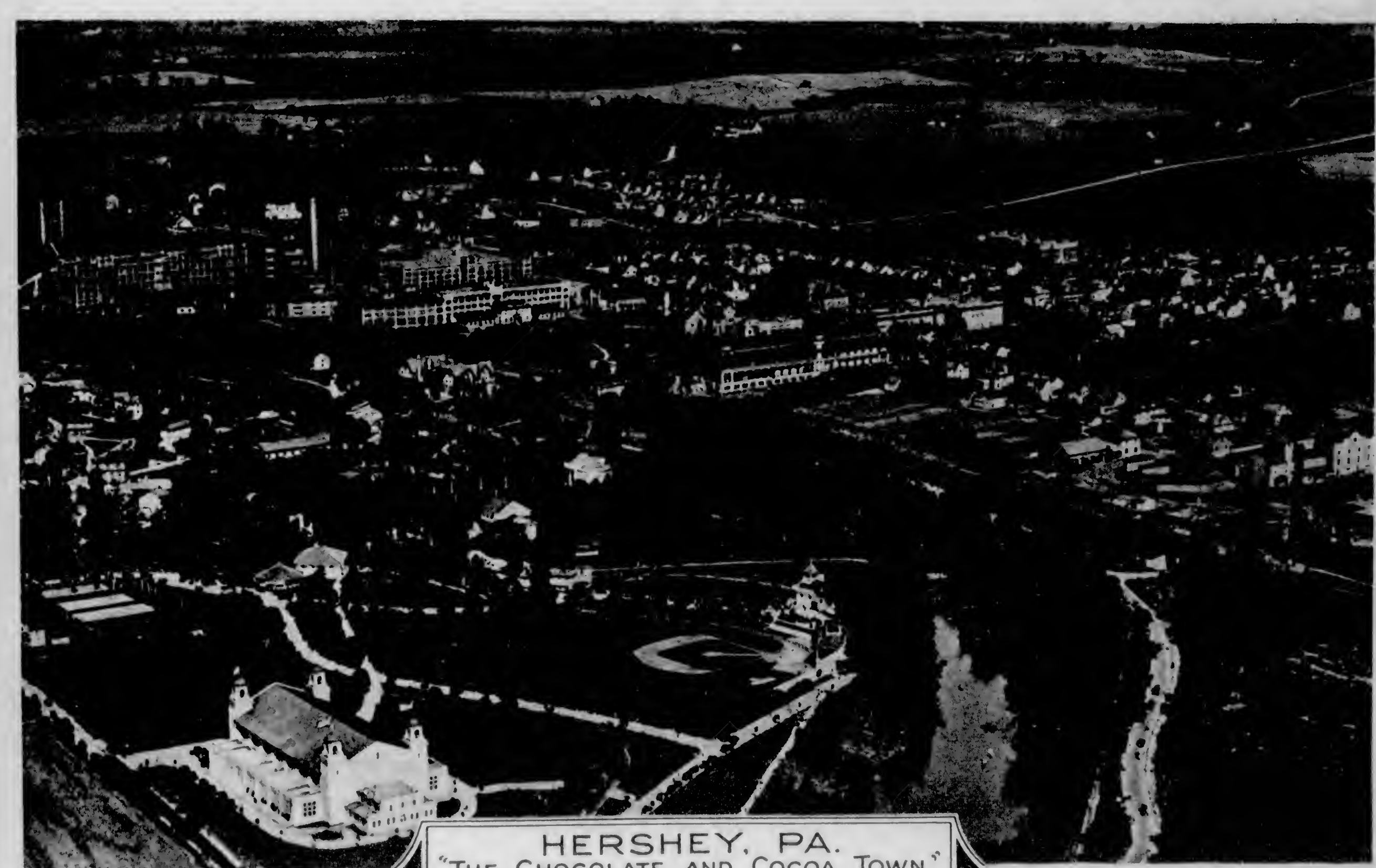
*Herd Tuberculin Tested.  
Write for Catalog.*

**H. W. ALLISON & SON**  
Shippensburg, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania

# The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. IX HARRISBURG, PA., APRIL 22, 1930 No. 8

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c. Per Year



HERSHEY, PA.  
"THE CHOCOLATE AND COCOA TOWN"

MORE THAN 800 CARLOADS OF SURPLUS MILK FROM THE NEW YORK MARKET WERE USED IN MANUFACTURING MILK CHOCOLATE AT THIS PLANT LAST YEAR

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## My Big Producing Herd

IS HEADED BY



### BLACRES CORNUCOPIA ORMSBY LAD

His sire is the well-known bull, Cornucopia Ormsby Lad. His dam is Blacres Sesame Korn-dyke 41.57 lb. butter, 745.9 lb. milk in a week, 1,046 lb. butter, and over 22,000 lb. milk in a year.

His seven nearest dams average 32.59 lb. butter in a week; their daily milk average is 90 lb. Young bulls by such a sire from my Big Producing Cows are bound to be good. Place your order NOW.

**ROBERT C. HARVEY**

Highspire Dauphin Co. Penna.

Herd T. B. and Blood Tested.

## BULL FOR SALE

BORN MARCH 2, 1929



Sire: PABST KING SEGIS PRILLY PEARL, son of King Segis Alcartra Prilly and from Pabst Madison Pearl 3d, 31.38 lb. butter in seven days, 18,736 lb. milk, 822.45 lb. butter in 365 days.

Dam: MAPLE GROVE CLEVER COREVA GLISTA, 349.2 lb. milk, 15.05 lb. butter in seven days as a two-year-old. She was by Clever Model Glista, our 34 lb. senior herdsire.

Ready for Light Service Now. Price \$100.

A chance for someone to get a Well Bred animal at a Very Low Price.

### Maple Grove Stock Farm

Frank Jones, Mgr.

Centerville, Crawford Co., Penna.

Herd ACCREDITED March, 1923, and EVER SINCE.

## We Believe That Families, Not Individuals, Determine the Characteristics That Transmit



We call your attention to our Herd composed of daughters and granddaughters of the following Holstein-Friesian History Makers:

KING HENGERVELD HARTJE  
COLONEL JOH LYONS  
KING VALDESSA PONTIAC  
DUTCHLAND KONIGEN CREAMELLE KING  
KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE  
GRAND-CHAMPION SEGIS 2D

Our Herdsire is a son of *King Sweet* (Gold Medal Sire) from a nearly 21,000 lb. milk daughter of the famous show cow, Frindaella Elkindale Ormsby, 1,031 lb. butter in a year.

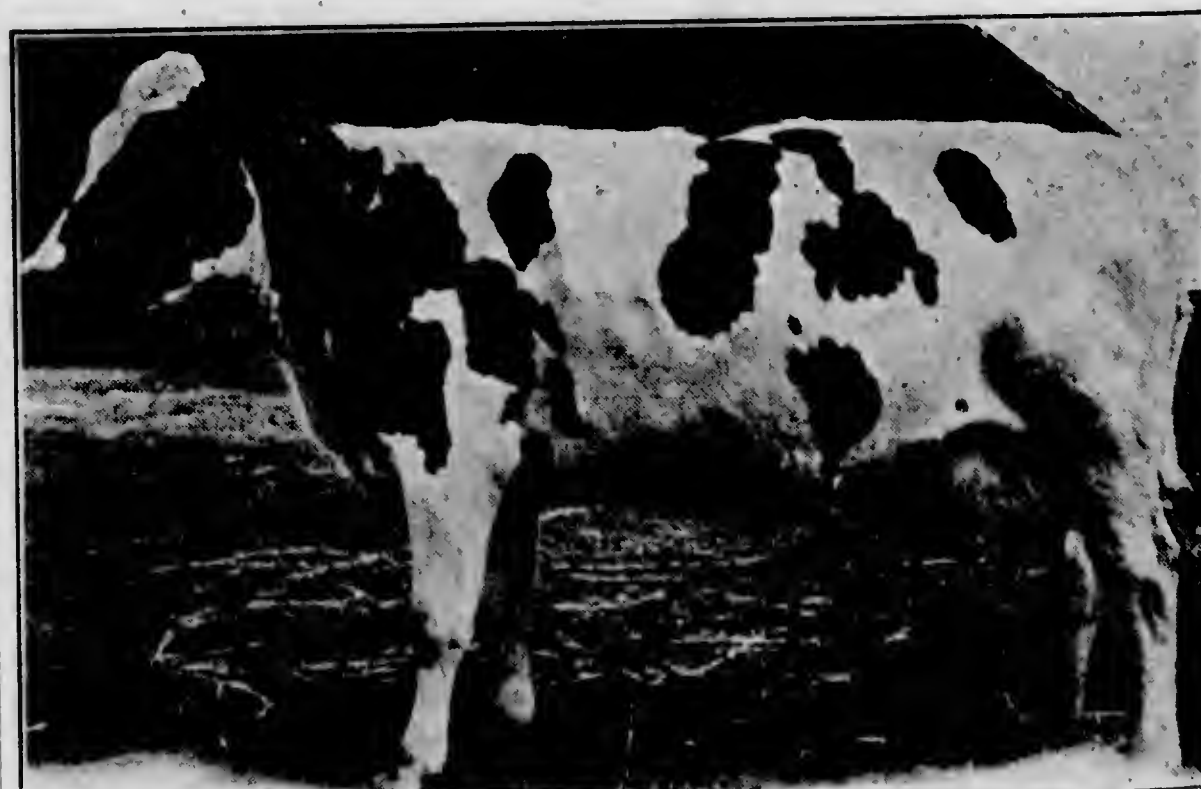
A GOOD PLACE TO BUY YOUR NEXT HERDSIRE  
We have some Good Young Bulls ready for service NOW.

Prices Reasonable. Herd Accredited.

**GEORGE M. DIBBLE & SON**

STARRUCCA, Wayne Co., PENNA.

## THIS GREAT COW



### KENMOOR BEAUTY LONGFIELD PIEBE

produced 12,236 lb. Milk, 423.9 lb. BUTTERFAT in a year as a Five Year Old; 13,314 lb. Milk, 457.2 lb. BUTTERFAT in a year as a Six-Year-Old in C. T. A. work, milked Twice-a-Day.

### BUY HER SON,

Born September 4, 1928.

Sired by PABST GLADIOLE KING, our son of CREATOR. He is marked like his dam, is a rugged, handsome bull and will sire Producers.

**JUSTUS A. JOHNSON**

ACCREDITED HERD

Loomis, Nebraska

# The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

VOL. IX

HARRISBURG, PA., APRIL 22, 1930

No. 8

## Are We Missing the Secret in Our Efforts to Breed Better Holsteins?

By HOWARD C. REYNOLDS

(Continued from page 200 of last issue.)

WE CANNOT improve the milk and butter producing ability of our Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle and adopt as the basis of our selection a standard based upon color of the animal and the location of the black and white spots for the reason that its color has no connection with its milk and butter producing ability or its breeding qualities, yet we have been admitting animals to register and denying registration solely upon color and the location of the black and white spots without any respect whatsoever to the animal's inherited ability as a milk and butter producer. How can we expect to improve the producing ability of our Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle if we are going to ignore their producing ability and make our selection on a basis of color?

For the past half century or more here in America we have been selecting our Holstein-Friesian cattle for entry in the herd book upon color and color markings, rather than upon Economical and Profitable Production. All animals must be black and white in color with white on the belly and a white switch or they are not eligible to register.

No Holstein-Friesian animal, the descendant of registered parents, can be so inferior and entirely lacking in inherited dairy qualities that it cannot be registered if it is black and white in color, has a white tail, white feet, and is white on the belly. On the other hand, no Holstein-Friesian animal, according to the present standard governing admission to registry in the Herd Book, has ever been born so over-possessed of superior inherited dairy ability that it could be registered in the Herd Book if it was born all black or all white in color, or had a black tail, black legs below the knees, or had a black belly.

Our American bred Holstein-Friesians, when properly marked as we say, are very beautiful animals, but beauty in this case is only "Skin Deep," as the color has nothing to do with the animal's inherited ability as an Economical and Profitable Producer, and therefore, we could continue to register cattle on a black and white spot basis, and each succeeding generation our cattle become less and less valuable as dairy animals, unless in making our selection in regard to color we adopt some standard relating to the animal's economical milk and butter producing ability.

Ordinarily all dairy cattle are kept for Economical and Profitable milk and butter production. Before the Purebred Dairy Cattle Registry Associations were started some fifty or more years ago, all dairy cattle had to qualify as Economical and Profitable milk producers, otherwise they were sold for beef. Under such conditions every animal in the herd would have qualified as an Economical milk and butter producer, yet some cows in the herd would, when judged by the practical standard, be much better than others.

The Purebred Dairy Cattle Registry Associations have had a tendency to interfere with the old order of things in that—all animals whose sires and dams were registered were placed in a class as being superior animals, when only a certain percentage of the calves dropped by registered cows inherit dairy characteristics sufficient to warrant their being kept for dairy animals. Naturally all such animals should be sold for beef and would have been sold for beef or veal were it not for the fact that they were registered or eligible to register.

The inferior purebreds that are carried along in the milking or breeding herds merely from the fact that they are registered will give birth to calves that will be registered, as their practice has been going on for years ever since the Organization was organized. There are now to be had hundreds of registered dairy cattle that are living entirely upon their registry certificate, and have been passed along from owner to owner as purebreds, giving rise to the term "Purebred Scrubs."

The registered "Scrub" owes its existence first of all to the fact that the Registry Association has not been able to devise a workable plan to debar them from registry. Second, to the wealthy breeder who makes no pretense of conducting his purebred dairy herd on an economical and profitable milk and butter producing basis, but who, like the cattle speculator, is endeavoring to Capitalize the fact that his cattle are registered and endeavors to sell all of the increase for breeding and dairy purposes.

The dairy farmer who breeds Purebred dairy cattle for Economical milk and butter production, and who is dependent upon the sale of dairy products as his sole means of support, must of necessity, keep only such cows in his herd as are capable of producing milk or butter at a profit, and in order to increase his profit he must continue to select his best cows, discarding the



poorer ones, and raising the heifer calves from his best cows to replenish his herd.

There is no secret attached to the conducting of a dairy herd economically nor is there any secret method to be followed in culling the herd. It is just a plain commonsense proposition, always keeping the best cows and always raising the best cows' heifer calves to replenish the herd.

As we go into any of the thickly populated dairy districts whether it be Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Northern Pennsylvania or the State of New York, we will find that carloads of discarded dairy cattle are constantly being shipped for slaughter, which is an indication that the culling process is constantly going on.

We will also find that carloads of useful dairy cows are being sold to ship to other markets; among these cattle can be found many excellent animals. Their former owner possibly has dispersed his herd, or he is raising young heifers to replace the mature cows, and as roughage and pasture is cheap he has learned from experience that he can raise young heifers of good quality until they become four or five years old and sell them at a profit.

If we go back to the fountain head of the dairy industry in the dairy districts, we find that the process of selection and culling is going on. Added to the carloads of dairy cattle that are sold for beef and that go into other herds, young dairy calves are sold by the thousands because the owner does not need them to replenish the herd, so he sells them for veal at a quick profit and yet at a sacrifice to the Dairy Industry, for if they were raised and permitted to develop, a large percentage of them would be equally as good or better than their dams as milk and butter producers.

It is in these thickly populated districts that our best Holstein-Friesian cattle are to be found and in the greatest number. The reason for this is very easy to understand. First, because there are endless trainloads of cattle being shipped out of these districts which indicates that the process of selection and culling is going on continuously which is the first requirement that must be put into practical operation if we would improve our dairy herds.

Second, the standard that is followed in making the selection and culling is based upon Economical and Profitable Production. Dairy farmers who are dependent upon the returns through the sale of milk and milk products must keep their stables full of cows that are capable of returning a profit. Long pedigrees and highly colored registry certificates mean nothing to these men unless there is a cow to go with them, and that is the way it should be. Again, in a district where everybody makes it a practice to raise good cattle and knows the value of a good cow it is hard to sell a counterfeit dairy animal with or without the papers, to anyone except the butcher, which is not the case in the newer dairy districts, where there has been a tendency in the past to buy dairy cattle merely because they are registered.

In strictly dairy districts where dairy cows are raised and kept for dairy purposes there is always to be found a large number of very excellent cows, animals that possess outstanding ability as milk and butter producers as well as possessing outstanding dairy type. There is

no rubber yardstick used in measuring the milk and butter producing ability of these cows as has often been the case when they are tested under Official record-making conditions. Their inherited superior ability as milk producers when compared to other cows in the herd or in the community, is measured by the same standard as the other cow's ability is measured, viz., economical and profitable production. It is young bulls from these outstanding females that are sought after and used to head the dairy herds.

By following the practice of selection and culling and using good sires, the dairy farmers in the strictly dairy districts are upholding the standard of our dairy cattle, both purebred and grade, and are supplying outstanding foundation animals that have been used to make sensational records and win high honors in the show ring.

### The Breed Overseas

THE British Friesian Cattle Society will celebrate its twenty-first anniversary this year. On February 26th at the last meeting of the Council, or Administrative Body, it was reported that the membership was 1,521.

Each member is supposed to make an annual return of the number of Purebreds he owns. The figures compiled from these returns say that in the entire British Isles there are 23,644 registered animals of the black and white breed but does not say how many others are eligible for registry. This number consists of 1,672 males and 21,972 females of which 95 males and 675 females are in Ireland.

#### HOLLAND

A big attendance interested in the black and white breed is expected at a Breeding Stock Show which will be held September 10 and 11 in the old city of Hoorn, the center of the ancient breeding district of West Friesland. Exhibits from the best herds of North Holland are expected.

At these Holland shows different lines of breeding are compared. Besides the competition between individual groups, offspring of one sire or one dam compete with each other.

Hoorn is situated near the vast reclamation works on the Zuyder Zee where the Dutch government is draining a large tract which has been covered by the ocean for several hundred years. It is expected that the first polder, with an area of approximately 50,000 acres, will be almost dry at the time of the exposition. The entire project when completed will add one-tenth to the area of the Netherlands.

The show management will have experts able to speak several languages who will not only take the visitors around the show and explain the exhibits but will also take groups for trips around North Holland where they may see herds at home and also study the Edam Cheese Industry.

Of 955 dairy cows in various parts of the state of Idaho that were tested by the agglutination test for abortion disease, 213 or approximately 23% reacted positively.

### A Dandy Family

JOHN C. BREAM, of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, is greatly pleased with the dandy pair of heifer calves recently dropped by his cow, Voliska Segis Lilith. Mr. Bream, who already has four members of the Voliska strain, plans to concentrate on this family, and, in time, to build a herd in which this blood strain predominates.

The new arrivals were sired by Pietertje Ormsby Wayne Lad, a son of Cornucopia Ormsby Lad and Queen Anne Pietertje 3d, a cow noted for tremendous production and persistency.

At her previous freshening, Voliska Segis Lilith dropped a heifer also sired by Pietertje Ormsby Wayne Lad and, therefore, a full sister to the twins.

In the George Page Dispersal last September Mr. Bream purchased this heifer and her mother, a half-



VOLISKA SEGIS LILITH AND HER TWIN DAUGHTERS

sister to Voliska Segis Lilith, and Voliska Pauline Lilith, granddam of the twins. The old cow is due to freshen about the first of May by Pietertje Ormsby Wayne Lad.

Voliska Segis Lilith is a granddaughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje and her dam is a granddaughter of Lilith Pauline De Kol's Son. She is a descendant in the direct maternal line of the old foundation cow, Voliska, registered as No. 475 in the Holstein Herd Book, a daughter of Thomas and Vinetta who, in turn, was from the imported cow, Adele. Voliska must have been a great transmitting cow that stamped her individuality on her descendants for the name has persisted in this strain for more than fifty years.

Voliska Segis Lilith is credited with a production of 1,103.75 lb. butter, 24,467 lb. milk, while enrolled in cow testing association work. The value of her product above feed cost is estimated as well above \$500.

### Pasteurizing Milk for Home Use

A SIMPLE, convenient method of pasteurizing milk in small quantities has been perfected in the research laboratories of the Illinois Department of Public Health. Like many discoveries and inventions, it is so simple and practical that one wonders why it was not used long ago. All the apparatus needed is a quart thermos bottle, a thermometer, a pan and a rubber stopper. The milk is heated to a temperature of 145 deg. F., and then poured into the bottle

which has been previously heated with hot water. The stopper is inserted and the filled bottle of milk allowed to stand for an hour. At the end of that time the milk is thoroughly pasteurized and may be cooled and kept for use as desired.

The investigators found that bacteria do not multiply in milk as long as the temperature is between 145 degrees and 115 degrees F. When milk at a temperature of 145 degrees F., is placed in a one-pint thermos bottle it does not drop to 115 degrees F. until 5 hours and 30 minutes have elapsed. A one-quart thermos bottle is effective for 11 hours and 30 minutes, a two-quart bottle for 13 hours and 30 minutes.

From the results mentioned it will be seen that, for home pasteurization, the one-quart bottle is the most efficient vessel. A one-quart bottle will hold milk placed in it at 145 degrees F. for three hours before cooling to 140 degrees F. and approximately eleven hours will elapse before this milk cools to 115 degrees F.

In the experiment heavy doses of bacteria of a number of common diseases were used. After the bacteria had been added to the milk, the containing vessel was heated over a gas flame to 145 degrees F. and during the heating the milk was stirred with the thermometer. The thermos bottle, which had been previously cleaned and sterilized, was filled with hot water. When the milk reached 145 degrees F. the warm water was poured from the thermos bottle and the milk poured in. Samples were removed every ten minutes and the temperature was recorded by a continuous measuring instrument. The investigators are convinced that all of the bacteria used were destroyed within the first 30 minutes with the exception of certain strains of porcine bacillus abortus, some of which are remarkably resistant to heat, yet those in charge of the experiment did not find any of this bacillus or any other live bacteria present after 45 minutes in the one-quart thermos bottle.

### League Secures Loan

THE Dairymen's League Coöperative Association, with headquarters at 11 West 42d Street, New York City, announce that they have been granted a four-million-dollar loan from the Federal Farm Board.

### Just What You Need

An up-to-date Herd Book at a reasonable price that will last a life time.

Every Holstein breeder should keep an accurate and permanent Herd Book record.

Order a book today—prices as follows:

Fifty (50) sheet book, \$2.00; 75 sheet book, \$2.50; and a 100 sheet book, \$3.00.

Additional sheets in lots of fifty (50), 2 cents each.

Size 8 3/8 x 15 1/2 inches.

HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.



## Government Bureau Reports Higher Prices for Holsteins

**F**IGURES compiled by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicate that Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle sold for slightly higher prices during 1929 than they did in 1928. These reports have been gathered from 1,481 listed breeders who sold during the year 14,206 animals.

The number sold consisted of 5,152 bull calves under one year of age, 1,228 bulls one year and under three years of age, 239 aged bulls, 1,980 heifer calves, 2,400 heifers one year and under three years of age, and 3,207 cows three years old and over.

Combining all sales, 60 per cent sold between \$100 and \$300 in 1929 compared with 59 per cent in 1928; 34 per cent sold below \$100, while during the preceding year 36 per cent sold within this low range of prices. Four and one-half per cent of the sales ranged from \$300 to \$500 and 1½ per cent sold above \$500 compared with 4 per cent and 1 per cent, respectively, in 1928. The auction sales of 1,945 animals constituted 14 per cent of the total sales in 1929 compared with 706 animals or 9 per cent in 1928.

The Bureau keeps tab on prices of the five leading dairy breeds. As a whole, the prices realized in 1929 were slightly higher than in the previous year. Ayrshires were considerably higher, Brown Swiss slightly lower, Guernseys higher, and Jerseys are reported as about steady. Of the cattle sales recorded 86% were made at private sales and 14 per cent at auction.

## Producing Ability

is usually an inherent characteristic. At least we have found it so, combined with good feed and cows. Why not?



With one hundred good matrons and our well-bred Ormsby Sires we are sure to please you. When in need of a herdsire look us over.

Herd T. B. Clean and Blood Tested.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

CLARKS GROVE DAIRY FARMS

Shamokin

Pennsylvania

## Supply Affects Prices

**D**ESPITE the "Eat More Butter" Campaigns, there is still an over supply of butter in cold storage. On April 1st, there were approximately 30,503,000 pounds of creamery butter in storage or between five and six times the amount in storage on April 1st of last year which was 5,532,000 pounds. The five-year average on this date is 8,512,000 pounds.

Until the stock in storage is reduced to normal figures, there is no prospect for higher prices for dairy products. It is apparent that dairy cows will receive less grain this spring than they have for several years and dairymen will aim for net profit rather than maximum production. There never was a better time to cull out the unprofitable animals or those that do not pay well for their feed and care.

## Stock Feeds Seized by Government Officials

**T**WENTY-SIX consignments of stock feeds were seized during 1929 by officials of the United States Food, Drug and Insecticide Division in the eastern administrative district which consists of the Atlantic Coast States, Vermont, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

The feeds seized were deficient in protein and fat, contained excessive crude fiber, or else the labels and tags did not correctly represent the ingredients of the feeds.

The seizures covered 10 consignments of cotton seed meal, 2,145 sacks in all; 14 consignments of mixed feeds and miscellaneous feed products totaling 2,833 sacks; and two shipments or 35 sacks of beef scrap. In addition to these seizures 27 citations to hearings were issued to manufacturers and shippers on charges of violating the act, two cases have been referred to the solicitor of the Department of Agriculture for prosecution, and others may follow.

Apparently the stock feed business is in a healthy condition from the standpoint of purity of the ingredients although it must not be overlooked, however, that each state has a Feed Inspection Department while the Federal Department concerns itself only with feed transported from one state to another. The Federal Law applies only to Interstate Commerce while each state is supposed to care for the business and traffic within its own boundaries.

## Winter Side Herd Dispersal

**A** WELL-KNOWN Holstein-Friesian herd will be dispersed on May 7th when H. M. Focht of Pine Forge, Pennsylvania, sells his Winter Side herd at public auction. The Winter Side Dairy consists of good producers and, although there are seven heifers among them, their average milk production during 1929 was 9,200 lb., while the herd tests for 1928 and 1929 made at the local milk shipping station average 3.65% butterfat.

The herd is headed by Winter Side Lunde, an attractively marked, well built two-year-old. This bull

was from Lunde Segis Mercedes Sylvia, one of the best cows of the herd, a daughter of King Lunde Segis and Mercedes Sylvia. Winter Side Lunde was sired by Sunshine Piebe Pender, a son of King Piebe of York 20th and Dijkstra Hengerveld Pender, a handsome cow that produced 12,377 lb. milk in cow testing association work, and the year previous was credited with 439 lb. butter, 10,160 lb. milk in eight months.

Space forbids individual mention of all the attractive animals in this herd. One of the centers of interest, however, will be the two-year-old heifer, Lady Minette of Berks, now fresh and milking 50 lb. or more daily. It will be remembered that Mr. Deysher purchased her dam, Carnation Matador Pontiac, in the 1922 Brentwood Sale, paying \$4,200 for her, but received much less when he sold out. In his dispersal sale Lady's sire, King Piebe 19th, a bull that had won a number of prizes in the show ring, was purchased to head a well-known New York State herd. There are two daughters of King Piebe 19th in the sale.

Segis Pontiac Gussie Canary is credited with the production of 14,478 lb. milk in a cow testing associa-



SEGIS PONTIAC GUSSIE CANARY  
14,478 lb. milk in a year.

tion year. This cow is, as her picture indicates, a very attractively marked animal. She is well bred, her dam being Gussie Unadilla, and her sire being King Segis Pontiac Order, a son of King Segis Pontiac from a daughter of King of the Pontiacs.

Mr. Focht thinks a great deal of Hill Side Pontiac Doris, whose sire was a son of King of the Pontiacs from a daughter of King Korndyke Hengerveld Ormsby. A full sister of Hill Side Pontiac Doris is credited with the production of 583 lb. milk and 36 lb. butter in a week.

Pine Forge is in Berks County, about fifteen miles east of Reading and three miles north of Pottstown. As Mr. Focht is quitting farming, his farm of one hundred and twenty acres is also offered for sale.

## Care of Calves

**W**HILE the first six months is an important period in the life of heifers, it is desirable to get them beyond the weaning period, where they use dry rations entirely, with as little disturbance as possible. There is everything to be gained in bringing them to this point in good health and with approximately the gain in weight they should possess. Positively stunted calves are difficult to bring to full-sized cows and anything short of that will be discriminated against by critical buyers. This is just about the poorest time the world has known to rear an unpromising cow.

However, if the calf was well bred and has been brought to the weaning period successfully, a relatively

small amount of consistent attention will finish the job satisfactorily. Remember that the cheap gains are put on at an early age. That means to feed nutritious hay and grain well up to the heifer's capacity right from the first.

There is a tendency to neglect heifers after milk feeding ceases, especially when they are turned out to pasture. As a rule, only fall-born calves should be pastured the summer following. Short grass, heat, flies, and lack of water are fatal to growth in heifers. They should be provided clean quarters, with water and suitable dry grain mixtures. A run on good quality pasture at night or green feed supplied at the barn is excellent.

Heifers should be fed for growth rather than to become unduly fat. In addition to legume hay and four to five pounds of silage, two to three pounds of a grain mixture should be given. The following grain mixtures are satisfactory for growing heifers: 300 lb. corn or barley, 300 oats, 300 bran, and 100 oil meal. There should be about twelve per cent of protein in the grain mixture. It is not necessary to feed dry stock and calves as high protein as milking cows. Hay must be eaten as well as grain. Grain should be limited to four pounds daily to induce hay consumption.

Make sure that growing calves and heifers have plenty of fresh, pure water at all times. In extremely cold weather it should be tempered to induce consumption.

Clean milk means fewer complaints, a steady market for the product and leads to better prices.

## Gettysburg Herd

is headed by



SIR AKKRUMMER BARBARA ORMSBY

His sire was from a 39½ lb. cow and was by a son of Duchess Skylark Ormsby, 1,506 lb. butter in a year, World's Record at time of making.

His dam, Barbara of Mountain View, is a show cow, a wonderful producer and one of the best daughters of Doetje Nellie Concordia, a National Dairy Show Grand Champion.

Have several Good Cows for Sale and Two Nice Young Bulls. Will also sell the HERD-SIRE.

JOHN C. BREAM

R. D. 4

Gettysburg, Pa.

This Herd Is Accredited.



### Sound as a Dollar

AS FOR type—where did the notion come from that a healthy, strong, high-producing animal is not good looking? The consumer does not object to her, for he cares nothing whatever about the cow that produces his milk provided the milk be wholesome. The distributor does not object to her if the consumer will buy her milk, and the dairyman who owns her prefers her to any other kind of cow. She is the type of cow

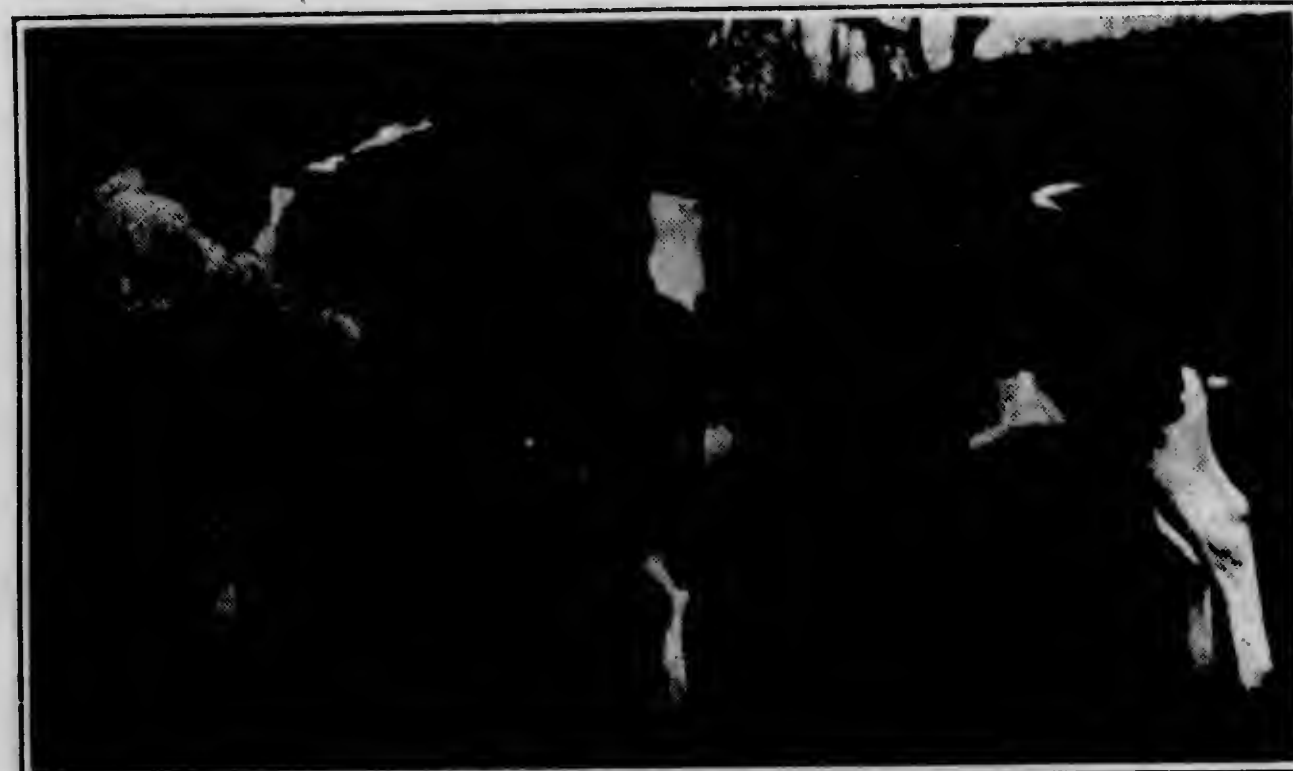
that keeps his business going, gives him his living and provides for his family. More than this,—to any one who is interested in cattle and in the welfare of the human race, a barn of high-producing cows is one of the most satisfying sights the world affords. If we want that type of cow why not breed for production? That is practical breeding for efficiency, for genuine dairy type, and for breed survival.—*A Quarter Century of Progress in Breeding Dairy Cattle; Mount Hope Farm.*

## WINTER SIDE FARM DISPERSAL

### WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1930, at 1 o'clock

# 35—PUREBRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS—35

#### 16 FRESH OR CLOSE SPRINGERS



WINTER SIDE LUNDE

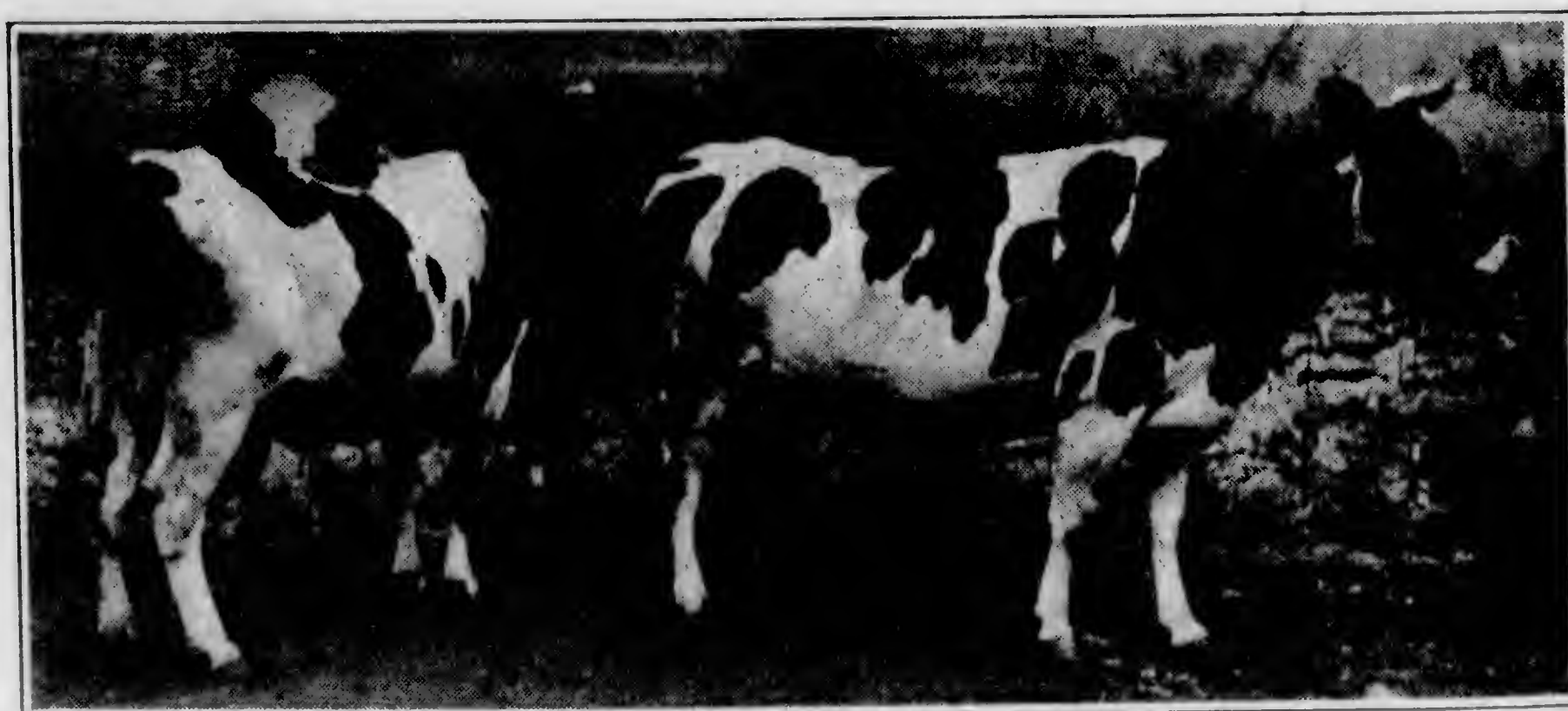
**SEGIS PONTIAC GUSSIE CANARY**, 14,478 lb. milk in C. T. A. work, and one of her daughters. She will be fresh about sale time.

**2 DAUGHTERS OF KING PIEBE 19th.** One is fresh and is milking better than 50 lb. She is out of Carnation Matador Pontiac 777.76 lb. butter and 17,220.31 lb. milk at 3 years of age.

*My herd has been accredited for 5 years.*

Accredited Certificate  
No. 111697.

*I will also sell at private treaty, my farm consisting of 120 acres. The house is equipped with modern improvements, hot and cold water, hot water heat; bath. Terms to suit buyer.*



**PINE FORGE PIETJE UNDA AND MERCEDES SEGIS CANARY KORNDYKE.**  
Both are in the sale.

GLENN R. MEAD, Auctioneer,  
East Aurora, N. Y.

S. R. MILLER & SONS, Sales Managers,  
Chambersburg, Pa.

Send for Catalog

**H. M. FOCHT**

Pine Forge

Pennsylvania

### Fewer Men Leaving Farms

FOR the year ending February 1st, one thousand fewer men and boys left New York farms for city employment than for the previous year, according to the March issue of Farm Economics.

The return of labor to the farms has been especially rapid since last fall. Opportunities, both in cities and on farms, influence the movement of population from the farms to the city and from the city to the farms.

In New York State the ability to find work in the city seems to be more important than the farm price of labor. If the demand for factory help is low men tend to remain on the farm even though the conditions may not be good there because they can live more cheaply in the country.

### Sheffield Milk Prices

MEMBERS of the Sheffield Products Coöperative Association, Inc. will receive for their March milk a net cash price of \$2.40 per hundred pounds for Three Per Cent Grade B milk in the 201-210 mile zone with the usual freight, grade and differentials. This is equivalent to \$2.60 per hundred pounds for milk sold on a 3.5% butterfat basis.

In his official report Secretary Halliday says, "In view of the unsettled conditions in the milk market this price will be found to be comparatively good."

With the exception of March, 1929, during which abnormal conditions prevailed, the above price is about the average March price for 3% grade B milk as the figures for five years show:

1924	.....	\$2.205
1925	.....	2.575
1926	.....	2.415
1927	.....	2.49
1928	.....	2.33
Average	.....	2.403

### A Producing Maryland Herd

"ESTHER" a grade member of the Holstein-Friesian herd owned by George C. Zentz & Son of Thurmont, Maryland, is credited with the production of 11,018 lb. milk, 487.9 lb. butterfat during 1929 while enrolled in the Frederick County Dairy Herd Improvement Association. The Zentz herd of twenty-seven animals, mostly purebreds, averaged 9,531.5 lb. milk, 337.1 lb. fat.

The Zentz dairy is, at present, under the care of Morris Zentz while his father lives in the village near by and is connected with the local Farm Bureau. Morris is a working dairyman who believes that economical dairying is the only kind for a farmer. He is a generous feeder and his cattle show good care. He believes that practically all the feed the animals obtain should be raised at home, that dairy cattle require lots of bulky feed and that concentrates should be used only to supplement the home grown ration.

The pastures and meadows at this establishment are luxuriant and grow a large proportion of clover of various kinds.

Morris Zentz says that it is not the size of the milk receipts that indicates successful dairying but rather

the amount the farmer has left after he has paid his feed and labor bills.

The herd is headed by a son of Rolo Pontiac Fayne. A number of the cows have distinguished themselves in dairy work and one member of the herd, Lady Long



MORRIS ZENTZ LOOKING OVER HIS DRY STOCK

Branch Alcartra, has a cow testing record of better than 15,000 lb. milk, and 500 lb. butterfat.

Sometime in the near future the Zentz herd will be entirely purebred. Morris prefers to raise his animals instead of buying them. As the young purebred heifers come into milk and prove profitable, the grades will gradually be sold.

Clean, well-constructed stables aid in producing clean milk, as does a separate milk room in which the product is handled.

## Choice Hornless Heifer Calves

*Real Nice Ones*



sired by

ORIGIN SIR ONACO CORNUCOPIA, whose six nearest dams averaged 18,143.6 lb. Milk, 911.66 lb. Butter in long-time tests. The average test of the SIX was 4.1% Fat.

The Dams of these Heifers are Big Producing Cows in my Herd. Lack of room alone forces me to Sell.

The filled milk cans that daily leave the Farm tell more about the Quality of my Dairy than I can.

Herd Accredited.

Inspection Invited.

**A. W. DOWNTON**

Starrucca

Wayne Co.

Pennsylvania



## Ayrshire Association Revise Herd Test Rules

THE Ayrshire Breeders Association, which originated the Herd Test Plan, have recently revised the herd test rules. Dairy Herd Improvement or Cow Testing Association records will be recognized when approved by the officer of the association in charge of test work. No preliminary milking is required. It is left optional with the breeders whether they furnish weights of daily milk production or whether the month's production is computed on a one-day test basis.

Certificates will be awarded animals when they produce minimum requirements of milk and butterfat within 305 days and drop living calves within 400 days of the previous freshening. The lactation period may include part of two herd test years.

No cow or herd of cows may be milked more than three times a day and when publishing the reports it will be stated whether the herd is milked two or three times daily.

A change is made in the regulation regarding first calf heifers. Previously such heifers that had not been in milk eight months of the test year were not included in the average. Now all first calf heifers that milk one or more months of the herd test year will be included.

In computing herd averages all Purebred Ayrshire cows that have ever freshened and that have been in the herd ten months or longer will be included. This will prevent increasing the average by purchasing fresh cows, milking them a little while and then reselling them.

The so-called "standard" method for computing herd averages, designed or adopted by the American Dairy Science Association, will be used.

It is regrettable that the Ayrshire Association did not take a further step forward and discard this method which, as the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN has pointed out, is inaccurate, inasmuch as it permits the total amount of milk and butterfat produced by all the cows present in the herd during the test year to be figured on the basis of the average number of cows present in the herd each of the twelve calendar months of the year. That is, there may be sixteen cows in the herd during the year and yet in figuring the average production the total amount of milk and butterfat produced by the sixteen cows may be divided by fourteen, or even less when reporting the average of the entire herd.

### RAVENSWOOD HERD



Our Herd Is Bred for Production. Abortion Free and Accredited. Good Young Stock Priced Right.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS, Scranton, Pa

As we have pointed out, the American Dairy Science Association method of figuring Cow Testing Association averages gives the correct result only when the same number of cows and the same identical cows remain in the herd during the entire year which is seldom the case. If cows are added to the herd or sold from the herd, computing the yearly herd average by the "cow-year method" results in showing an increased production. In fact, the American Dairy Science method of figuring herd averages violates the fundamental principles of elementary arithmetic in that it confuses the average number of cows in the herd with the average milk and butterfat production of each cow.

## Big Spring Herd

THE Purebred Holstein-Friesian herd owned by Mr. J. D. McCulloch is advertised to be sold at public auction May 14th on the Big Spring Farm near Newville, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania.

This herd has been bred and developed at Big Spring Farm by Mr. McCulloch who is a dairy farmer and who depends upon dairying as his chief source of in-



MR. J. D. McCULLOCH AND ROLO JAPONICA KING

come. A few years ago he dispersed his milking herd, retaining only a few young heifers from which the present herd has developed.

Rolo Japonica King, a two-year-old bull, is at the head of the Big Spring herd. Nearly all the calves were sired by this bull and all the older females are bred to him. He was purchased from Mr. Charles Wertheimer of Frederick, Maryland, and is a son of Rolo Pontiac Fayne and K. M. D. S. Japonica, one of Mr. Wertheimer's best producing cows. Like the majority of bulls of Mr. Wertheimer's breeding, Rolo Japonica King is an excellent individual. He has won a number of prizes in the show ring and Mr. McCulloch is more than pleased with the offspring of this bull, who is owned jointly by Mr. McCulloch and Mr. J. O. Skelly of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania.

The Big Spring herd is enrolled in the First Division of the Cumberland County cow testing association and the average production is reported by tester Raudabaugh to be 10,819.4 lb. milk, 365 lb. butterfat.

## A Spring Clean Up?

WHY not on every farm set aside one day for an Annual Spring Clean Up? A neat farmstead is always admired. Nothing detracts more from appearances than to have the premises strewn with old, worn out or broken down machinery. Painted buildings, in good repair, with well kept fences should be the aim of every successful farmer. Yet, very often on otherwise attractive farms can be found all manner and description of farm machinery in the yards and the corners of the fields, partly covered with brush and tall weeds.

Farm machinery that is in repair or worth repairing should be properly housed. Worn out implements of any kind and description should not be permitted to decorate the yards and fields about the farm buildings. If they are no good, burn them up and sell the iron to the junk dealer. If any parts of an old machine are worth saving for repair purposes, take them apart carefully and store them away until wanted.

Get in your automobile and drive through your own neighborhood and you will find that your best and most prosperous neighbors are those who keep their buildings, fences, and machinery fixed up and picked up.

All farmers cannot afford good buildings but every farmer can keep his premises looking neat and tidy if he would devote a little time to picking up and cleaning up. If you are shiftless, don't advertise it. If you keep your premises looking neat you might become cured of the shiftless habit before the public finds it out. Why not try it?

## Merits of Holstein-Friesians

By G. L. ROTHGEB, Stephens City, Va.

I HAVE been interested in Holstein cattle for about twenty years and have been breeding them for about eighteen years exclusively. I returned to the farm a little over twenty-two years ago, having been engaged in mercantile pursuits for upwards of twenty-five years, mostly in Chicago and vicinity.

My first act on returning was to acquaint myself with the merits of the different breeds of dairy cattle that were prominent in Virginia. As I see it, the Holsteins are head and hoof above all others. I read up on the merits of the different breeds as far as possible and talked with breeders, local, and from a distance, whom I chanced to meet and came to the conclusion that the "Black and Whites" were the kind I wanted.

I owe most of my enthusiasm to Mr. J. S. Haldeman of Winchester, who, at that time, owned a small herd of purebred Holstein cattle and a number of high-producing grade Holsteins. He told me then that he purposed to build a purebred herd as rapidly as possible and to breed purebreds exclusively. Subsequent history shows that he succeeded. He held one sale about ten years ago which aggregated approximately \$15,000. Shortly after this event I commented on it in the Winchester Star only stating facts with which I was familiar. Soon after the appearance of the article I met Mr. Haldeman on the street. He told me that if he had known I had contemplated writing he would have been

pleased to have furnished me valuable data. Among other things he mentioned a dam and several daughters; two of the daughters being fresh, that brought an aggregate of \$3,000 at his sale.

When, on account of failing health, I sold my Holstein cattle at public sale, September 11, 1928, Mr. Haldeman attended and bought a likely young cow. A neighbor commented on the price he paid in his presence and he replied: "I would like to buy more as good at the same price."

One favorable feature of the Holstein breed is that the cattle are hardy and are large consumers of roughage. Furthermore, they are not nervous or excitable and come as near as any produced anywhere, in being "contented cows." They are also in demand by buyers and I submit that as an item that is worth while considering.

A local dealer told me recently that the demand for Holsteins here in Frederick County is ten to one of all other breeds combined and that it was not a question of selling them but finding them for sale. Personally, while I was actively engaged in breeding I never felt apprehensive of finding a buyer when having surplus stock to offer. Heifers are never sold until they become producers or are about ready to produce.

Summing up, I feel that owing to the low prices of dairy products, and the continued high prices of feeds, that dairymen must of necessity, breed the kind that will put the most dollars in their wallet—the Black and Whites.

Advertise in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. It pays.

## OAKLAND FARM



### KING ONA CRESTMONT ORMSBY

Herdsire at Oakland Farm

His two closest dams average 1,308 lb. Butter in a year. His dam, Penn State Record, second in world (when made) as a Junior Three-Year-Old, 305 days, Butter, 806.65; Milk 18,243.1. At 5 years, Butter, 7 days, 29.51; 365 days, 1,271.77; Milk, 27,138.0. At 6 years, butter 7 days, 34.596; 365 days, 1,204.94; milk, 27,107.5.

BULL CALVES FOR SALE from cows with records up to 14,860 lb. milk, 588 lb. butter.

Herd T. B. Tested. This Herd Has NEVER Had a Reactor. Abortion Free.

GEORGE W. FRIES

Franklin County Chambersburg, Pa., R. D. 3



# How to Save Money and Receive Better Service!



**This Is a Question Constantly Being Asked by Holstein Breeders Everywhere!**



**THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE!**

All of your registered animals may be recorded in the New Association by forwarding their papers to the Secretary's office. New certificates will be issued carrying ownership record to date. The fee charged members for this service is 25 cents for each animal. Non-members are charged 50 cents for each animal.

All of your unregistered animals may be registered by making application for registry on one of our regular forms. Use the names and numbers of the sires and dams as they appear on their registry certificates regardless of the Association in which they are registered.

*If the sire and dam are registered in the Old Association and have not been recorded in the New Association, attach their registry and transfer papers to the application. These papers will be returned promptly with the registry certificate of the offspring.*

*The fee to members for registering a male or female under one year of age is \$1.00. Over one year of age, \$2.00.*

**This Association Makes No Extra Charge for Registering Males**

**Transfer Fee---Fifty Cents to Members**

Animals registered in the Old Association may be transferred through the New Association to new owners at a total cost to members of 75 cents per animal.

**Life Membership Fee, \$10.00**

**Save 50% of your Registration and Transfer Fees by joining the Association.**

Every breeder and dairyman should join in this great movement to restore public confidence in the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry by placing the Herd Registry on a sound, conservative, up-to-date and business-like basis.

**Howard C. Reynolds, Secretary,**  
P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

# Enter Your Herd Now for



**Dependable Advanced  
Registration**



**MILK RECORD CABINET**

The Milk Record Cabinet pictured below, is a new invention designed especially for convenience in recording daily milk and butter production, and breeding and calving records as is required in the **DEPENDABLE ADVANCED REGISTRY PLAN**.



The New Plan makes it possible for every breeder and owner of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle to keep a **PERMANENT** and **DEPENDABLE** production record for each producing female whether they own one cow or a large herd of cattle, or whether they live in an isolated section or a thickly populated district.

If your herd is now entered in Cow Testing or Dairy Herd Improvement Association work the **DEPENDABLE ADVANCED REGISTRATION PLAN** should particularly appeal to you, for the reason that it provides a means of recording Cow Testing Association records permanently so that the information may be available for future reference not only to yourself, but to others who buy animals of your breeding. Many dairymen have found it impossible to enter their herds in Cow Testing Association Work. To them the **DEPENDABLE ADVANCED REGISTRATION PLAN** will be of double value.

*For full particulars write*

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION, Inc.**

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Secretary

Box 30

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Harrisburg, Pa.



# FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

## Rhubarb

SPRING'S harbingers are many and varied. Time was when the first robin denoted that assuredly spring was here, and then the new spring hat antedated the robin. Then came the fashion of new felt hats for springtime wear and who shall say whether it is a new Easter bonnet or one left over from last fall? Radishes, tiny young onions and even strawberries make their appearance on our tables, far too soon to pass for the home grown article. Even the weather no longer indicates the arrival of spring, for there have been warm sunny days in February and snow in May. But there is one harbinger of spring on which we can depend—Rhubarb. When that makes its appearance upon the family menu, one can be reasonably sure that spring is here and that this is the real home grown article, for it is not sufficiently popular to be imported from any warmer clime. Because it is one of the earliest arrivals in the family garden, rhubarb is given a moderately hearty welcome, and because of its healthful properties it should be more widely used, yet no one would go to the trouble of importing it as more popular fruits and vegetables are imported. So, when rhubarb is served, we know that spring has officially arrived.

This somewhat homely plant has such tonic properties that it should have a place in the diet of every family, and there are so many ways of using it that there is no need for any monotony. It should not be allowed to go to waste as it surely will if it is not kept pulled when it is ready for pulling. Of course it will go on growing just the same, but it will not be so tender nor of as fine flavor as if pulled at just the right time.

### STEWED

One of the easiest ways of serving rhubarb is to stew it, and even here there is a choice of method. One good way to get the best results is to wash and cut it into pieces, without peeling. Put in a granite double boiler, add one cup of sugar for each pint of fruit and cook until the rhubarb is very soft. Do not stir it. When the rhubarb is very sour, steam it without sugar till the juice flows, then drain it and add the sugar and steam again until the sugar is dissolved. Or pour boiling water over it, let it stand for five minutes, then drain and proceed as in first instance.

### WITH OTHER FRUITS

Rhubarb is greatly improved by the addition of other fruits, and by so using it is possible to extend these others and to retain the tonic properties of the rhubarb. Especially is this true when one wishes to keep it for winter use. One of the best combinations is pineapple and rhubarb. To prepare this, gather the rhubarb in the afternoon, cut, wash and place in a stone jar and cover with sugar and let stand over night. In the

morning put in a kettle and pour over it the right amount of grated pineapple and cook till done. This is good for immediate use or for canning. The right amount of pineapple depends upon how much or how little you want to use.

### MARMALADES

For those who like marmalades, here are two that ought to please. For making the first one, prepare three pounds of diced rhubarb, three pounds of sugar, one pound chopped figs or dates, or a combination of both, two oranges, diced, peel and all. Mix all together well and let stand over night, then simmer slowly until of the consistency desired. Put in glasses and cover with paraffin. The second one calls for the juice of six oranges to one quart of diced rhubarb, and two pounds of sugar. Remove the orange peel, chip and cook the rinds in two cups boiling water for about twenty minutes. Discard the water, and add the peel to the other ingredients. Cook slowly, stirring enough to prevent scorching, using an asbestos mat or cold plate.

### RHUBARB PIE

No discussion of rhubarb would be complete without a mention of rhubarb pie, for its more commonplace name is "pie plant." There are so many varieties of rhubarb pies that it actually seems as though no two were alike. But for all of them a good rich pie crust should be used. For the filling take a cup and a half of sugar and half a cup of flour and mix well. Place half this mixture on the lined pie plate, and spread two heaping teacups diced rhubarb over it. Over this spread the remainder of the flour and sugar and dot well with butter. Use no water except on the edge of the lower crust before putting on the top. Pinch the edges firmly together and bake in a moderate oven. Bread or cracker crumbs may be used instead of the flour. Lemon juice also may be added as a flavoring. Tarts may be made by lining patty pans with a good rich crust, and when baked, fill with any of the rhubarb conserves or marmalades, or even the plant itself, stewed down till it is rich and thick. Another method is the old fashioned one of cutting the pastry in rounds, then cutting smaller rounds in which three small holes have been cut with a thimble, and after they are baked, put conserve, jelly or marmalade on the larger one and press the smaller one on top just enough so that the filling will show through. These have a special appeal for children.

### CONSERVES

Strawberries combine well with rhubarb and a delicious conserve may be made from diced rhubarb and strawberries used in equal quantities, and sugar in amount equal to both combined. Mix well together, mashing the berries to form the juice. Let stand a few hours before cooking.

Still another conserve may be made by taking one

quart diced rhubarb, two pounds sugar, three oranges and two lemons and one pound seedless raisins (these are better for cooking than the seeded ones). Remove the rinds of the oranges and lemons, chip them (the rinds) and cook in two cups boiling water for fifteen or twenty minutes. Discard this water, dice the fruits and mix all the ingredients together and cook until thick. Pour in glasses and cover with paraffin. A third conserve is made by taking one quart of rhubarb cut in small pieces, four cupfuls sugar, one-fourth pound seeded raisins, one-fourth cupful water, the grated rind and juice of one orange, one-fourth cupful blanched almonds, sliced, and one-fourth cupful candied orange peel, chopped. Cook all the ingredients, except the nuts, for twenty minutes. Remove from the fire, add the nuts, pour into glasses and seal.

### CANNING

Rhubarb will keep well when canned whether sugar is used or not. If sugar is used it should be about measure for measure, and if the product is to be used for sauce, this way has its advantages. It can be prepared as if for immediate use, placed in sterilized jars and sealed. Another way is to wash, cut in short pieces, put in a pan of cold water. Then fill the jars, one at a time, fill to overflowing with cold water, and screw the tops on tight. To make

### RHUBARB JELLY

It is best to wait until September at least, as it is almost impossible for it to thicken when made of spring rhubarb. To every pound of rhubarb, add half a cup of water, and let it stew slowly in a granite or porcelain kettle, until it is all in shreds. Then strain through a fine cloth. Measure the juice and allow one pound of sugar to one pint of juice. Simmer the juice for ten minutes, or until it begins to thicken on the edge, then add the sugar, and let it simmer till it jellies on the spoon or when dropped on a cold plate. When done, remove the scum carefully, and pour into glasses which have been set in hot water, and are still standing in it. When cold, pour melted paraffin over the top.

## Yearbook Offers Farm Science in Simple and Readable Style

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture's latest Yearbook of Agriculture, which is now being distributed, is dated 1930 instead of 1929. There is no Yearbook bearing the date of 1929. This change in the method of dating is made to conform with the practice commonly followed in the publication of yearbooks, whereby such volumes are designated by the year in which they are printed rather than by the year surveyed. Thus the present volume surveys agricultural conditions in 1929. The department believes the new system of dating more truly indicates the strictly up-to-date character of the volume, which contains considerable material, both in text and statistics, covering the full calendar year 1929.

Like the yearbooks issued for the three preceding years, this volume features numerous short articles reporting recent developments in agricultural science and

practice. It offers up-to-date information on most of the important phases of agriculture. Although the discussion is usually in broad outline rather than in minute detail, accuracy has not been sacrificed. All the facts and conclusions reported have been reviewed by many specialists.

The volume is intended primarily for the farmer and the general reader, and the contributors, all of whom are members of the department, have been at pains to write nontechnically. Complex and difficult matter appears in simple and readable style. The wide scope of the volume makes it a comprehensive chronicle of agricultural research, economic developments in agriculture, and applied agricultural science. As usual, it contains the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture, and a comprehensive compilation of agricultural statistics.

A special feature is a series of graphs showing changes in farm commodity prices from 1910 to 1929, and showing also the relationships that have existed between the supplies and the prices of some leading farm products. A separate index with cross references is provided for the articles and another for the statistics.

About 400,000 copies of the Yearbook are printed, under a special Congressional appropriation. It is distributed largely by Senators and Representatives. The Department of Agriculture purchases 20,000 copies for allotment to its various bureaus. Those who can not get a copy from a Senator or Congressman, or who are not listed to receive one from some bureau of the department, may get a copy for \$1.50 from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

## A Pocket Herd Book



for the Busy Breeder is nearly as Essential as his pocketbook. He keeps it with him so that he can give breeding dates, production records and pedigree of his animals at any time. It keeps him POSTED.

Given as a Premium with a two-year subscription to the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. New or Renewal.

Cut out this AD, write your name and address, attach your check, Postal Money Order or a ONE dollar bill and mail to us. The Pocket Herd Book will come to you by return mail and you will receive the paper for two years.

Name .....  
Address .....



# Complete Dispersal Sale Owing to Pressure of Other Work

We Will Sell at Public Auction at Southampton Heights Farm 2½ miles South of Shippensburg, Cumberland County, Pa.

## THURSDAY, MAY 15 at One O'clock Sharp

### OUR ENTIRE HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS



CORNUCOPIA KALAMO TIDY, Born June 7, 1928

*This Is the Kind of Heifers to Buy.  
They Will Make Money for You*

Well Grown and in Good Condition. From Producing Bloodlines and Bred to a High Class Bull.

Notice the size and dairy development of this heifer. She is coming two years old, is bred to Morrisville Prospect Chief and will freshen in about ten weeks.

The entire herd will be sold consisting of:

### 43 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE

17 Well Bred, Big Producing Cows, 5 Bred Heifers, 9 Yearling Heifers, 8 Bulls, 4 Calves.



Combined Individuality and Production have been our aims in building this Herd. We can assure you that certain our animals will please you and invite your inspection.

*Herd Under State and Federal Supervision.*

Auctioneer: GLENN R. MEAD

## H. W. ALON & SON

Cumberland County

Shippensburg

Southampton Heights Fruit Farm Is Two and One-Half Miles South of Shippensburg, Along the Old Baltimore Road. Paved Road All the Way.

The herd is headed by MORRISVILLE PROSPECT CHIEF, an attractive, well built bull, coming three years old. Among his near ancestors is the World's Champion for Yearly Milk Production, Segis Pietertje Prospect; the World's Champion for 7-Day to 100-Day Milk Production, May Echo Sylvia; the 1921 New York State Fair Grand Champion Show Cow, Butter Boy Empress; and the noted sires, Dutchland Governor Sir Colantha, Matador Segis Walker, Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, and King Pontiac Artis Canada.

Several Choice Young Bulls by Morrisville Prospect Chief from Handsome, Big Producing Cows with C. T. A. Milk and Butter Records.



You will like our cows. They are large, straight backed, square rumped, handsome animals, in good condition, carrying large, square udders, and are big producers as demonstrated by their everyday dairy work. Month after month in Cow Testing Association Work our Cows and Herd rank among the leaders.

We have Choice Heifers and Heifer Calves, well grown and in good condition. They are daughters of Good Sires and Big Producing Cows and will develop into Splendid Dairy Animals.

Write to:

Pedigree MILLER

*Terms Will Be Announced on Day of Sale*

Tester: J. PAUL SHUGART

Pennsylvania



## The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS .....Editor  
G. H. TRUCKELL .....Associate Editor  
R. A. BALDWIN .....Associate Editor  
HELEN C. NEWMAN .....Household Editor  
EUGENE B. BENNETT .....Contributing Editor  
H. L. FREESE .....Business Manager

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APRIL 22, 1930

**The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.**

### Dependable Advanced Registry Plan Attracts Much Attention

THE proposed method of recording milk and butter records under the DEPENDABLE ADVANCED REGISTRATION PLAN is attracting wide interest among the dairymen and breeders, not only of Holstein-Friesians but also of other breeds of dairy cattle.

There is a reason for this because the Dependable Advanced Registration Plan goes right down to the bottom of record making and in the effort to make records more Dependable, the method of recording milk and butter production has been made much more simple and inexpensive.

For many years experienced breeders, influential in the purebred dairy cattle registry associations, have conceded that, from the standpoint of dependability, Cow Testing Association records are, as a class, superior to the records made by cows under the various Advanced Registry or Registry of Merit rules because the majority of the records made under Cow Testing Association rules are simply the records of the cow's inherited ability to produce milk Economically and Profitably which is, or should be, the purpose for which such records are compiled. Cows entered in Cow Testing Association work are, for the most part, owned by men who are dependent upon the income from their farms and dairies for their livelihood and so practice Economical Dairy Methods.

The leading editorial appearing in the *Jersey Bulletin* under the date of April 16, 1930, is entitled "Holstein C. T. A. Tests Are Now Given Recognition," and is as follows:

"Official recognition is now being given Holstein cows registered, or eligible to register with the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.,

which may or may not be in cow testing association work. Dependable Advanced Registration is the title of recognition.

"THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN says in making the announcement, 'There are many owners of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle who, for various reasons, are not able to enter their herd in a cow testing association. To them the Dependable Advanced Registration Plan makes it possible to keep a permanent and accurate record by weighing the milk and recording it daily and sending in a monthly report to the Secretary's Office.

"When the herd is not entered in a cow testing association, the owner is required to have at least four butterfat tests made of each cow in his herd. These tests may be made by any qualified legally authorized person, such as a regular tester in charge of cow testing association work, or a tester representing the company through which the milk from the herd is marketed. The cost of making such tests should be reasonable. Some of the larger dairy companies conduct such tests for their patrons free of charge."

The New Registry Association in recognizing Cow Testing Association records places a restriction on the class of Cow Testing Association records which it will accept, accepting only those records where the cows are milked, for the most part, twice and not over three times daily, and where the milk is weighed and recorded at each milking. In short, no Cow Testing Association record will be accepted unless the cow is fed, milked, and otherwise cared for in accordance with known methods of Economical and Profitable Dairying.

All Cow Testing Association records will be Recorded by the New Association when the owner has one or more purebred Holstein-Friesian cows registered in the Association, but only such records as are made under the Dependable Advanced Registry Rules will be Accepted.

The Dependable Advanced Registry Plan, as adopted by the New Registry Association, has introduced new and improved methods in the matter of recording milk and butter records that will make the work easier and less expensive. The records, as the name implies, are to be more Dependable.

### Always a Welcome Visitor

AMONG the recent visitors to the office of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN was Mr. Charles Wertheimer of Frederick, Maryland. Mr. Wertheimer is one of those likable, progressive, energetic persons who is always looking for an opportunity to render service. Recently he interviewed the grocery merchants, including the chain store interests, of Frederick, (his home town) which has a population of around 15,000, asking them to discontinue the sale of oleomargarine.

Frederick is situated in one of the most fertile sections of the state of Maryland. The soil is rich and well watered and the mild climate makes it particularly favorable for economical and profitable dairying which

is carried on extensively as a major industry in conjunction with the growing of corn, wheat, and market garden crops to supply the many canneries, or packing plants as they call them in that section.

The offering for sale of a counterfeit product such as oleomargarine in a district where dairying is practiced extensively is an insult to the dairy cow and the dairy industry and the efforts of the dairymen working with and through Mr. Wertheimer to have the leading merchants or all of the merchants refuse to handle bogus or counterfeit butter is in every way commendable.

The problem of a community where oleomargarine is sold and used is not only one of dollars and cents resulting from the substitution of a counterfeit for a bona fide article. The greatest objection to the sale and use of oleomargarine, as we see it, is that the children of the families who use oleomargarine are deprived of the most important vitamins necessary to stimulate growth and development of the coming generation.

In coloring, oleomargarine may resemble butter; in volume and weight it might serve as a substitute for butter but when it comes to food value there is no comparison.

### Electioneering Not Desirable

THE practice of electioneering among candidates for delegates to the annual convention is not a practice that should be encouraged. We have been sorry to note an increasing tendency along this line this year, perhaps in view of the unusual attractions of the Denver trip."

The above is quoted from an editorial appearing in *The World* published under date of April 12th. Further on in the editorial the Editor states that he is Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Club in his county, which of course places him squarely as a part of the Political Organization that is being fed or financed through the 50 cent tax on each transfer fee, and that has been in control of the Association affairs ever since the delegate system was put into operation.

Mr. Prescott further states that he has received letters from secretaries of County Associations in other parts of the state who want to enter into an agreement to ensure the election of certain delegates. In reply to these letters Mr. Prescott states that he informed the writers that his county club had nominated five or six members or that five or six members had been nominated in his county, and that his club was not going to attempt to discriminate between them.

In other words, Mr. Prescott is going to support the five or six local breeders from his district, which no doubt are the same five or six men which have been elected as delegates and constitute part of the political organization with which Mr. Prescott has been identified.

We would suggest to any members of the Old Association, or group of members who might be interested in electing a different set of delegates for the purpose of adopting some reform policies, that they should not expect the cooperation of Mr. Prescott or the paper of which he is editor. Mr. Prescott belongs to that

group of spenders that, in the past, have always been asking for higher fees and more power.

We would further suggest that it might be well to have a representative present at Brattleboro when the votes are counted. Philadelphia politicians have been accused of estimating votes—not wanting to be bothered with the details of counting them, and to us a politician is a politician whether he is in the Holstein business or some other kind of politics.

We cannot conceive of a more short-sighted policy than for the Editor of a breed paper, who has been repeatedly accused of being identified with a political ring that was trying to gain control of the breed Association, than to have him come out in his paper and denounce the effort of members or a group of members who are endeavoring to be elected as delegates seemingly for no other reason than a selfish one.

The political or delegate form of government first of all cannot be administered efficiently by individuals. Such a form of government can only be operated successfully to all concerned when there are two or more opposing political parties or factions.

For example, in our civil government, which is a representative or political form, we have two major parties—Democrats and Republicans. Each faction stands for certain principles and is endeavoring to gain control of our government.

It is only when the strength of these two opposing political parties are about equal that we get the best government, for the reason that both parties must cater to the wishes of the people in order to retain themselves in office.

In the event that the Republican Party or the Democratic Party in any town, county or state are able to gain control and keep in control, it is under such conditions that the politician begins to serve his own interests and fill his own pockets and forget the interest and welfare of the public. When he has become so corrupt, the opposing faction moves into office.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America has the same form of government and is subject to the same evils and criticisms. The Political or Delegate form of government was conceived and put into operation by the present controlling political faction. The members were warned at the time that the efforts to deprive them of their rights to a direct vote in managing their association and protecting its resources, was for the purpose of gaining control of the association to exploit its resources and the industry. We will leave it to our readers if this prediction has been true up to the present time.

A political or delegate form of government as stated before, is not operated by individuals but by political parties or factions which have represented it in each district where the voters lived.

At the first annual convention under the delegate form of government the politicians who were schooled in the details of such a form of government and knew the necessity of adequately financing a political organization to maintain the leaders in control, brought about the adoption of a resolution increasing the transfer from 50 cents to \$1.50 to members and from \$1.00 to \$3.00 to non-members with a provision that 50 cents on each transfer should be set aside to finance a politi-



cal organization in each state and in each county which is functioning under the name of a Holstein-Friesian club and its published purpose is to extend the interests of the breeders and the breed, but in reality it is a political organization.

We know that to operate successfully under a political or delegate form of government, two or more opposing factions or parties are necessary and essential in order to insure that those in power serve the people and not themselves. The Editor of the *Holstein-Friesian World*, if he had the best interests of the breeders at heart and expected the Registry Association to continue under the political form of government, should encourage the building up of another political faction in order to insure that the interests of the breeders would be protected against extravagance and political intrigue that is known to prevail under such a form of government when one faction remains in power too long.

Any clear thinking person who has given the matter of political or delegate form of government sufficient thought will conclude that such a form of government is not applicable for a registry association. No business has ever been able to operate successfully under the delegate or political form of government.

### A Mock Trial

UNDER the heading "A Legal Question" the editor of the Holstein trade journal published near Syracuse, which is sometimes referred to as the "Holstein Gazette" because of the support which it gives fake records and fake sales, has attempted to stage what might be classed as a Mock Trial, but which we believe is purely for propaganda purposes.

We might state in the beginning that when the New Association, the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., was started back in 1925, an attempt was made to have State and Federal Authorities refuse to accept the New Association's Certificates in paying indemnity claims. In other words, when the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle refused to pay excessive fees, put up with poor service, contribute to the making of forced records and the promotion of auction sales and otherwise support the Millionaire Political Management of the Old Association and organized a New Registry Association that adopted improved and up-to-date methods of recording Herd Book records, operated under a business form of government that was to take no part in promoting auction sales or the making of forced records, in fact an Association that was designed to give the breeders a better service at a great saving in fees, the Politicians and Millionaires representing the Old Association Management tried to have the Government step in and refuse to pay indemnity claims on a Purebred basis, unless the breeders kept the cattle registered in the Old Association.

In several states, particularly the leading Holstein states, some of the officials lent themselves to this sort of thing, making it necessary for the New Association to go into Court and protect the rights of its members. In many of these cases, O. U. Kellogg, who is reported as having drawn more than \$50,000.00 from the Association's treasury as a lawyer to protect the Political

Management, was sitting at the counsel's table with the state attorneys. They had no case and they must have known it. The state officials having to do with the payment of indemnity claims were appointed to guard and protect the public health. It wasn't for these state officials to determine whether a group of men had a right to organize their own Registry Association or whether there was to be one Registry Association or a dozen. It was just a case of trying to smother the New Association by resorting to questionable methods which in itself is to be condemned. Naturally they were beaten in the lower courts and then in the higher courts and after they were defeated in one state, they would go to another providing they could get a state official to lend himself to this sort of thing. Nine consecutive decisions were handed down in favor of the New Association.

In the State of Wisconsin after the New Association had won its case in the lower court and then again in the Supreme Court the state officials still refused to pay. The time was set to review the case. It was only when attorneys representing the New Association served notice on the state officials that they purposed to inquire into their relations with the Old Organization and its officers that the state officials agreed to pay all pending claims and recognize the New Association's certificates in the future on the same basis that they recognized other Registry Associations.

We might add that after the winning of nine consecutive court decisions, the authorities in Michigan and in Minnesota agreed to accept the certificates, making a complete victory for the New Association. The Federal Government has accepted the New Association's certificates from the very first as did most of the states.

The State of New York at first refused to accept the New Association's certificates. The law governing the payment of indemnity claims in that state requires that an animal be registered and Purebred. For the past three years or more the Department has been accepting the New Association's certificates as evidence that the animal was registered, but requiring the owner in case the cow reacted to tuberculin test to sign an affidavit certifying that it was a Purebred. Upon presenting the registry certificate accompanying the affidavit certifying that the animal was a Purebred, the claims were entered on a Purebred basis, the owner receiving full indemnity.

As we have previously stated the question of indemnity has been so thoroughly reviewed in the many court decisions that it is no longer an issue with the New Association, yet the Management and friends of the Old Association are reported as still telling breeders that if they register their animals in the New Association they will not receive indemnity on a Purebred basis. We know this to be true because letters are received by the secretary of the New Association from breeders in states where the Government has recognized the New Association's Certificates from the very beginning, asking if it is true that their state will not pay indemnity claims for animals registered in the New Association. This shows how thoroughly the organized propagandists against the New Association have been doing their work, yet true to the old saying

"A knock is a boost," the New Association has been growing right along.

We take it that the editor of the *World* is trying to fool his readers for in his issue of April 12th, as coming from a subscriber, he recites a little dialogue where A buys some cattle from B, two of which are registered in the New Association. They afterwards react and the Department of Farms and Markets at Albany refuses to recognize the New Association's Certificates as "proof of pure breeding," the question being, "Does A have a collectable cause of action against B for the difference of value of the two animals as grades or purebreds?"

The judge rendering this decision is the same O. U. Kellogg referred to above as the Old Association's lawyer and is reported as having drawn, since 1919, \$50,000.00 or more from its treasury plus traveling and other expenses, the amount of which we will not attempt to estimate.

The late Secretary Houghton, who was more personally acquainted with Mr. Kellogg, describes him as being a lawyer who represented the crooked cattle dealers living in and about Cortland, New York, or words to that effect. We are referring to a statement published in the *World* some twelve years ago.

After reciting the case for propaganda purposes in favor of the Old Association and against the New, Mr. Kellogg concludes his legal philosophy with ifs and ands and wherefors. In other words, the young folks got married and everything was all right.

However, this is the point. If the editor of the *World* had stated the case correctly and completely, he would have said the Department of Farms and Markets of the State of New York accepted the New Association's Registry Certificates as proof that the animal was registered and the proper way to dispose of the case would be for the owner to make an affidavit to the fact that the animal was a Purebred, which we understand the owner did.

Our readers will recall that in our issue of February 8th we published a list of names and numbers of some twelve or fifteen animals registered in the Old Association, which animals and their descendants the secretary of the New Association will not accept for entry in the Herd Book on the grounds that they were improperly registered. All of these animals were owned or bred in the State of New York. Is the Department of Farms and Markets going to accept their Registry Certificates as proof that the animals are Purebred?

While we think about it does the Editor know what the Old Association is doing about this fraudulent substitution and registration which the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN uncovered and exposed in its February 8th issue? It has been over a year since this fraud was perpetrated and it has been months since the Old Association officers are said to have received a report.

### Cut Expenses and Reduce Taxes

IT HAS been suggested that if the Federal Government would stop flitting money away in so-called Farm Relief but would deduct from the farmers' taxes an amount of money equal to that which is now being spent or appropriated for so-called Farm Relief

it would solve some of our farmers' troubles and would be shooting right at the mark.

There is a tremendous amount of money being expended by the federal and state governments in the name of agriculture and to help the farmers. If Uncle Sam could only kidnap one of these farmers and search his pockets he would be surprised to find how little of this so-called Relief Appropriation money was found in his pocket.

One group of government officials is employed to teach the farmer to grow more and better crops and the Federal Farm Board with five hundred million dollars at its disposal was created to get rid of this surplus and encourage the farmers to curtail their acreage. We are unable to see the economy of such a policy and further we feel that the farmer should be relieved of the burdensome taxes that he is now required to pay on his farm and buildings, which to us is out of proportion to his returns when compared to the amount of tax that others are required to pay.

### Why the Farmer Has Troubles

SPEAKING to the Commercial Club of Chicago, Secretary of Agriculture Hyde suggested that widespread dieting is in part responsible for Farmers' Troubles.

"If there were no diet experts influencing the people in what they should eat there would be no farm product surplus."

The Secretary declared the economic tendencies of the country are against the farmer, the introduction of the automobile and the tractor on the farm has thrown into disuse horses that were formerly used, and this, in turn, threw into the market all the production of those acres that were formerly used to feed livestock.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—While we agree with the Secretary of Agriculture generally in his conclusions, we are inclined, however, to take his first statement literally. If the situation that necessitated the appropriating of five hundred million dollars and the creating of a Federal Farm Board was due to the activities of the propagandists who have been advocating dieting then the cure for the situation would be to corral these dietetic experts and appoint a dental commission to repair all false teeth free of charge.

### Registration Papers

A BREEDER of registered livestock undermines his reputation and injures his business if he isn't prompt in delivering the customary papers to a buyer of an animal from his herd, flock or stud. Unreasonable and unexplained delays in furnishing buyers with these papers tend to destroy confidence in the purebred livestock business, breed suspicion, lead to tart correspondence, and sometimes end in lawsuits. These delays are troublesome, unfair and expensive to everybody concerned. If a breeder conducts his business in a business-like way, he is almost always prepared promptly to deliver the papers for any animal that he sells. Broken promises and long, drawn-out delays in



connection with this matter, are seldom if ever cleared up to the satisfaction of the man whom they subject to inconvenience and extra expense.

The above appeared in the *Rural New Yorker*, a reader of which complained that last fall he purchased a registered bull at an auction sale. The following appears in his letter:

"A dealer representing the owner at the sale guaranteed the papers with the bull. Later, the owner personally assured me that they would be delivered. I wrote him in December. In his reply he asked for an application and markings. These were sent to him. I wrote him again about a month ago, but have received no reply, nor have the papers been received. We are anxious to have these papers, because we have bred two registered cows to the bull, and will be unable to have their offspring registered without the sire's papers."

The breeder who neglects to furnish buyers with registration and transfer papers for animals sold, has only himself to blame if he has trouble with his customers. If the young animals are registered before

they are a year old they can be transferred immediately after they are sold and the necessary papers can be given the buyer. Until the buyer has such papers, he has no assurance that the animal is purebred, at least, none that he can show other parties.

Breeders of purebred cattle should consider that furnishing registration and transfer papers promptly is one of the essentials of the business.

### All the Cows Must Be Counted

IT WAS left to the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN to first point out the fact that the figures were being juggled in computing herd averages of cows entered in cow testing association work. We exposed the practice in our January 8th issue and we repeated it again in our issue of April 8th.

The *Ayrshire Digest*, the official organ of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, has just come to our desk and we note that, under the heading "Herd Test Rules Revised," the Ayrshire Breeders' Association's plan for recognizing Cow Testing Association records is editorially discussed. The editor says:

"The revised rules will prevent the purchase of fresh cows to be milked for a short time and then resold, so as to increase herd averages, and at the same time it will give due credit to the young heifers that should be included in the herd average."

As the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN has already pointed out, the method of figuring Cow Testing Association averages followed by the American Dairy Science Association gives the correct result only when the same number of cows and the same identical cows remain in the herd during the entire year. The American Dairy Science method of figuring herd averages violates the fundamental principles of elementary arithmetic. Instead of dividing the total milk and butterfat production of the entire herd by the number of cows that produced these totals, it divides the total milk and butterfat production by an average number of cows and calls the quotients the average milk and butterfat production.

We discussed this case fully in our last issue and if you are not familiar with the scheme that is now being used, we refer you to page 234 and the article entitled "FIGURING TO FOOL THE PUBLIC."

Every owner of a dairy herd should consider it his duty to himself and to the community to keep only healthy cows, supply them with wholesome feed, and keep them in clean, comfortable quarters.

### Franklin County Registered Holsteins for Sale!

We offer good bred Cows, Heifers, and Bulls from our best tested herds. All townships but one in our county are tested on the Area Plan. Many herds are accredited. Give us a call as to your Holstein wants.

**FRANKLIN COUNTY HOLSTEIN CLUB**  
Jay B. Miller, Secretary  
401 South Main St., Chambersburg, Pa.

### Naturally Polled Holsteins



The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., at its Annual Meeting held in Harrisburg, January 23, 1930, adopted a resolution recognizing Polled Holsteins as a distinct STRAIN. All naturally Polled Holsteins descended from Polled ancestors are to be registered with a Special Certificate on which is to appear a cut of a Polled cow or a Polled bull.

If you are a breeder or owner of naturally Polled Holstein-Friesians, return the Registry Certificates of such animals to the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association to have them properly registered.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Secretary.  
Lock Box 30 Harrisburg, Pa.

## PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

May 7—Pine Forge, Pa. H. M. Focht, 35 Head Registered Holstein-Friesians. S. R. Miller & Sons, Mgrs.  
May 14, 1930—Newville, Pa. Dispersal of Big Spring Herd, J. D. McCulloch, Owner, Glenn R. Mead, Auctioneer.  
May 15, 1930—Shippensburg, Pa. W. H. Allison and Son. Forty head. S. R. Miller and Sons, Mgrs.  
May 20—Shippensburg, Pa., R.D. C. E. Stouffer. 25 Registered Holstein-Friesians, 5 Grade Cows. S. R. Miller & Sons, Mgrs.  
June 5, 1930—Denver, Colorado, National Holstein Sale.

### BARN EQUIPMENT

Not long ago a manufacturer stated, in a letter, that there seems to be a deep-seated prejudice on the part of logical users that modern dairy barn equipment is more or less a luxury. Whereas, said he, "an impartial observer can tell you that barn equipment is one of the most satisfactory forms of farm relief that is available to the dairy farmer at the moment."

It is a fact that not as many dairy farmers as there should be appreciate the importance of modern dairy barn equipment in the economical conduct of their business. A well-planned and equipped barn saves time and labor and provides comfortable quarters for the cows, while the poorly planned barn is a daily source of annoyance and of wasted time and energy. The health of the herd will be improved in the up-to-date barn and modern equipment will tend toward the production of more and better milk of a uniform supply.

By the term barn equipment is meant all of those appliances that are installed in the barn or stable to facilitate the work with the dairy stock. They include adjustable stanchions, mangers, manger partitions, drinking cups, feed carriers, litter carriers and other similar equipment.

It has been well said, by an authority on this subject, that modern dairy barn equipment has served to make the life of the dairyman a happier and more profitable one, and has helped to place the business of dairying on a higher plane.

### CHECKING THE BASIC-SURPLUS PLAN

Milk producers in some of the big cities receive pay for their fluid milk on the Basic-Surplus Plan. This plan is hard to explain to the satisfaction of the dairymen, and, although it has many friends, it also has critical enemies who claim that it does not work for the benefit of the dairymen.

The *Rural New Yorker* reviews the complaints of these producers and points out the remedy in the following:

"The basic surplus plan was planned for the producers' benefit. Instead, dealers adopted the idea to their own purposes. They had previously estimated the surplus and fixed prices in advance. Under the basic surplus plan, they decide

after the milk is consumed, how much was surplus and how much sold for liquid consumption.

"The farmer has no way of knowing what the blended price of basic and surplus milk will be until weeks after the milk is delivered. He goes on producing in the hope that the price will be satisfactory.

"Farsighted or forewarned producers start with a favorable base. Others, due to indifference, lack of information or upsets in their breeding program start with a low base and are dissatisfied.

"The present system not only makes it possible for the dealer to sell surplus milk for liquid consumption, but also creates a temptation for dishonest farm representatives to conspire with crooked dealers to swindle producers to their mutual gain. A system which makes a perfidy of this kind possible should not be tolerated.

"The effect is different when farmers control the basic surplus plan in their own associations. Each farmer has the information and time to adjust production to his quota in the basic period. Dealers get just the amount of fluid milk they want at a price agreed upon in advance. Surplus milk would be manufactured and sold where it could not find its way into the liquid market.

"By monthly returns on surplus milk, separate from the checks for basic milk, the producer can soon determine whether he can afford to continue to produce surplus milk."

### ECUADOR BUYS HOLSTEINS

On February 21st a shipment of Purebred Holstein-Friesians left Brooklyn, New York, consigned to the experimental farm owned by the government of Ecuador. The consignment consisted of three bulls and one heifer and were purchased from a New Jersey herd by Dr. Packano, official representative of the Ecuadorean government. The trip is expected to take twenty days.

If this land that is already over-burdened with laws needs another law, it is one to keep our elective officers and our appointed government employees on the job for which they are being paid and off of the job of scheming how to get more money out of the taxpayers to pay more salaries.—*Fletcher's Farming*.

### CRUMB'S Chain Hanging STANCHIONS



Also Water Bowls  
Litter Carriers  
Feed Carriers  
Steel Stalls  
Steel Partitions

I can SAVE MONEY  
for you. Send for  
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WINTHROP W. DUNBAR  
Box 443, FORESTVILLE, CONN.

Colonel C. M. Hess  
Holstein Auctioneer  
677 N. Howard Street  
Akron, Ohio

### LET ME SELL YOUR HOLSTEINS

J. Terrence Sheen,

Live Stock  
Auctioneer



South Montrose, Pennsylvania

If you want heavy milkers that  
are sound and free from dis-  
ease, write me your wants.

W. A. EBERTS,  
Lehighton, Penna.

### For a Quarter of a Century

I have been giving satisfaction selling  
Holsteins.



Yet, while I specialize in the "Black and Whites" I will sell anything my patrons wish me to sell, any time and any place. In fact, I am well broken—always willing to work—single or double."

Write or wire for dates.

GLENN R. MEAD  
East Aurora, New York



## Sales and Pedigree Work

Are you planning to sell your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

**S. R. MILLER**  
Chambersburg, Pa. Pennsylvania

"Make Animal Tagging Easy"

## Ketchum Clincher Ear Tags



Size of Clinched Tag  
25 Tags \$1.75 Numbered consecutively  
50 " 2.50 and lettered.  
100 " 4.00 Special prices on larger orders.

## CLINCHER PUNCH

Strong & Serviceable



**BREEDER & DAIRYMAN, Harrisburg, Pa.**  
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**KETCHUM MANUFACTURING CO**  
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## Special Trial Offer

Regular price \$1.50 per year. Send 25c in stamps for special three months' trial offer.

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## THE REASON WHY

Why Do Full Brothers and Sisters Vary in Type?

Answers to this and hundreds of similar questions You ask yourself can be found in the book

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Written by LEON F. WHITNEY, a farmer and livestock breeder who has gone deep into scientific reasonings and investigations and in this profusely illustrated 260-page book explains in plain language, Heredity, Production and Re-Production.

PRICE, \$3 a Copy.

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**HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN**  
Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

Barber—"Wet or dry, Madam?"  
Madam—"Never mind my politics. Just comb my hair."

## MAGGIE CHANGES HOMES

Maggie Mechthilde Segis, an eight-year-old purebred Holstein-Friesian, was recently sold by Bergie Monson of Ringsted, Iowa, to his neighbor, John C. Schultz. This good cow is a daughter of Maggie Mechthilde Wayne and King Segis Mercedes Ondine. Maggie Mechthilde Wayne was sired by Prince Beryl Wayne from Bulter Mechthilde. King Segis Mercedes Ondine was from Ondine Mercedes 4th and was sired by King Segis Pontiac Polkadot, a son of King Segis Pontiac from K. P. Polkadot, a daughter of King of the Pontiacs and a full sister to K. P. Alcartra. King Segis Pontiac Polkadot had 100% the same breeding as the well-known sire, King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, both being by King Segis Pontiac and their dams being full sisters.

## MORE EVAPORATED MILK USED

While the consumption of evaporated milk in the United States reached its highest figure during the year just closed, the retail price (three pounds or cans for twenty-five cents) is the lowest since the war started.

During 1929 more than one million and a quarter pounds of evaporated milk was consumed in this country. The consumption of unsweetened evaporated milk during 1929 shows a seven per cent increase over the previous year or a growth of more than 13,000,000 pounds.

## "OLE O. MARGARINE" CREAMED

Dairymen living near Patterson, California, held a celebration on March 21st when the grocers in that community announced that oleomargarine would no longer be kept in stock. The amount remaining in the grocers' hands was purchased by the farmers and publicly cremated.

An old undertaker's wagon was resurrected, appropriate placards were made for it, and the "hearse" was loaded with the remains of "Ole O. Margarine." A big throng, mostly farmers, made up the funeral procession and witnessed the cremation.

## CENTENNIAL OF THE PLATFORM SCALE

It is fashionable to celebrate centennials but there is one centennial that will receive very little celebration, although it has had a great deal of influence upon industry and agriculture.

For thousands of years man weighed his farm products or other things he had to sell with steelyards or still cruder balancing devices. It is just one hundred years ago that Thaddeus Fairbanks designed the first platform scale. Improvements have followed improvements until now nearly everything is weighed on some form of platform scale from the letter in the Post Office to the loaded railroad car. Platform scales are found on many farms and are almost indispensable. Thaddeus Fairbanks was a benefactor not only to the agricultural industry but to the whole human race.

## PRECAUTIONS TO TAKE TO KEEP MILK FREE FROM GARLIC ODOR AND FLAVOR

If there is garlic in the pasture, the best known method to prevent this flavor from getting into the milk is to take the cows off the pasture from seven to eight hours before milking time. This practice should be continued until the garlic tops get dry and tough when the cows are not so apt to eat them. Government experiments have shown that the eating of garlic by cows will impart a garlicky odor to the milk within one minute after eating the garlic. Even breathing of strong garlicky fumes by cows has been found to impart a garlicky odor and flavor to the milk. It seems these odors permeate the blood of the cows very quickly and thus the odor comes out in the milk. As the length of time between the eating of garlic and milking is increased, the garlic flavor and odor decreases. Experiments have shown that when this period is seven or eight hours, practically no garlic flavor and odor can be detected in the milk.

The United States Department of Agriculture has issued two bulletins along this line: one of which is entitled "Wild Onion: Methods of Eradication," Farmers' Bulletin No. 610, which gives some suggestions for eradicating garlic. The other is Department Bulletin No. 1326 entitled "Effects of Garlic on the Flavor and Odor of Milk" which gives suggestions and discusses experiments of the effects of garlic on the flavor of milk and how to prevent it from getting into milk so far as possible. We would be glad to send either of these bulletins to any of the producers upon their request who wish them or they can be secured directly from the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture.—Exchange.

## WISCONSIN PUREBREDS SURPASS GRADES

In the state of Wisconsin during 1929, twenty-five per cent of the cows enrolled in Dairy Herd Improvement work were purebreds. Of the seventy-two cows that produced 600 lb. or more of butterfat during the year, forty-seven animals, or 65% of the total, were purebreds. Of the animals exceeding 700 lb. fat, 88% were purebreds, and all but two are Holstein-Friesians. The highest ten cows are registered Holstein-Friesians and thirty-eight of the 72 highest producers are registered Holstein-Friesians.

The Purebred Holstein-Friesian herd, owned by Knutson Brothers of Dousman, stands at the top with a reported average of 612.7 lb. butterfat, 15,754 lb. milk. The second herd consists of registered and grade Holstein-Friesians as does the herd in fifth place while the herds standing third and fourth consists entirely of registered Holstein-Friesians.

Motorist: "These chickens in the road cause a lot of accidents."

Farmer: "But not as many as the chickens beside the driver."—Allston Recorder.

## TRACES TO THE FOUNTAIN HEADS

Erich Wittlief of Marengo, Illinois recently sold to his neighbor, Constant Stouvenin, a very handsome young bull whose pedigree combines the blood of a number of famous foundation cows noted for persistency and tremendous production. These cows were prominent in the industry forty or more years ago and because their descendants inherited their type and producing capacity their names have persisted in the nomenclature of their descendants.

Mr. Stouvenin's new herdsire is named Sir De Kol Mercedes Tirania. He is a son of Sir De Kol Mercedes Carman and Miss Aegis De Kol Tirania. Sir De Kol Mercedes Carman was sired by Sir Carman Etnor Ormsby and his dam was Miss Mercedes Korndyke Jane. Miss Aegis De Kol Tirania is a daughter of Sir Aegis Korndyke De Kol and Tirania Hengerveld 3d.

Few three-generation pedigrees of animals now living show more names of the great imported cows upon whom the American Holstein-Friesian industry was founded.

## MILK COSTS

A study of the cost of milk production on 48 Wisconsin farms, made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, and the University of Wisconsin, showed that the amount of man labor averaged 171 hours per cow annually, or 28 minutes a day. This labor included milking, feeding, caring for utensils, and cleaning the barn, but not hauling manure from the barn, delivering milk or caring for young stock. Some farmers spent as little as 20 minutes a day per cow, and others as much as 45.—Exchange.

## ANOTHER MAPLE GROVE SALE

A young bull that should prove a profitable investment for his new owner is Maple Grove Lindy Glista, recently purchased by Mr. E. W. Willcox, Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania, from Maple Grove Stock Farm.

The sire of the young bull purchased by Mr. Willcox was Clever Model Glista whose dam, Glista Coreva, produced over 34 lb. butterfat in a week.

The dam of the young bull was Maple Grove Pontiac Glista Girl. She is a splendid cow and a good producer and is credited with 20.64 lb. butter, 451.2 lb. milk in seven days. She was from Maple Grove Mercedes Pontiac De Kol, 21.76 lb. butter, 458.6 lb. milk in a week and was sired by Model Daniel Glista whose dam, Glista Dinah, is credited with 31.26 lb. butter in seven days, 16,138.5 lb. milk in a year and was a daughter of Glista Coreva, mentioned above.

Many good dairy herds in Pennsylvania and near-by states are headed by bulls raised at Maple Grove Stock Farm, Centerville, Pa. The young bull obtained by Mr. Willcox is well bred and we are assured that, from the standpoint of individuality, he is fit to head any herd.

# Complete Dispersal

TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1930, at 1 o'clock

## 25 Head of Registered Holsteins

Farm located 4 miles north of Shippensburg at McClay's Mills



TWO MEMBERS OF MY HERD

These animals represent De Kol, Pontiac, Clothilde, Posch, Hengerveld, Korndyke, Johanna, Ormsby and Segis families.

Senior-Sire, KING COLANTHA HENDRIK DE KOL 1525. Sired by Colantha Quality De Kol and out of Buttercup Hendrik De Kol.

Junior Sire, KING JEWEL ORMSBY 4192. He was sired by Lost Spring Ormsby Pontiac and out of Jewel Lothian Alcartra.

Most of the cows and heifers are bred to these two Herdsires.

Some of the females to be offered are:

Maizeland Princess De Kol 5704. She was sired by Cedarshade Pontiac Clothilde, who was by a 28-lb. son of King of the Pontiacs 16th.

Amleto Miste Buttercup 787. She was sired by the 29-lb. bull, King Pohlcrest Buttercup. One of her daughters will also be sold.

I will also Sell 5 GRADE HOLSTEINS

My Herd Has Passed Two Clean Tests.



SOME OF THE COWS TO BE SOLD

PAUL WINGERT,  
Chambersburg, Pa.  
BENTON FOGELSANGER,  
Shippensburg, Pa.

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**AAGGIE CHICAGO**

whose daughters are persistent producers in general dairy and C. T. A. work.

The dams are heavy milking Cows of well-known blood lines; good testers and superior individuals.

Prices and full particulars upon request.

**L. L. ALLIS,**

ummerfield, Bradford Co., Penna

This is an ACCREDITED HERD.

**COMMONSENSE  
FEEDING METHODS****MINERAL FEED SUPPLEMENTS**

Under the old fashioned methods of dairying when nearly all of the cows were dry most of the winter months and enterprising herdsmen were not endeavoring to make worlds' records with the animals in their care, the dairy cow seemed to find in her feed all that was necessary for her to preserve her own health and produce milk for her offspring and for the use of her owner and owner's family.

With the growth of the cities, the fluid milk business came into being. Cows were milked nearly all the year and fed heavily so that they would give maximum milk yields. Many of the animals failed in health or became unthrifty and it was figured out that their milk yield contained more minerals than they consumed in the way of feed. Therefore, the milking cows were drawing from the materials stored in their bodies. It then became fashionable to add mixtures of various minerals to the grain ration. Now the pendulum has swung the other way and the belief is growing that, if the animals are given properly balanced feeds, are handled on a practical, economical basis and not forced to the limit of their capacity, it is rarely necessary to supplement their feed with limestone and other more or less indigestible minerals.

If livestock receive plenty of alfalfa and clover hay with a well-balanced grain ration, little more except salt will be needed. Phosphorus is supplied by wheat bran, alfalfa and clover supply calcium and these two elements are the ones the animals seem to need the most and that are generally lacking in an inadequate ration. If it is thought necessary to feed more minerals, a mixture of equal parts of iodized salt, air-slacked lime and sterilized bone meal is probably the best general purpose mineral mixture that has been devised. Some dairymen place this mixture in a sheltered box where the animals can help themselves; others add it to the grain ration. One pound of the mixture to each 100 pounds of grain seems to give the best results.

**PASTURE GRASS PRODUCES  
VITAMINS**

Milk produced while cows are on good pasture is three times as potent in its vitamin C (antiscorbutic) properties as milk from cows fed dry feeds, according to New Jersey experiments. This improvement in quality is immediately noticeable when cows are turned out to

pasture and it requires from five to eight weeks of feeding on dry materials before there is evidence of any marked reduction in the vitamin C potency. This indicates that once the milk secreting organs of a cow are stimulated by green pasture grasses, she has the power to maintain a high quality level in her milk for a considerable period.

Young grasses are succulent in nature and rich in highly digestible proteins, minerals and vitamins. These stimulate production, improve the mineral as well as the vitamin content of the milk, and otherwise impart to it nourishing and health building qualities.

**DON'T WAIT**

Now is the time to plan and plant for your next fall's crop of silage. A silo full of good corn silage and the mow full of good mixed clover and alfalfa hay are two essentials which the dairy farmer must have in abundance in order to make milk at the greatest profit. With good silage and good hay and plenty of both, there is always a possibility of making a little money in the dairy business regardless of the price of milk or the price of concentrated feed stuffs.

The two important factors in determining the margin of profit is the price received for the milk and the cost of producing the milk. The greater the difference between these two figures, the greater the net profit to the producer. In most cases the producer has very little to say about the price at which milk is sold. This is governed by his location and the law of supply and demand. Therefore, he must concentrate most of his efforts on lowering the cost of production. Growing the roughage that contains the most nutrients is one way of lowering the production cost.

Regardless of the price milk sells for, the cost of growing silage, corn, alfalfa and mixed clover hay varies very little from year to year.

If you do not raise enough silage or clover hay or if it is a poor quality, you are required to feed more grain in order to produce the same amount of milk. There is an old saying that "when more than one-third of your receipts from milk are required to pay the feed bill, there is no profit in the dairy business. In other words, two-thirds of the returns from the dairy should be available to pay for roughage and labor and return a profit to the dairyman. When good silage is available and the hay is of excellent quality, less grain is required and the margin of profit is greater.

**HOLSTEIN HERDS PRODUCE  
EVENLY**

Two well-known Holstein-Friesian herds were closely matched during March in the Frederick County Cow Testing Association and honors were about evenly divided.

The association leader was the cow "Japonica," owned by Charles Wertheimer of Frederick, Maryland, and credited with the production of 73.4 lb. fat, 1,931 lb. milk. Her stable mate, "Star," was second with 72.7 lb. fat, 1,866 lb. milk. "Queen," owned by George C. Zentz & Son of Thurmont, was third with 68.9 lb. fat, 1,776 lb. milk and another Zentz cow, "Sadie," was fourth with 64.4 lb. fat, 1,869 lb. milk, the second highest milk production reported.

In the herd averages, Zentz excelled for fat production and the Wertheimer dairy was the higher of the two in milk production. The Zentz dairy consisted of twenty-four cows of which twenty-three were milking and their average was 34.3 lb. fat, 927 lb. milk. The Wertheimer dairy contained twenty-two cows of which twenty were milking and they averaged exactly 34 lb. of fat, 939 lb. milk.

Most of the Wertheimer cows are daughters of Rolo Pontiac Fayne and have not yet reached their maximum producing capacity. During the past year, according to the report of the tester, Chester Zentz, the Wertheimer dairy of nineteen purebreds averaged 9,904 lb. milk, 348.1 lb. fat. The Zentz dairy contained during the year twenty-seven cows and their average was 9,531.5 lb. milk, 337.1 lb. butterfat. Murray D. Nichodemus, Union Bridge, Maryland, has twenty Purebred Holstein-Friesians credited with the average of 9,910.9 lb. milk, 329.7 lb. butterfat.

**ACIDOPHILUS MILK NOT  
ALWAYS GOOD**

During the last two or three years quite a business has been built up in some of the larger cities in the sale of acidophilus milk. It has been found, however, that some of the milk sold under this name has very little medicinal value.

After a survey and bacteriological study of lactic acid producing cultures for medicinal uses, officials charged with the enforcement of the Federal Food and Drugs Act have concluded that to be effective each cubic centimeter of such a preparation should contain millions of viable organisms.

Acidophilus or bulgaricus milk, when prescribed by physicians, is usually taken in quantities averaging a quart a day. A pint of fresh acidophilus milk ordinarily contains approximately 50 billion live organisms. Certain manufacturers attempt to concentrate these products.

In their investigations chemists and bacteriologists found that many of the preparations offered for sale did not contain enough bacilli to provide a therapeutic dose. This was due to one or more of several causes: An insufficient number of organisms at the time of manufacture; a medium unfavorable to

bacterial life; or, a culture was so old that all bacilli are dead.

Manufacturers have experimented with various media until they have discovered some which prove favorable and which will contain, for a reasonable length of time, sufficient numbers of these helpful bacteria. Many manufacturers stamp on the package an expiration date giving the period of potency as about six weeks.

**CLARK'S GROVE DAIRY CON-  
TAINS 100 MILKERS**

There are more than one hundred milking cows in the Clark's Grove Dairy which contains some remarkable producers. Experience has shown the management that producing ability is usually an inherent characteristic of dairy cattle, transmitted from one generation to another and brought out by good care and generous feeding. Feed will not make a good cow out of a poor one but, on the other hand, no cow, however good, can produce heavily unless she is fed generously.

The production of the members of the Clark's Grove Dairy is weighed at every milking in order that the management may know how the cows pay for their feed and care. Animals that do not return a substantial profit for the feed they receive are sent to the butcher.

The herd is headed by bulls of Ormsby bloodlines and the Ormsby strain is noted for individuality of the animals, producing capacity of the cows and transmitting ability, the first two characteristics having been handed down from one generation to another.

In an early issue we plan to tell more about the female members of the Clark's Grove Dairy. Meanwhile, the proprietor, Mr. George Clark, Jr., and herd manager, Floyd Randall, cordially invite readers of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN to visit the farm which is located near the village of Paxinos, Northumberland County, Pennsylvania.

**CROOKED PRACTICES**

Taking advantage of the campaign to "Use More Butter" a number of peddlers, dressed as farmers, went from house to house in Indianapolis and other Indiana cities selling what they called fresh country butter. Investigation showed that the product was the kind of butter that comes from coconuts and not from cows.

A number of arrests have been made, followed by convictions and the State officials aim to stamp out the practice. It may be all right to eat "oleo" if you prefer it, but it doesn't seem quite right to try to buy butter and get an imitation product.

**BLACK AND WHITE PROMINENT**

Six of the ten highest cows enrolled during March in the South Franklin C. T. A. were black and white. In first place was the registered Holstein "Bettie," owned by M. B. Mentzer, Chambersburg, Pa., credited with 70.3 lb. fat, 1,953 lb. milk. A purebred, owned by Cyrus Stouffer, Shippensburg, has to her credit 62.8 lb. fat and so does the ten-year-old purebred "Alice" owned by Clarence Barnhart of Chambersburg. Sam Mentzer owns three of the leaders, "Spot," a grade, being credited with 62.4 lb. fat, "Hengerveld," a purebred, with 61.6 lb. and "Vinita" with 58.8 lb. fat. All the cows mentioned were milked twice daily.

Tester Robert G. Miller had eighteen herds containing 312 milking cows in his charge. Of the number, twenty exceeded 50 lb. fat, fifty-one were credited with 40 lb. fat or more and thirty-three produced 1,200 lb. or more of milk during the month of March.

**A PARTNERSHIP  
ARRANGEMENT**

In instituting any measures for the control of animal diseases, the people most intimately concerned in formulating the program of control are brought to a consideration of two prime factors involved—one purely economic and the other pertaining to public health. In dealing with affections which are transmitted from the animal to man, the veterinarian is in a position, through his special training, to lend his confrere in human medicine a helping hand, only by actually reducing or eliminating entirely the sources of infection, but also through coöperating in cases where the sources of the diseases of humans are obscure and where there may be possibility of tracing the infection to animal origin.—J. R. Mohler.

Even if a tough steak is served by a pretty waitress, remarked the hired man after a trip to town, you can't help wondering whose bull the butcher got.

**Purebred Holstein-Friesian**

*Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale*

**EUGENE B. BENNETT, Old Home Farm,**

**Allamuchy, New Jersey**

**A STRICTLY BUSINESS, ACCREDITED DAIRY HERD**



# The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

## POULTRY



**TURKEY EGGS**, Special prices. All breeds. Strictly Purebred. Write **WALTER BROTHERS**, Powhatan Point, Ohio.

**PUREBRED BRONZE TURKEYS**, GUARANTEED. Mrs. FRANK BROWNING, Nampa, Idaho, Route 1.

**BARRED ROCK PULLETS** \$3.00 each. Chicks April and May \$11.00 per 100 Postpaid. **WEST DENTON HATCHERY**, Denton, Md.

**BUFF COCHINS** \$4.00 PAIR. **WHITE** Silkies and Japanese Blacktails \$5.00 pair. **TWIN SPRING FARM**, Penlynn, Pa.

**PHEASANT EGGS**—All varieties. Also Buff Cochins—Silkie and Blacktail Japanese Bantam eggs. **TWIN SPRING FARM**, Penlynn, Pa.

**MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS** for hatching, ten cents each, delivered. Satisfaction guaranteed. **J. G. KENNEL**, Atglen, Pa.

**THOROUGHBRED** pedigreed stock Honsinger strain direct the world's best **Bourbon Red Turkeys**. Bigger and better than ever. **SOPHIA PEET**, Alto, Mich.

**UTILITY BRONZE TURKEY, BREEDERS**. Hundred Hens, Limited number toms. Related and non-related. Imported stock. **GLENNAN & HEWITT**, Importers, Woodbine, Maryland.

**THOROUGHBRED NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS**, Toms, \$15.00; hens, \$8.00. Send stamped addressed envelopes for inquiry. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. EARL R. BROWN, Chaumont, New York.

**JERSEY BLACK GIANTS. WHY RAISE TURKEYS** when JAYBEEGEE CHICKS will go as large as 13 pounds. All breeders State tested and trapped. Chicks \$23.00 per 100. Free circular. **JAYBEEGEE POULTRY FARM**, Slocum, R. 1.

**WHITE PEKIN AND INDIAN RUNNER DUCKLINGS. BRONZE TURKEY** poults and baby chicks. 14 Standard breeds. Write for illustrated catalog. **RIDGWAY DUCK HATCHERY**, Larue, Ohio.

**QUALITY BABY CHICKS DELIVERED** weekly throughout the year, Leghorns, Barred, White and Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds, Wyandottes, White and Buff Orpingtons, Anconas, Black and White Minorcas, Black Giants and Brahmas, from \$12 per hundred up. Shipped by prepaid parcel post, live delivery guaranteed. Also breeding stock and eggs. Catalog free. **HARRY WOOD COBB**, National Distributor of Baby Chicks and Breeding Stock, Gettysburg, Penna.

## ALFALFA HAY AND SEED

**PURE CERTIFIED GRIMM AND COS-SACK ALFALFA SEED** direct from the man who grows it. Hardest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. **TRIANGLE RANCH**, Cottonwood, S. D.

**HOME-GROWN CLOVER AND TIMOTHY**. Also other field seeds, crop of 1929. Write for prices. **U. J. COVER**, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

**DEALER IN EUROPEAN** Peat Moss, and Pacific Coast Alfalfa Hay and Meal. Also all kinds of Hay and Straw. Apply **LOUIS E. PAGE**, Boston, Mass.

**HARDY ALFALFA SEED**, 90% pure, \$8.80. Sweet Clover 95% pure \$3.50. Both 60 lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. **GEORGE BOWMAN**, Concordia, Kansas.

**LANCASTER COUNTY SURE CROP SEED CORN**. Purity and germination guaranteed. \$3.00 per bushel f.o.b. Bags free. **S. S. BOSHNAUGLE**, R. 1, Columbia, Pa.

**CLOVER**, Northern Grown Medium Red, Mammoth, Alsike, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Oats, Barley, Seed Corn. Write for prices delivered. **HOLMES SEED COMPANY**, Box 9, Canton, Ohio.

**BEARDLESS BARLEY**—New two-rowed long stiff straw. Out-yields bearded in field tests. Big money-maker. Write for information and free sample. **LONGACRE FARM**, Route 2, Geneva, N. Y.

**GRASS SEED BARGAINS**. Alsike and timothy mixed, \$3.85. Clover and timothy mixed, \$3.95. Clover alsike and timothy mixed, \$4.10. All per bushel bags free. Send for samples. **J. W. RICHARDS**, Ferris, Ill.



## LIVE STOCK

**GOOD FAMILY MILK GOATS FOR SALE**. **BELGIAN YARDS**, Kinderhook, N. Y.

**LARGE BERKSHIRES**. Best of breeding. Choice spring pigs, \$15.00 each, either sex. **DILTS AND GERMAN**, Roseville, Ohio.

**PUREBRED HAMPSHIRE** 8 weeks' pigs \$8.00. Five young red hens and cockrels, \$10.00. **A. D. SMITH**, Cardwell, Va.

**FEEDING LAMBS AND CALVES** bought on order. Fall delivery. Ranches for sale. Wire or write. **W. C. McLAUGHLIN**, Denton, Montana.

**FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN CALVES** from heavy rich milkers. Tuberculin tested. Write **L. Terwilliger**, Wauwatosa, Wis.

**FOR SALE**—12 Good Grade Holstein-Friesian Cows in all stages of lactation, some fresh, others due to freshen soon. Tuberculin Tested. **B. Joustra**, Allamuchy, New Jersey.

**FOR SALE**—Rag Apple De Kol Quality. Born July 25, 1929. Sire, King Korndyke Quality De Kol, 30-lb. bull with eight 30-lb. sisters. Dam, a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs, a heavy milker, 3.7 test. This bull is more white than black—a show bull. **T. B. tested**. Ready for service. Price \$125.00. **Dr. B. F. Myers**, Chambersburg, Pa.



## DOGS

**FOR SALE**—English Bull pups. Pedigreed, \$10 each. **ADRIAN GILLMAN**, Waynesville, Ohio. Rt. 5.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**RED FOXES**. Wanted wild live red fox cubs. State size, number and cash price in first letter. **HENRY HAINLINE**, Creston, Iowa.

**GLADIOLUS BULBS** Standard, new and rare varieties. Write for descriptive price list. **4 SISTERS GLAD RANCH**, Clarence, New York.

**WHITE FLEMISH. GREATEST MEAT AND FUR RABBITS**. Bargains in highest class stock. **E. M. TIMBERLAKE**, Hammonton, N. J.

**PURE VERMONT MAPLE SYRUP** \$2.35 gallon. Satisfaction guaranteed. Not prepaid. **Echo Farm Kennels**. **FRED A. LING**, Prop., North Sheldon, Vermont.

**NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO**—Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.50; smoking, 5 pounds, \$1.00. Sample free for 10 names tobacco users. **KENTUCKY FARMERS**, West Paducah, Ky.

**CIGARS**—Buy your smokes direct from factory at factory prices. \$1.00 brings you our Sample Case containing 25 cigars. 4 different Brands. **Cosmopolite Cigar Co.**, Dept. H., Dallastown, Pa.

I have a 300 acre farm in Virginia suitable for stock raising. I would like to get in touch with dairy farmers who have surplus young cattle of good type and good breeding that they wish to dispose of or have raised to maturity on a share basis. Address Department E, c/o **HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN**, Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

## ADVANTAGES OF THE COUNTRY

More important than any news for a family with children, is this fact, you can get in the country everything you can find in the city, plus fresh air, sunlight, flowers, health, longer life, greater happiness.

Spring is near. Think about moving your family to the country.

Everything is there. Good roads make transportation easy and cheap.

The radio entertains you, and you need not leave the family circle.

The telephone brings everyone worthwhile to your ear and convenient distance keeps away the other sort.

Soon television will make your radio a talking picture show.

You can hear the king talk in England, listen to the president here—or not, as you choose.

You can hear most beautiful music, free, or hear the howls of thugs around the prize-ring, thanking God you are not one of them and without missing the result.

Johnson said a ship had all the disadvantages of a prison, with the additional disadvantage of being unsafe.

Real estate dealers tell customers that the country has all the advantages of the city, with the additional advantage of being better for children and every member of the family.

Own your piece of the earth's surface, buy outright or gradually, and own the roof above your head.

Don't be "tenant at will" to anybody, except the ruler of the universe.—*Arthur Brisbane*.

## HANDY BOOKLET

"State Sanitary Requirements Governing Admission of Livestock" is the official title of Miscellaneous Circular No. 14 issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. The circular will be useful to cattlemen who ship stock to other states. The information contained in the booklet was obtained from the

officials in charge of the Veterinary Departments of the various states. As the requirements are likely to be revised from time to time, Bureau Chief Mohler advises those desiring fuller information on the subject of state laws and regulations to communicate directly with those officials. The Booklet consists of one hundred and eight pages and contains a lot of information of interest to anyone connected with the interstate shipment of livestock of any kind.

## WOOD ASHES ARE VALUABLE

Wood ashes have been termed "Nature's Fertilizer." With the exception of nitrogen, they contain all the plant foods that growing crops use. Probably because the ingredients they contain were once in plant form they stimulate growing crops far more than does commercial fertilizer which contains, upon analysis, an equivalent amount of plant food.

Wood ashes are especially strong in potash and lime. Both of these ingredients are in a readily soluble form which is quickly made available by the acids in the soil. All plants need potash. Wood ashes, because of the large proportion of lime they contain, sweeten the soil and very few plants in the temperate regions make a maximum growth in acid soils.

Years ago nearly every farmer put wood ashes around his growing corn. This practice is not as prevalent as it used to be because more coal and less wood is burned on the farms. Yet, for lawns, gardens and orchards, wood ashes are especially valuable. Besides stimulating plant growth they appear to check the ravages of insect pests.

"For goodness sake, John," scolded the irate wife, after having asked her husband for the 'tenth Sunday to accompany her to church, "the neighbors will soon be talking about us as they did about poor Mr. and Mrs. Smith. The only time they went out together was when the gas stove exploded."

## DAD WAS POOR SPORT

Pages could be written regarding a happening in a "Junior" Pig Club formed in Yakima County, Washington. A record book was sent to a boy who had raised a very nice hog the previous year. The book was returned blank with the exception that, on the last page, the boy's mother had written a brief note to the effect that "Last year the hog the boy raised was better than any of his father's raising. This year the father forbade the boy engaging in any club work."

## ATE TWO COWS

A law school senior at Norman, Oklahoma, claims to have eaten two cows. His claim is based on the fact that during his time in the university he has eaten four hamburgers a day, or a total of 1,620 pounds of cow.

## BUSINESS IS BUSINESS

Her Suitor: "Sir, may I have your daughter?"  
Real Estate Man: "Yes, but you'll have to sign a two-year lease."

During 1929, the average milk production per cow in Vermont is reported as being 5,127 lb.



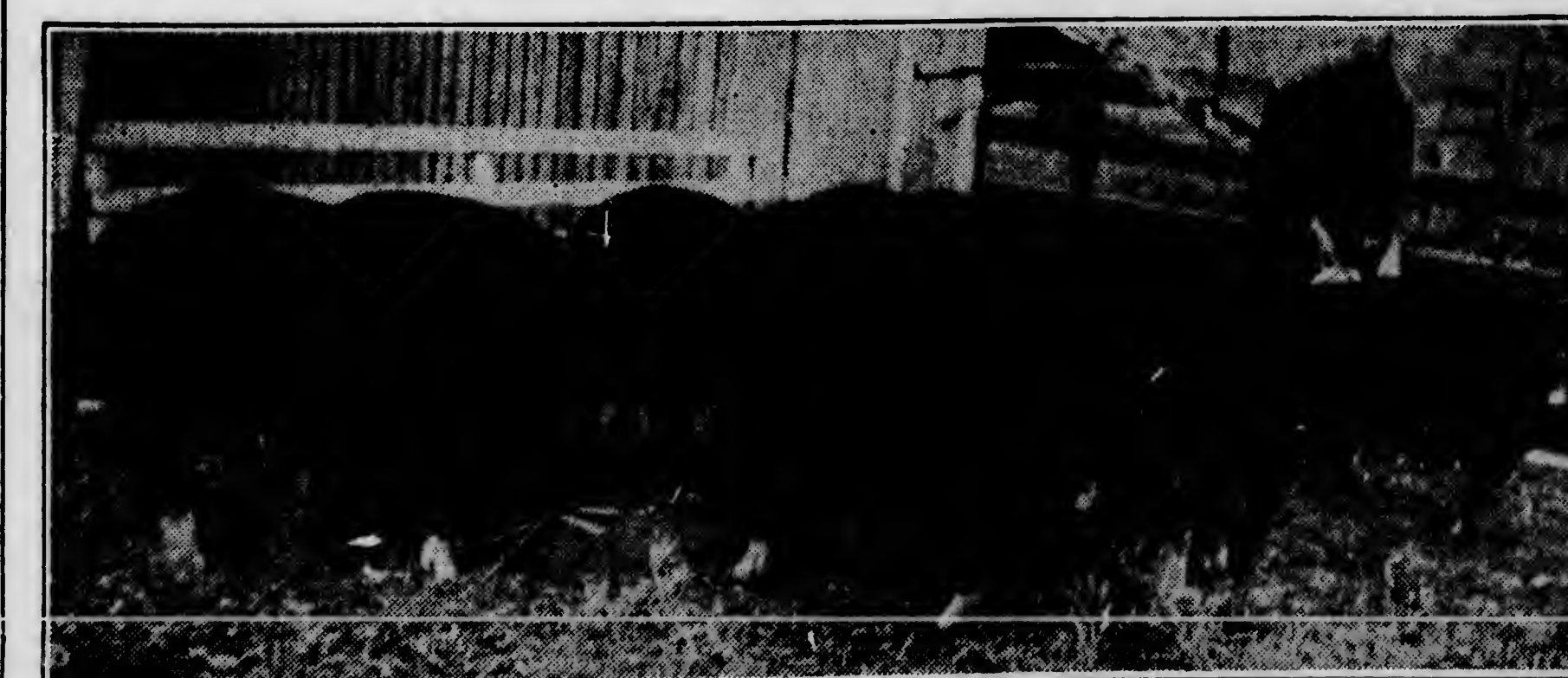
**BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES** Offer for Spring Planting—APPLE, PEACH, PEAR, PLUM and CHERRY TREES in large assortment. All of the new and standard commercial varieties Grape Vines, Strawberry, Raspberry and Blackberry Plants, Shade Trees, Evergreens, Rhododendrons and Azalias; Beautiful Ever-blooming Roses in large assortment. Largest Growers of Fruit Trees for the commercial orchardists in the East. All varieties propagated from select orchard bearing trees. New Spring 1930 Catalog in colors now ready. It is free—write for it.

**BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES**  
Box E, Princess Anne, Md.

## A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



## This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

## A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big-Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.



## BEST FOOT FORWARD

Farmer Bill—Here's that cow you asked me about, Si. She's a dandy, too; good teeth and in fine physical condition in every way.

Farmer Si—Dot's fine, Bill, but has she any udder accomplishments?

A well-known cattle breeder recently gave a heifer calf to a small boy whom he liked and wished to interest in the cattle business. Some time afterwards the cattleman, passing the boy going to school, asked: "How is the calf today?"

"Oh, just fine," said the youngster. "How are all your folks?"

Several years ago a writer in a popular humorous weekly defined the average American as "a man who is born in the country, but who in early life goes to the city, where he works his head off for 30 years so as to go back and live in the country."

**F**OR years I have translated and prepared Holstein-Friesian literature to be distributed in South American countries. I have also had much experience in corresponding with breeders in those countries who have purchased animals from the United States. I now offer my assistance and cooperation to breeders who desire to get in touch with the promising and profitable South American market.

**RALPH E. MORETON**  
102 MAIN ST., BRATTLEBORO, VT.

## YOU CAN BUY

At Reasonable Prices



## CHOICE YOUNG STOCK

from Heavy Producing Cows, and sired by ROLO CALAMO CHAMP, a handsome son of Rolo Pontiac Fayne.

**Ralph G. Roop,**  
New Windsor, Maryland  
Carroll Herd is ACCREDITED and has Never Housed a Reactor.

## PUREBRED AND HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS

I handle only the best. Would be glad to quote you prices.

**W. J. Few**  
West Chester, Pa.

## THE 1930 AGRICULTURAL CENSUS

The importance of the census of agriculture in 1930, which is now being taken, can hardly be overestimated since agriculture is still the great fundamental industry of the United States. This inventory of all the farm property together with the report covering the last preceding year's production of the important crops and livestock products will show the value of the investment in agriculture and the volume of the farmer's production. It also will supply the data upon which official estimates of farm products are based for the succeeding five years. Yet so vast is the farming industry and so elusive are many of the elements or conditions affecting the result of farm operations that crop and other estimates would quickly lose their significance and become practically valueless if they were not regularly revised in the light of actual census returns.

The farm census is taken primarily for the benefit of the farmer. While comparatively few of them make personal use of the farm statistics of the census, it should be borne in mind that the data provide the agricultural colleges and the great body of writers for the agricultural press and for economic periodicals with the facts upon which their most valuable studies and analyses are based. Upon the accuracy of the information given by the farmer depends to a large extent the value of the statistical work to be carried on in the farmer's behalf, not only by the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture, but by students of the agricultural conditions in all parts of the world. To what extent the very marked increase during recent years in the cost of living and especially in the cost of certain kinds of farm produce is due to shortage in production is a question of vital moment to a vast number of people. A complete and accurate census of farm areas and products will furnish data which, when studied in connection with the revised population figures, should throw more light on the great question of our national food supply.

While the first census of population was taken in 1790, a census of agriculture, the one industry in which the great body of our people were engaged as a means of livelihood, was not authorized by the Congress until the Decennial Census of 1840 and then less than 30 questions relating principally to production and livestock were propounded to the individual farmer. The wisdom of the Congress in constantly increasing the scope of the farm census from its inception down to the present time has done much to further the gradual development of farming in this country from a primitive "means of subsistence," in which every farmer sought to work out his salvation according to his own ideas, into a great national industry, highly organized and specialized, and constituting a science in itself. A census of agriculture is now taken at five-year intervals.

The census of 1850 was the first in which a special agricultural schedule was

used and carried 46 questions. It is a far cry from this meager beginning of a real census of agriculture in the United States to the census of 1930, which not only includes Continental United States but Alaska, Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands—wherever there is a farm at home or in outlying possessions, the Census Bureau must have a report.—*Fletcher's Farming.*

Country Kid—"Beat it, the bull's comin'!"

City Kid—"Aw, stand yer ground. We ain't done nothin'!"

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, published semi-monthly, 8th and 22d, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for April 1, 1930.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF DAUPHIN.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared H. L. FREESE, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, (and if a daily paper, the circulation) etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher, THE BENN-CHESTER PUBLISHING COMPANY, P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.  
Editor: HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Harrisburg, Pa.

Managing Editor, none.  
Business Manager, H. L. FREESE, Lemoyne, Pa.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.)

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5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers, (This information is required from daily publications only).

H. L. FREESE,  
Signature of Business Manager.

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME,  
this 31st day of March, 1930.

J. LERUE HESS.  
My commission expires March 6, 1931.  
[SEAL]

## FROM WISCONSIN TO MARYLAND

Kath Brothers of Reeseville, Wisconsin have sold the five-year-old cow, Alcartra Maid Fayne Magnet to M. Schapero, Ellicott City, Maryland. This cow is a daughter of Magnet Ormsby Oak De Kol who was by Canary Rachel Homestead De Kol from Magnet Ormsby Fobes. Alcartra Maid Fayne Magnet was from Alcartra Maid Fayne, a daughter of Fobes Fayne De Kol and Alcartra Maid. During the past two or three years Maryland breeders have purchased many good producing cows from Wisconsin herds.

## BOYS STAR AT TEXAS DAIRY SHOW

An attendance of approximately 40,000 is reported for the Panhandle-Plains Dairy Show held at Plainview, Texas, April 7, 8, 9, and 10. Members of five different herds battled for honors in the Holstein-Friesian division, the leading winners being the Texas Technological College of Lubbock and H. B. Hales and his four sons of Amarillo. The four Hales boys showed animals in the calf club classes and also exhibited them in the open classes. So well did they have their animals fitted that they carried off first prizes in the class for senior yearling heifers and senior and junior heifer calves while Halesdale Bess Hartog, the first prize junior heifer calf exhibited by Joe Verne Hales, was made junior champion of the entire show as well as champion club heifer.

The awards were:  
Aged Bulls: 1, Flowerdale Sylvia King, Texas Tech.  
Two-Year-Olds: 1, Mt. Riga Bess Fobes, H. B. Hales, Amarillo.  
Senior Yearling: 1, Flower Grove Knight, L. E. Roberts, Wellington.  
Junior Yearling: 1, Price K. Parker, G. W. Louthan, Hale Center.  
Junior Calves: 1 and 2, Tech Fayne Sylvia King and Tech Echo Crystal King, Texas Tech; 3, Plainview De Kol Pontiac, J. W. Heavin, Plainview.  
Senior and Grand Champion: Flowerdale Sylvia King, Texas Tech.  
Junior Champion: Tech Fayne Sylvia King, Texas Tech.  
Cows: 5 years and over: 1, Flowerdale Fayne Alcartra, Texas Tech; 2, Holtex Echo Hartog Elzevere, H. B. Hales; 3, Flowerdale Echo Margolyn, Texas Tech.  
Four-Year-Olds: 1 and 2, Flowerdale Echo Cynthia and Flowerdale Echo Cornis Alta, Texas Tech.  
Three-Year-Olds: 1, Colantha Echo Cornet, R. P. Hales.  
Two-Year-Olds: Tech Creamelle Hartog, Texas Tech.  
Senior Yearlings: 1, Mt. Riga Hendricka, H. B. Hales, Jr.; 2, Tech Echo Margolyn, Texas Tech; 3, Colantha Queen Echo, G. W. Louthan.  
Senior Heifer Calves: 1 and 2, Sylvia Bess Homestead Colantha and U. S. Bess Burke Butuell De Kol, R. P. Hales.

Junior Heifer Calves: 1, Halesdale Bess Hartog, Joe Verne Hales; 2, Halesdale Bess Burke Fobes, Louise Hales; 3, Clothilde Ethel Knight, C. E. Roberts.

Senior and Grand Champion female: Flowerdale Echo Cynthia.

Junior Champion: Halesdale Bess Hartog. Get of Sire: Texas Tech on get of Flowerdale Echo Sylvia King.

Produce of Dam: 1, H. B. Hales on produce of Holtex Echo Hartog Klaver; 2, Texas Tech on produce of Flowerdale Echo Margolyn.

Junior Club Calves: 1, Joe Verne Hales; 2, Louis Hales; 3, H. B. Hales, Jr.; 4, R. P. Hales.

Senior Club Calves: R. P. Hales.  
Champion Club Heifer: Joe Verne Hales.

## JAILED FOR SELLING FAKE MAPLE SYRUP

One Pittsburgh man is in jail in default of bail and another has paid a heavy fine for selling "bootleg" maple syrup in Western Pennsylvania, according to James W. Kellogg, director of the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The "pure maple syrup" being imported into Pennsylvania by motor truck from an adjoining state was found, upon analysis, to be the ordinary cane sugar syrup, artificially colored and flavored.

The product was sold to food retailers, particularly those in the small towns of western Pennsylvania, direct from motor trucks. Counties in which such operations have been reported recently include Allegheny, Blair, Somerset, Westmoreland and Bedford.

The Bureau of Foods and Chemistry is making a determined campaign to break up this ring of maple syrup bootleggers.

All dealers who are approached by persons selling maple syrup below the prevailing price for the genuine product are urged to be on guard and to notify the Bureau of Foods and Chemistry at Harrisburg wherever there is suspicion of fraud. The Bureau will take prompt action and prosecute every case where a careful analysis indicates that the product is not as represented.

## DISPERSAL SALE

BIG SPRING HERD

Twenty-eight  
Registered Holstein-Friesians

Wednesday, May 14, at 1 o'clock sharp



The average production of this herd during the past year was 10,819.4 lb. milk, 365 lb. butterfat. Three cows exceeded 400 lb. fat. The herd being young, none of the animals have as yet reached the limit of their capacity.

Choice Heifers, sired by MIDDLETON KING PAULINE, whose dam has a record of 30.27 lb. butter in a week with a daily milk average of 101.1 lb.

## FIVE CHOICE BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGE.

Herd headed by ROLO JAPONICA KING, a showy, handsome son of Rolo Pontiac Fayne and K. M. D. S. Japonica, 13,161 lb. milk, 558.25 lb. butter in a year; 27.3 lb. butter, 572 lb. milk in seven days. There are seven calves by him and the older females are all bred to him.

Auctioneer:  
GLENN R. MEAD

Herd Accredited  
Catalog on Request

**J. D. McCulloch, Newville, Cumberland County, Pa., R. D. 1**

Farm three miles south of Newville, along the Big Spring.



## BULL CONTROL

That an angry bull is the most dangerous animal alive is the contention of some dairymen who are keeping aged bulls.

The bull moves quietly in the herd, but when separated from the herd he is not so peaceful. It has been reported that a single bull has attacked a full grown African lion (called King of all beasts) and that the fight was allowed to go to a finish and the bull killed the lion.

Almost every week we read about some dairymen who have been killed or crippled by a supposed gentle bull. And yet, owners continue to put their trust in such animals and take chances on being trampled or gored. Every bull is dangerous no matter how quiet and gentle he seems. The only way to be safe is to consider every bull a "killer" and then provide a good inside bull pen and an outside bull paddock for an exercising lot.

In order to handle the bull safely, one should have a good strong ring in his nose and a strong bull staff for leading him. A box stall or bull pen built of strong material within the barn might be built eleven by fifteen feet and so arranged that the bull can be fed and attended without getting into the stall.

An absolutely safe bull paddock for an exercising yard must be strong enough that the bull cannot possibly break through, as one successful break makes him very difficult to hold afterwards. The fence should be so constructed that he cannot get his head over it or through it. The bull should be able to see what is going on outside but not get accustomed to people touching him, as he will develop a habit of bunting and hooking.

In our issue of October 8, 1929, we published a plan of a bull pen and exercising yard with a breeding chute attached. This was designed by the Wisconsin Department of Agricultural Engineering. At the 1929 Wisconsin State Fair one exhibit consisted of a specimen bull paddock and bull pen. The fence was built of reinforced concrete posts and iron pipe. The Wisconsin College of Agriculture will soon issue a circular entitled "Save the Good Herdsire" which gives detailed instructions in building a bull paddock with iron pipes and concrete posts. This circular can be obtained by writing the Mailing Room, College of Agriculture, Wisconsin.

Every dairy farm and certainly every purebred breeding establishment should have a safety bull pen with an exercising yard attached. Cattle are naturally out-of-door animals. Man has domesticated them but after thousands of years finds that he has been unable to tame the bovine male, at least, he is unable to depend upon the animal remaining tame. For the safety of the caretaker and his family, to say nothing of the vigor and health of the bull himself there should be a safety bull pen on every dairy farm.

"Can you keep a secret?"

"I sure can."

"Well, I'm in need of five bucks."

"Be at rest; it is as if I'd heard nothing."

## ELMWOOD FARM

HOME OF

## ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE

*(The World's Record Bull)*

ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE and CHARLES WERTHEIMER, Owner

We are consigning 6 head to the Annual Breeder's Sale to be held at Frederick, Maryland,

MAY 22, 1930

The consignment consists of:

GRACIE OF GAYFIELDS, a daughter of a 33-lb. cow and a persistent milker. She has a C. T. A. record of 446 lb. butterfat and 12,837 lb. milk.

K. M. D. S. JAPONICA, 446.6 lb. fat and 13,161 lb. milk in C. T. A. work on Twice-a-Day milking.

ORMSBY COLANTHA MINNIE, 435.50 lb. fat and 12,501 lb. milk, C. T. A. work, a daughter of Chief Pontiac Segis Ormsby and Colantha Minnie Monk, 28 50 lb. butter in 7 days.

A Heifer, born July 28, 1929, sired by a son of "Rolo," and out of Rolo Queen Belle.

Also two young bulls, sired by a son of "Rolo" and out of good producing dams.

These young bulls are good enough to head any herd.

CHARLES WERTHEIMER

Owner

Frederick

Maryland

# The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

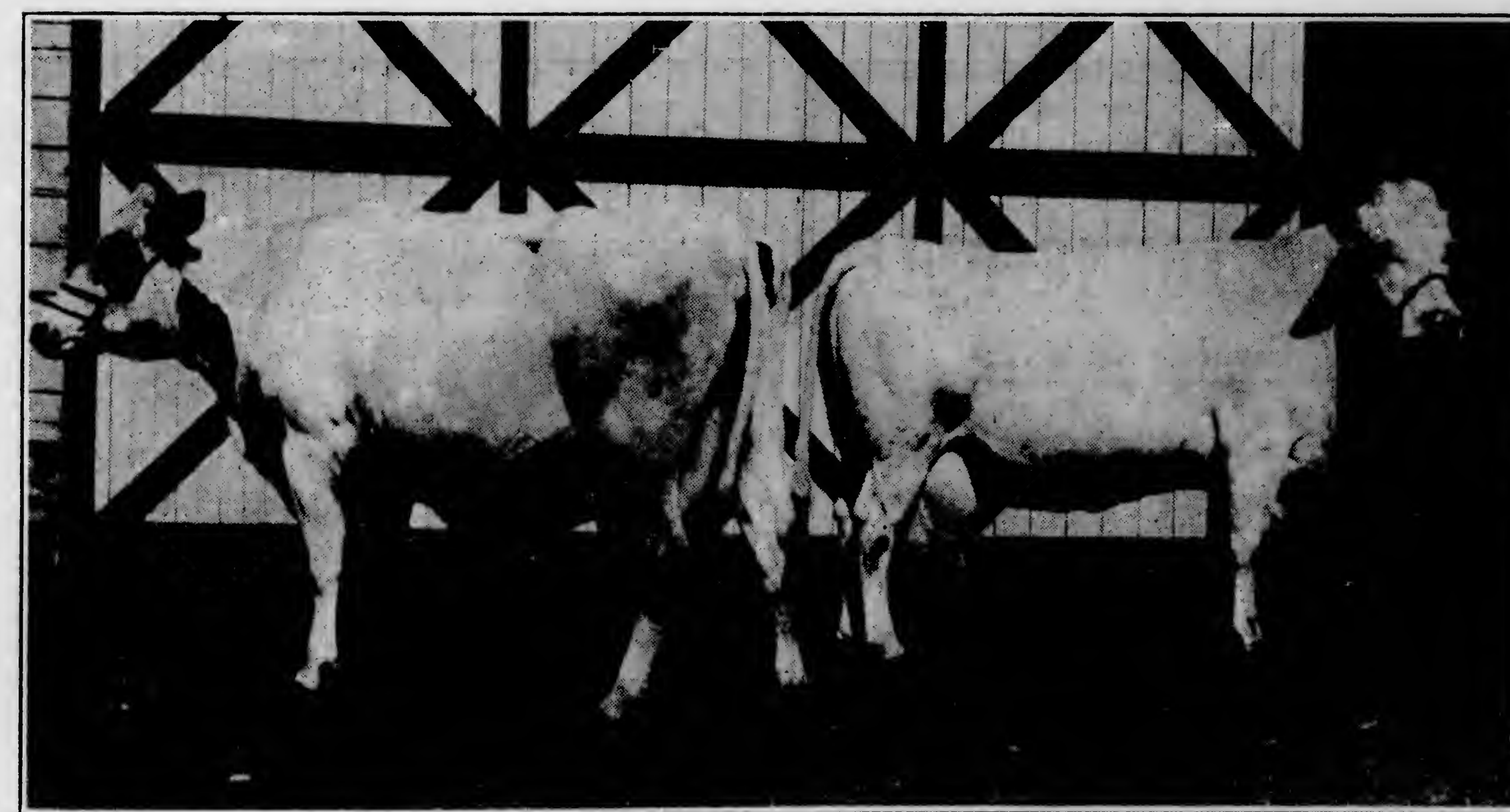
Vol. IX

HARRISBURG, PA., MAY 8, 1930

No. 9

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c.

LIBRARY  
SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE  
AND EXPERIMENT STATION  
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE  
STATE COLLEGE, PA.



PLEDGE LAKE LAWN DE KOL, 2d (to the right) AND HER DAUGHTER PONTIAC ORMSBY LAKE DE KOL  
Part of a herd developed from one cow by W. D. Koontz, Lutzville, Pennsylvania

Entered as second-class matter, April 8, 1922, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879

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## Producing Ability

is usually an inherent characteristic. At least we have found it so, combined with good feed and cows. Why not?



**YANKEE SEGIS DUTCHLAND ORMSBY**  
one of the many good cows in this herd

With one hundred good matrons and our well-bred Ormsby Sires we are sure to please you. When in need of a herdsire look us over.

Herd T. B. Clean and Blood Tested.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

**CLARKS GROVE DAIRY FARMS**  
Shamokin Pennsylvania

## Take One or Both

**Bull: MAPLE GROVE JOE ONGLEY GLISTA.** Born, November 14, 1929, Mostly White.

**SIRE:** Clever Model Glista, our 34 lb. herdsire.  
**DAM:** Ongley Snowdrop Glista, a grand young cow sired by a 20.6 lb. son of Clever Model Glista.

**Price \$75.**

**Heifer: MAPLE GROVE DORA COREVA GLISTA.** Born, October 10, 1929, More White than Black.

**SIRE:** Clever Model Glista.  
**DAM:** Maple Grove Annie De Kol Glista, Milk 408 lb., Butter 16.6 lb. as a three-year-old; her dam 493.7 lb. Milk, 20.49 lb. Butter.

**Price \$85.**

*A Good Pair in Every Way. Priced Low and Worth More.*

**MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM**

Frank Jones, Mgr.

Centerville, Crawford Co., Penna.

Herd ACCREDITED March, 1923, and EVER SINCE.

## Desirable in Every Way

### A CHOICE YOUNG BULL

**Born December 30, 1929**

**HIS SIRE IS OUR HERD BULL  
KING SWEET VICTOR**

son of the Gold Medal sire KING SWEET and a nearly 21,000 lb. milk daughter of the noted show cow, Frindaella Elkindale Ormsby, 1,031 lb. butter in a year.

His dam, who produced 11,000 lb. milk in a year is a handsome, big-producing daughter of King Hengerveld Hartje 4th, whose dam was a daughter of Colonel Joh Lyons.

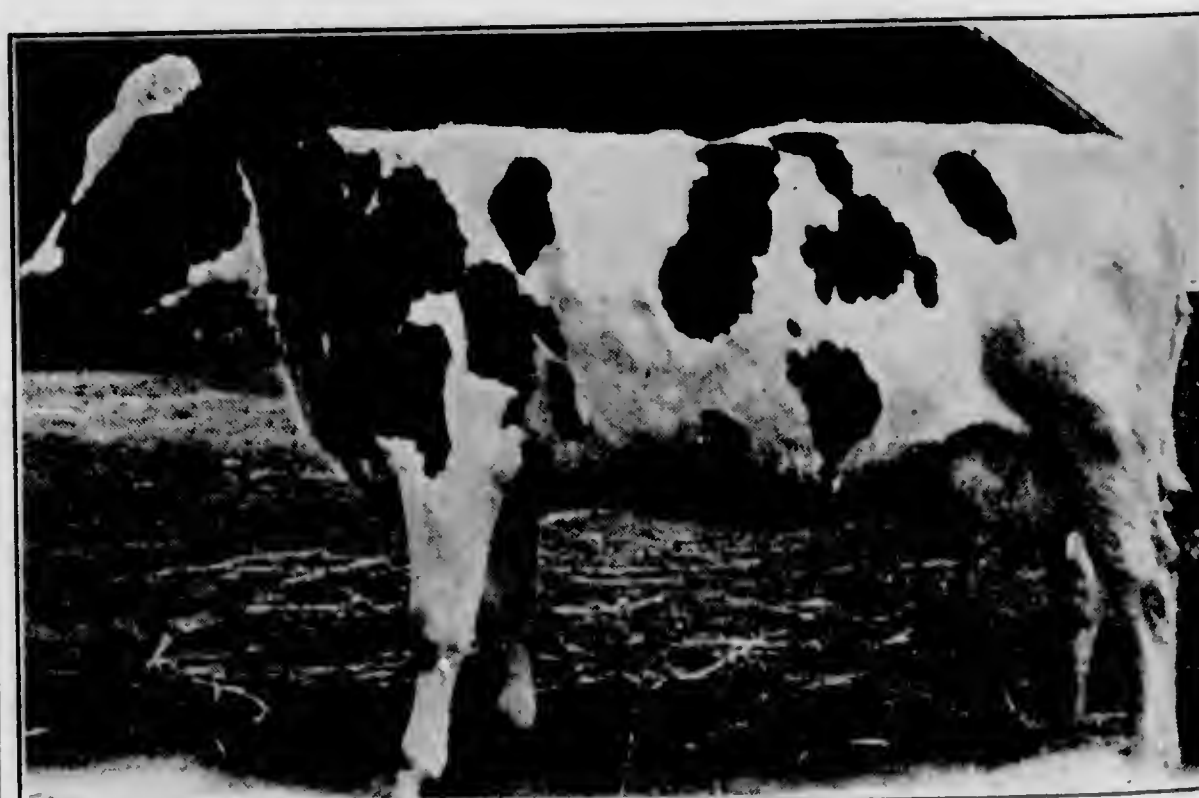
This young bull is four-fifths white, good everywhere and extra good at the rump.

**GEORGE M. DIBBLE & SON**

Starrucca Wayne Co. Penna.

*This ACCREDITED herd has just passed another clean test*

## THIS GREAT COW



**KENMOOR BEAUTY LONGFIELD PIEBE**

produced 12,236 lb. Milk, 423.9 lb. BUTTERFAT in a year as a Five-Year-Old; 13,314 lb. Milk, 457.2 lb. BUTTERFAT in a year as a Six-Year-Old in C. T. A. work, milked Twice-a-Day.

**BUY HER SON,**

**Born September 4, 1928.**

Sired by PABST GLADIOLE KING, our son of CREATOR. He is marked like his dam, is a rugged, handsome bull and will sire Producers.

**JUSTUS A. JOHNSON**

ACCREDITED HERD Loomis, Nebraska

# The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

VOL. IX

HARRISBURG, PA., MAY 8, 1930

No. 9

## Purifying Bloodlines

WE RECENTLY visited a dairy community in which four bulls of good breeding and individuality had been purchased jointly by the dairymen of that locality to use in improving their herds. Each one of these bulls is to be used on a given number of herds during one year, each year the bulls are to be changed, so that eventually the daughters of one bull will be bred to one of the other three bulls.

The above plan of breeding dairy cattle, by using a different bull each generation gives very satisfactory results in breeding grade cattle. If such a plan is to followed successfully in breeding Purebreds more permanent results can be obtained when sires that are related are used, for by such an arrangement the bloodlines would be purified as the breeding project continues which, according to the Scientific Principles of Breeding, is necessary to insure the prepotency or the transmitting ability of animals for breeding purposes.

To be a successful breeder of Purebred livestock one must first select the foundation animals and then by a process of selection and culling purify the bloodlines in such a way that all of the animals in the herd become closer and closer related to every other animal. It is then and only then that we begin to get Uniformity of Type and the type which we get is the type which we have been selecting.

If, in the breeding project cited above, one bull, or four bulls closely related had been selected, the resulting offspring would have possessed more breeding value than when four unrelated bulls are used for the reason that the bloodlines would become purified or concentrated more rapidly and it is this concentration of bloodlines that insures the prepotency of the animal or fixes its breeding value.

The owner of one of the first Purebred Holstein-Friesian herds established in Pennsylvania selected his foundation animals from imported stock. He visited Holland and made his own selections.

For many years grandsons of the last bull imported from Holland were used to head this herd, the owners taking great pride in stating that practically every animal in the herd descended directly or indirectly from this imported bull. As a result of their efforts to keep a direct descendant of the imported bull at the head of the herd, it was necessary for them to practice careful selection, only bulls from their best cows were retained for this purpose.

As long as they cherished the desire to keep a grandson of the old bull at the head of their herd they had one of the most beautiful herds of Holstein-Friesian

cattle to be found anywhere. The cows were large, handsome individuals, very uniform in type and the herd was noted for its production.

Young bulls and heifers that were sold as foundation animals to go into other herds demonstrated their ability to transmit the dairy type and conformation that was characteristic of the parent herd. For years this herd of cattle was known far and wide as a leading herd and it was truly deserving of the reputation it had acquired.

As time went on the above mentioned herd that was established by the pioneer importer and breeder passed into the hands of the third generation and in their hands new and modern methods of selecting bulls because of type and production without regard to mixing and diluting family bloodlines, were adopted.

A bull with a high record backing who represented in his pedigree a combination of three distinct families of cattle was purchased and placed at the head of the herd. His daughters were no improvement over their dams, in fact there wasn't much change either in type or production as a result of the first outcross.

At the end of two years another bull was purchased and placed at the head of the herd and later this bull was followed by a third. In selecting these bulls particular care was taken that they came from high record dams with little or no regard to family bloodlines as to the new bull's relation to the former sires or the original cows in the herd.

A number of daughters of the second bull were not as good as their dams, and still a larger percentage of the daughters of the third bull were inferior to the dams particularly the older cows of the herd, both in type and production.

Many breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle have had a similar experience to the one cited above. If we wish to succeed as breeders of improved livestock we must confine our breeding operations to a restricted number of families or strains of animals. We cannot continue to dilute family bloodlines and hope to make a success in our breeding effort.

"He who returns from each state fair or exposition with a new rather than an improved standard cannot hope to meet the highest success as a breeder or contribute real excellence to the breed he has chosen," states Dr. E. Davenport in his textbook, *Principles of Breeding*.

All of the so-called large breeding establishments that have been built up as the result of selecting foundation



animals and breeding stock on a type and production basis without regard to family bloodlines have failed to accomplish anything in a constructive way and their owners have sustained heavy losses.

It is the small breeder who has the good sense and sound judgment to devote his efforts to the development of a particular family or strain of cattle, or the dairy farmer with limited means who could not buy a high record bull to head his herd at each succeeding generation that have been developing our best cattle and have been furnishing foundation animals and breeding stock to replenish the herds of the so-called "big breeding establishments."

### Former Jersey Breeder Building Good Holstein Herd

ONE of the most influential dairymen in Bedford County is Sam Cessna, whose farm is about 12 miles from the town of Bedford, Pa. Mr. Cessna at the present time has a herd of 23 milkers and a number of good heifers fast reaching producing age. He is a member of the Bedford County Holstein Bull Association, which has been in operation several years and at the present time he has two of the Association



KORNDYKE SEGIS PONTIAC RUTH AND PONTIAC AAGGIE PAULINE

Two good young cows owned by Sam Cessna & Son, Bedford, Penna.

bulls at his farm, the five-year-old Friend Piebe 7th, and a yearling sired by Winterthur Bess Burke Best from a daughter of Winterthur Bess Ormsby Boast.

Friend Piebe 7th was sired by Friend Piebe, a son of King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe. His dam, Jolie Ona Clothilde, has a number of large production records and was from Jolie Ona Pontiac, a daughter of Ona Button De Kol, credited with producing 1,345 lb. butter and 26,761 lb. milk in a year. Friend Piebe 7th is a large, well-built bull. He was exhibited as a young bull and won a number of show-ring prizes.

Another animal owned by this bull association is Rolo Pontiac Ormsby, a son of Rolo Pontiac Fayne from a granddaughter of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th. Mr. Cessna was one of a committee that saw this sire in the herd of Jonas Summers near Mount Airy, Maryland. The bull is a very good individual and his offspring in the Summers herd were of such good type and dairy promise that the committee purchased him at the Summers dispersal sale.

The seven-year-old bull, King Ono Button De Kol, is also owned by the Association. He was sired by King Ona and his dam was Jolie Ona Button Clothilde,

another good daughter of Jolie Ona Pontiac—this bull was also purchased after his stock had been inspected. King Ona Button De Kol is also a very good individual and his offspring have won prizes at several fairs in eastern Pennsylvania.

Our illustration shows Mr. Cessna and his son with two young cows in the Cessna herd. On the right of the picture is Mr. Cessna holding Pontiac Aaggie Pauline, a three-year-old daughter of Pontiac Lucky Lad and Aaggie Pontiac Pauline. The heifer on the left is Korndyke Segis Pontiac Ruth, a four-year-old daughter of Cornucopia Pontiac Butter Boy and Korn-dyke Segis Valley.

The individuality and evident dairy capacity of these animals is characteristic of the cows at this establishment among which are a number of daughters of Cornucopia Pontiac Butter Boy.

The Cessna herd is now in its fifth year of C. T. A. work. Mr. Cessna was formerly a breeder of Jerseys—in fact at one time Bedford County contained a large number of Jersey herds but the black and white cow is gradually replacing her competitor.

### Milk Products in Storage

WHILE the combined stock of all milk products in storage January 1st, of this year was 48 per cent above the amount stored a year previous, there was less cheese in storage than there was a year ago. A general decrease in consumption, rather than any tremendous increase in production, caused the surplus. The consumer paid less for both butter and cheese in 1929 than he did in 1928, but used considerable less. Evaporated milk is an exception. Although this was cheaper than for some years, more was used. In production, evaporated milk has been gaining on creamery butter year after year, until last year more pounds of evaporated milk was manufactured than creamery butter, although more of the butter was consumed in this country.

Dry milk consumption increased 21.5 per cent, the consumption of ice cream was almost stationary, and there was an increase of 9 per cent in the amount of oleomargarine used.

Since last fall there has been much in the Agricultural Press about butter and a butter surplus. It is somewhat of a surprise to find that six million lb. less butter was produced in this country during 1929 than was manufactured in 1928. The large amount in storage is the result of lessened consumption and the consumer used forty-eight million lb. less in 1929 than was used the previous year.

Although considerable milk and milk products are exported, figures show that during the past year 420,000,000 lb. more milk in the form of milk products came into our country than went out.

Let us celebrate the soil. Most men toil that they may own a piece of it; they measure their success in life by their ability to buy it.—Charles Dudley Warner.

Paying results are reported by breeders who advertise in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

### Why the Center Valley Herd Changed Color

NEARLY every animal in the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Herd owned by W. D. Koontz, of Lutzville, Pa., is a descendant of Pledge Lake Lawn De Kol, daughter of Lake Lawn Lucky Lad and Nellie Pledge De Kol Jackson.

For a number of years Mr. Koontz raised purebred Jerseys, and has two brothers living not far from him who still own purebred Jersey herds.

Mr. Koontz came into the possession of Pledge Lake Lawn De Kol and found that she was a much better profit earner than were any of his Jerseys. She dropped him six daughters, four of which are now in milk. Several of the older daughters have in turn dropped daughters, so that now his herd practically consists of one family.

Our cover illustration this issue shows Pledge Lawn Lake De Kol, 2d, and her daughter, Pontiac Ormsby Lake De Kol. Notice the similarity in type and color markings. The older cow is on the right side of the picture and the man holding her is Mr. Koontz. The younger cow was sired by Ben Pontiac Ormsby, a grandson of King of the Pontiacs.

Mr. Koontz calls his establishment Center Valley Farm. His dairy is enrolled in the Bedford County Cow Testing Association. Last year Pledge Lake Lawn De Kol, 2d, was credited with the production of 10,107 lb. milk, 311.1 lb. butterfat in 293 days. Previously as a five-year-old she had produced in a year 10,958 lb. milk, 497.1 lb. butterfat.

Pontiac Ormsby Lake De Kol has to her credit the production of 14,176 lb. milk, 443.1 lb. butterfat in 317 days, as a three-year-old.

The members of this dairy averaged for the year 1929, no less than 9,946 lb. milk, 315.7 lb. butterfat, the average herd test for the year being 3.5 per cent. Three different members of the herd produced more than 400 lb. butterfat and all were three-year-olds at the time of starting this lactation period.

Pontiac Ormsby Lawn De Kol, a daughter of Ben Pontiac Ormsby and Pledge Lake Lawn De Kol, produced 411.9 lb. fat, 11,407 lb. milk in 305 days. Pledge Lake Lawn De Kol, 3d, a daughter of Cornucopia Pontiac Butter Boy was credited with 11,116 lb. milk, 358.3 lb. butterfat in 309 days.

Mr. Koontz is a member of the Bedford County Holstein Bull Association and at the present time has charge of the seven year old bull, King Ona Button De Kol. This bull was sired by King Ona and is a grandson and a great-grandson of the noted Ohio cow, Ona Button De Kol, credited with the production of 1,345 lb. butter 26,761 lb. milk in a year. She is a member of a great producing and transmitting family and no other strain of breeding shows so many large producing cows generation after generation.

The credit for the changing of Center Valley Farm from a Jersey breeding establishment to the home of a good producing Holstein-Friesian herd, is given by Mr. Koontz to his foundation cow, Pledge Lake Lawn De Kol. She was not only a better dairy cow than were any of his Jerseys but she dropped daughters

that, from the standpoint of type, were better than herself, and were just as good producers.

As years rolled along the Jerseys were disposed of gradually and black and whites took their place. When he started to make the change, Mr. Koontz was told by his brothers that Jersey cows would, on the average, produce more fat in the year than would the Holsteins and also that a Jersey herd would be more profitable than the black and whites, but the owner has not only found that Holstein-Friesians were better producers and healthier cows than were his former animals, but he has also had the pleasure of year after year having his herd excel herds of his brothers both in butterfat production and net profit.

### Buckeye Fayne Hengerveld

NEAR Listie, Somerset County, Pa., is the dairy farm of L. C. Long on which he is building a Purebred Holstein-Friesian herd. At the head of this establishment is the bull, Buckeye Fayne Hengerveld, now 2½ years old. This bull is a very good individual, nicely marked and his pedigree shows that he traces to many noted animals. His sire, King Buckeye Fayne, is a grandson of King Holigen Fayne Valdessa, and he also traces to Pontiac Aaggie Korndyke



BUCKEYE FAYNE HENGERVELD  
Owned by L. C. Long, Listie, Pennsylvania

and the well-known Ohio producer, Daisy Grace De Kol.

The dam of this bull, Rosa May Hengerveld, has demonstrated her value in Cow Testing Association work in Crawford County—she was by Maple Grove Koningen Glista, a son of Model Daniel Glista and Hillview Retta Veronica, a great cow that was one of the foundation animals of the herd at the Maple Grove Stock Farm, Centerville, Pa., where she dropped 14 calves (7 bulls and 7 heifers) and lived a long life of usefulness and dairy production.

There is a very large barn at this establishment which at present contains only temporary stalls, or rather fastenings for dairy cattle, which stand four or five in a row. The barn is capable of stabling at least forty cows. There is storage for hay, etc., for more than this number. It is the intention of the owner to fix over this building in the near future, to retain all his purebred heifers and to gradually increase the dairy herd.

The Long Farm contains a hundred and sixty acres and has been owned by Mr. Long for twenty-five years.

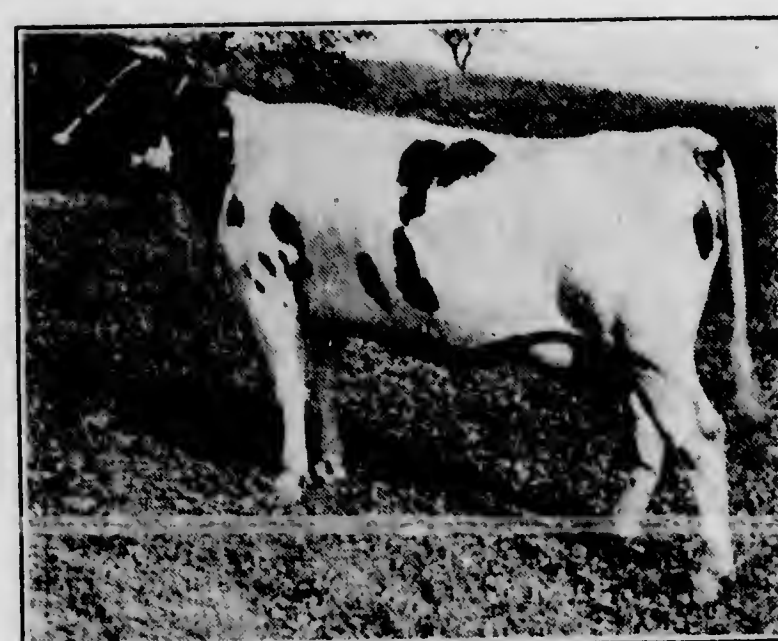
Milk cans smooth and free from rust, with all seams and joints filled with solder are easiest to clean. Seamless pails and cans are now on the market.



## Just As Good As She Looks to Be

THERE are more than one hundred milking cows in the Clark's Grove Dairy, located near Shamokin, Pa. One of the handsomest cows in the herd, according to Floyd Randall who has charge of the dairy, is Lilly White Colantha De Kol. This cow is a daughter of Netherland Colantha De Kol Boy and Lilly White Hengerveld Lady, who is by Hengerveld Yankee Inka Mary from Lilly White Minorie.

Lilly White Colantha De Kol was exhibited at the Bloomsburg Fair where she was placed third in a class



LILLY WHITE COLANTHA DE KOL  
A handsome member of Clark's Grove Dairy Herd

of eleven animals. She is making a splendid record as a producer in the Clark's Grove Dairy and will be kept milking the full year.

Mr. Randall reports that they are getting some very handsome bull calves at this establishment. Their leading sire is Winterthur Boast Segis Ideal, who is a grandson of King of the Ormsbys and of Sir Inka Prilly Segis, and traces to many noted cows famous for producing capacity and individuality.

All of the animals in the Clark's Grove Dairy herd have passed clean tests both for tuberculosis and abortion. This establishment is evidently destined to exert considerable influence on the dairy herds of Pennsylvania and surrounding states.

## Coming Meeting of the Dairy Science Association

IN THE heart of the Middle West—Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa—the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the American Dairy Science Association will be held June 24, 25 and 26.

This will be the first time since the association was organized that it has gone so far west for its annual meeting. A number of committees are at work arranging for the entertainment of the three hundred who are expected to attend this year.

Whole families are invited and will be taken care of at reasonable rates in two of the large brick dormitories on the campus. Entertainment for the portion of the family not interested in the Dairy Science Association sessions is being planned.

The chairman of the program committee is Dr. C. H. Eckles head of the dairy department of the University of Minnesota. At least 80 papers (mostly of 10 to 15 minutes' length) will be given at the five sections of the association meeting. The five sections

will be devoted to dairy production, dairy manufactures, dairy extension, official testing and dairy economics.

A special feature which is expected to lend diversion to the program this year will be a trip to the cooperative dairy plant, and to the Meredith Publications plant and dairy farm at Des Moines. An invitation has also been extended to visit the Quaker Oats Plant at Cedar Rapids.

The Meredith Publications (*Successful Farming* and *Better Homes and Gardens*) will provide free transportation to Des Moines at noon, Thursday, June 26, and back to Ames again that evening. The first stop in Des Moines will be to visit the cooperative dairy plant. This will be followed by an inspection of the Meredith Jersey Farm where a free picnic lunch will be served.

Last year the meeting of the Association was held at Washington, D. C., and two years ago at Madison, Wisconsin. The present indications are that next year's meeting will be held in California, so that those living in the Eastern and Middle Western States who are actively interested in the work of the Association are especially urged to avail themselves of the opportunity to attend this year's meetings.

We have not seen the program of the coming meeting but we hope that one of the subjects discussed will be the present method of figuring herd averages in Dairy Herd Improvement or Cow Testing Association work. The present system, which is said was "Fathered" by the American Dairy Science Association violates the fundamental principles of elementary arithmetic. It is impossible to demonstrate to a dairyman that, if he has twenty cows in his dairy during the year that his average production should be, or could be figured on an average of 16.6 cows.

## Maryland Breeder Secures Dibble Bull

GEORGE M. DIBBLE & SON, of Starrucca, Pa., report the sale of a yearling bull, Dibbon Johanna Homestead Sweet to James F. Wood, of Elkton, Maryland, R. D. No. 3.

"This is a young bull that we had intended to retain



KING SWEET VICTOR  
Sire of the young bull sold by Geo. M. Dibble & Son to James F. Wood, Elkton, Maryland.

for use on the daughters of King Sweet Victor but finally decided to let Mr. Wood have him. He is a rugged animal of excellent individuality with a straight top line and perfect rump. In fact he is the best type

## Butter

IT IS said the farmers use so much oleo that it is the cause of butter prices being so low. This is rather doubtful to me. I think there are other causes for low butter prices besides oleo consumption on farms. I also doubt that farmers use as much oleo as some think they do. For instance, I received a letter which said seventy-two per cent of the oleo made was consumed on farms. Rather a high figure seems to me.

I would like to see what would happen to the butter market if hotels and restaurants served butter as liberally as it should be served, and not as they do now. It makes no difference how much you pay for a meal, you get just so much butter and it must be a fine art indeed to be able to chop up a pound bar of butter into the little thin squares such as they serve. Most farm women would have to practice a long time before they could be called efficient at such fine butter slicing.—L. W. Meeks.

"The progress of civilization has been marked by Revolution." This fact is found to be true as far back as history goes. The Revolutionary War was fought in order that the thirteen colonies could put into operation what they thought was a better form of government. After every revolution there is hatred and expressed bitterness which is the price we pay for progress.

We read in history about Fulton's folly, "his little steamboat," puffing up the Hudson, how he was ridiculed and laughed at. A visit to New York harbor shows what became of "Fulton's folly." The sailing vessel has become almost a relic. The ox cart and the stage coach have given way to the automobile. The Los Angeles, as she floated over our Office recently, shows what progress has been made in lighter-than-air transportation.

We are constantly making progress and that is what the New Association stands for for the Holstein-Friesian Industry; a little revolution has always been a symptom of progress.

To produce milk economically, cows must be given rations which are suitable for making milk.

## Just What You Need

An up-to-date Herd Book at a reasonable price that will last a life time.

Every Holstein breeder should keep an accurate and permanent Herd Book record.

Order a book today—prices as follows:

Fifty (50) sheet book, \$2.00; 75 sheet book, \$2.50; and a 100 sheet book, \$3.00.

Additional sheets in lots of fifty (50), 2 cents each.

Size 8 3/8 x 15 1/2 inches.

HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

bull we have ever produced of his age. His dam is a daughter of King Valdessa Segis Bianca from Johanna Imperial De Kol Voliska, the best type cow in our herd. She has dropped us four healthy calves in two years and four days (one pair twins) and now as a four year old is averaging nearly 60 lb. milk in twice a day milking, having dropped her last calf in February, and is now safe with calf again.

The sire of this bull is our herdsire, King Sweet Victor, who was by King Sweet from Priscilla Oakwood Ormsby 20,791.4 lb. milk, 894 lb. butter in a year, a daughter of the noted show cow, Frindaella Elkindale Ormsby, winner of many championships and prizes, and credited with producing 1,031.5 lb. butter, 23,236 lb. milk in a year."

Mr. C. C. Dibble says that Priscilla Oakwood Ormsby now 11 years old, was this spring averaging 70 lb. milk daily after being fresh more than five months.

King Sweet Victor is siring some splendid stock. His offspring are exceptionally good at the rump, and as the Dibble Dairy consists of big producing cows from lines of breeding noted for individuality there will continually be a big demand for young bulls sired by King Sweet Victor.

The Dibble herd which has been accredited for some time, has just passed another clean test and in consequence the accrediting certificate has been extended for another year.

## Pennsylvania as a Dairy State

THE increasing prominence of Pennsylvania as a dairy state is shown by statistics of the Federal State Crop Reporting Service, which indicate that in 1929 milk valued in excess of \$1,000,000 was produced in each of 44 counties. Lancaster County produced the most milk but Chester County exceeded in the value of the milk. The four leading counties in order of production are Lancaster, Bradford, Chester and Susquehanna. The four counties in order of value of product are Chester, Lancaster, Bradford and Susquehanna as the following table shows:

County	Gallons	Value
Lancaster	24,432,800	\$6,352,530
Bradford	23,850,000	5,485,500
Chester	21,932,900	6,579,870
Susquehanna	18,454,100	4,428,980

Milk production in the State increased to 453,601,800 gallons in 1929 from 441,270,000 gallons in 1928. The value increased during the same period from \$112,254,920 to \$113,099,220.

The number of dairy cows on farms on January 1 this year was estimated at 889,000, an increase from 855,000 a year previous. The total value of dairy cows in Pennsylvania now stands fifth among all the states, being outranked only by Iowa, Minnesota, New York and Wisconsin. In average value per head, it exceeds all these states excepting New York.

Take orders in advance from town folks and others for surplus perishable produce one expects to have, such as vegetables, dairy products, berries, eggs, fruit, etc. Then deliver only the best, which will usually bring repeat orders.



## Juniors Organize in Franklin County

**A** FRANKLIN County Boy's and Girl's Calf Club was organized Friday evening, April 22d, at a meeting held in the Chamber of Commerce rooms, Chambersburg, Pa., under the auspices of the Franklin County Holstein-Friesian Club. Fifty-two members were admitted and all parts of the county are represented.

The following officers were elected: President, Frank Bender, Chambersburg; Vice-President, Pauline Stottemyer, Waynesboro; Secretary, Arthur Stotler, Chambersburg, R. 8; Treasurer, Jennie Stoner, Greencastle.

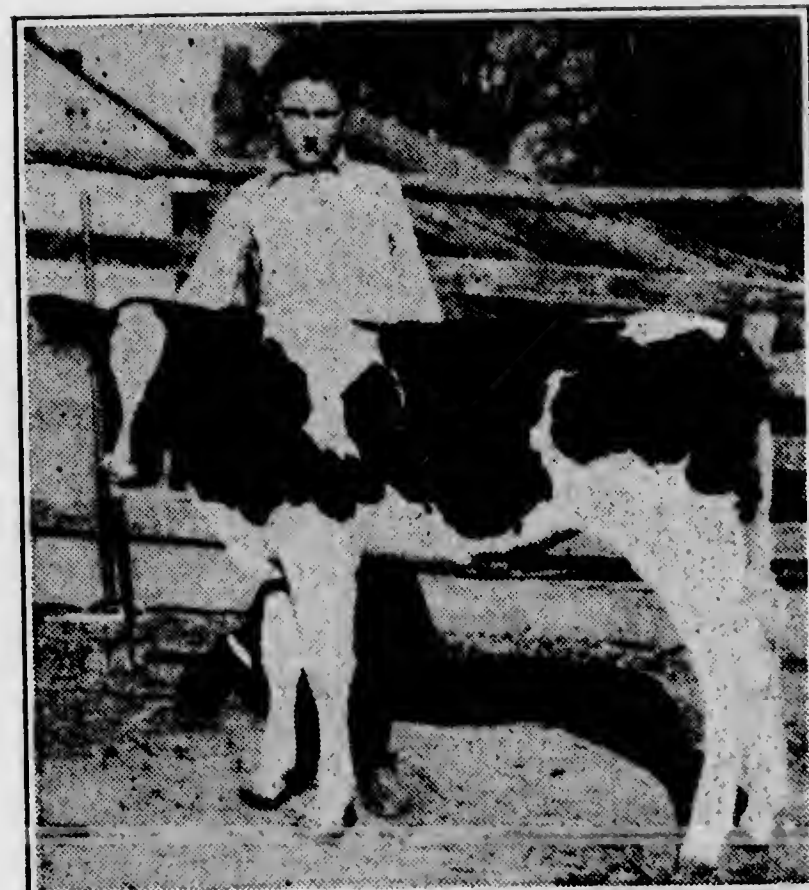
The Directors are, Frank Bender; Jane Bert, Mowersville; Jay Yauky, Chambersburg, R. 6; Prof. Elroy Baker, Saint Thomas; Lester Oyler, Chambersburg, R. 11; C. E. Stouffer, Shippensburg; Charles Stotler, Chambersburg, R. 8; Howard Gingrich, Greencastle; Harry Hazlet, Dry Run; S. Z. Bert, Mowersville.

The next meeting will be held May 22d, in the Chamber of Commerce rooms at Chambersburg, subsequent meetings will be held monthly on the farms of the various members.

The Holstein-Friesian breeders of Franklin County are an enthusiastic crowd, who organized among themselves the Franklin County Holstein-Friesian Club for social and business reasons. They have been successful in interesting their sons and daughters in the dairy business and the black and white breed. Learning by the experience of other dairymen in other counties they, instead of sending to a distant county or another state

for animals for the youngsters, have allowed the boys and girls to select calves from the herds with which they are familiar. Thus the animals have been obtained at rock bottom figures without the added cost of transportation and the expenses of a Selecting Committee.

Too many Calf Clubs have been started with animals



C. E. STOFFER AND HIS CALF CLUB  
HEIFER  
They are enrolled in the Franklin County  
Boy's and Girl's Calf Club.

which cost the young owners more as calves than they could be sold for as two- and three-year-old heifers.

The interesting of the younger generation in purebred livestock is a praiseworthy object, but it must be kept in mind that, unless the young owners are able to make a financial success with their pets, it is almost impossible to prove to them that the Purebred Livestock Industry is worth while as a business career.

## A Coming Sale

**F**OUR miles north of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, at McClay's Mills on May 20th, C. E. Stouffer will disperse his dairy herd at public auction. The herd contains twenty-five head of registered and five grade Holstein-Friesians.

At the head of the Stouffer herd is King Colantha Hendrik De Kol, a son of Colantha Quality De Kol and Buttercup Hendrik De Kol. This good bull has a number of very handsome daughters.

The junior sire is King Jewel Ormsby now sixteen months old. He is from good producing bloodlines. His sire, Lost Spring Ormsby Pontiac, combines the blood of Korndyke Abbekerk, King of the Ormsbys, and King of the Pontiacs while his dam, Jewel Lothian Alcartra, is a granddaughter of Lothian De Kol Korndyke, a sire with a number of good producing daughters scattered through herds in Cumberland, Franklin and adjoining counties.

The females in this herd combine in their pedigrees the Pontiac, Clothilde, De Kol, Posch, Hengerveld, Johanna, Segis, Ormsby, and Korndyke bloodlines. For instance, there is Maizeland Princess De Kol, just four years old. Her sire is a grandson of King of the Pontiacs 6th and her dam, while also tracing to that well-known sire, combines the Korndyke and Posch strains.

Ruth Oakhurst Alcartra is a two-year-old whose sire was by a son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra and she

## Choice Hornless Heifer Calves

*Real Nice Ones*



sired by

ORIGIN SIR ONACO CORNUCOPIA, whose six nearest dams averaged 18,143.6 lb. Milk, 911.66 lb. Butter in long-time tests. The average test of the SIX was 4.1% Fat.

The Dams of these Heifers are Big Producing Cows in my Herd. Lack of room alone forces me to Sell.

The filled milk cans that daily leave the Farm tell more about the Quality of my Dairy than I can.

Herd Accredited. Inspection Invited.

**A. W. DOWNTON**

Starrucca Wayne Co. Pennsylvania

traces to Sir Veeman Hengerveld, King of the Pontiacs and also has Johanna backing.

Amleto Miste Buttercup is a granddaughter of Beauty Pietertje Butter King, Jr., while her dam traces several times to De Kol, 2d. This cow is a member of the handsome, big producing Amleto strain, members of which can be found in a number of good dairy herds in Pennsylvania and southwestern New York, descendants of the grand old cow, Amleto, born in North Holland more than fifty years ago and imported into this country in 1884.

The Stouffer dairy has been handled on a strictly practical business basis and the cows are bred to return a profit for their feed and care. Having passed two clean tuberculin tests this herd is entitled to be placed on the Accredited List. A catalog giving pedigrees and other particulars regarding the animals can be obtained by writing C. E. Stouffer, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania.

## Way Farm and Its Owner

**J**UST at the edge of the village of Home, Pa., is Way Farm, owned by Charles S. Thomas. Way Farm contains 66 acres, nearly all of which are level except just around the buildings. The farm was originally owned by a family named Way, but it has



WAY FARM PEARL SEGIS AND HER OWNER, C. S. THOMAS

been the property of Mr. Thomas for twenty-one years. Nevertheless he retained the name for this establishment and uses the prefix "Way Farm" in naming his purebred Holstein-Friesians.

The Thomas Dairy is small and consists of a number of excellent animals. The illustration depicts Way Farm Pearl Segis, now five years old, a daughter of Way Farm Segis Korndyke and Way Farm Fairy Korndyke. Mr. Thomas owns a full sister to Pearl as well as their dam, who has given 75 lb. daily on two milkings. All three are attractive cows and show every evidence of being big producers. Cows of this family have been owned by Mr. Thomas for quite a long time. Ten years ago, fire took the Way Farm barn in the fall after all crops were in. In addition to losing the feed, all of the animals were lost with the exception of one cow, Fairy Rag Apple Korndyke, the dam of Way Farm Fairy Korndyke.

Mr. Thomas has been acquainted with the merits of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle for the last thirty years. His father, W. C. Thomas, who is now retired and lives at Marion Center, Pa., bought purebreds from the herd of J. J. F. McCullough and Sons, then in business at Brilliant, Ohio. We understand there were at least two shipments. One of the females he brought

was Della Gerben, born in 1899, and she was the maternal granddam of Fairy Rag Apple Korndyke.

All of the animals now in the Way Farm Herd were raised at this establishment. The milk produced is sold for consumption in fluid form.

Mr. Thomas practices diversified farming, keeps a number of sheep and a large flock of poultry. He is an energetic worker, a good farmer and an enthusiastic supporter of the New Registry Association.

## Grass

**G**RASS is the forgiveness of Nature . . . her constant benediction . . . Its tenacious fibers hold the earth in its place and prevent its soluble components from washing into the wasting sea. It invades the solitudes of the desert, climbs the inaccessible slopes and forbidden pinnacles of mountains, modifies climates, and determines the history, character and destiny of nations. Unobtrusive and patient, it has immortal vigor and aggression. Banished from the thoroughfare and the field, it bides its time to return, and when vigilance is relaxed, or the dynasty has perished, it silently resumes the throne from which it has been expelled, but which it never abdicates. It bears no blazonry of bloom to charm the senses with fragrance or splendor, but its homely hue is more enchanting than the lily or the rose. It yields no fruit in earth or air, and yet, should its harvest fail for a single year, famine would depopulate the world."—John J. Ingalls.

## My Big Producing Herd

IS HEADED BY



BLACRES CORNUCOPIA ORMSBY LAD

His sire is the well-known bull, Cornucopia Ormsby Lad. His dam is Blacres Sesame Korndyke 41.57 lb. butter, 745.9 lb. milk in a week, 1,046 lb. butter, and over 22,000 lb. milk in a year.

His seven nearest dams average 32.59 lb. butter in a week; their daily milk average is 90 lb.

Young bulls by such a sire from my Big Producing Cows are bound to be good. Place your order NOW.

**ROBERT C. HARVEY**

Highspire Dauphin Co. Penna.

Herd T. B. and Blood Tested.



## Livestock Industry Must Junk Obsolete Methods

THE livestock industry needs 1930 models of livestock and 1930 methods of management. It is not as progressive as it might be, and it needs to make intimate acquaintance with and apply the industrial theory of obsolescence. In the interest of progress it must abandon the methods which have become obsolete and uneconomic. This was the theme of the address on "Our Livestock Industry," which Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry delivered April 29th, before the Central States Tuberculosis Conference, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Pointing out that manufacturers junk old machinery and remodel factories with profits to themselves, Dr. Mohler used as illustrations prized possessions of a few years ago which are not now in demand, such as the old phonograph, the motor car with two-wheel brakes and the earlier radio sets. He asked if the livestock industry is equally as progressive and said that more than fifty per cent of our domestic breeding stock is obsolete from the standpoint of efficient production.

There are three types of obsolete animals: Those that continually fail to repay the cost of maintenance; scrub grade and inferior purebred sires; and animals affected with communicable diseases.

Examples of obsolete livestock methods were given. In branding and shipping, chutes and squeeze gates have replaced the more picturesque ranch methods of roping and throwing ranch stock. The old time per-

manent hog lot is obsolete. The incubator is largely displacing the sitting hen.

### SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT

First: breed types of animals that are more closely in accord with market demands. Consumers are calling for smaller joints and cuts of meat. Why not market beef cattle before they are four, five or six years old?

There should be a close relation between our standards for breeding stock and the utility value of the product.

The unethical practice of doctoring show animals to conceal defects should be stamped out. This practice penalizes honest breeders who are working toward improvement of animal types.

Dairymen and poultry growers have led the way in culling unprofitable producers from herds and flocks. The proving of bulls and the culling of inferior cows gradually reduce obsolescence in dairy stock. By scrapping old methods and utilizing modern production principles, like improved breeding stock, culling, and disease control, the poultry industry has forged ahead. The growth of the hatchery industry which involves economies incident to large scale production is in step with the modern age.

Summarizing, Doctor Mohler said, "In industry as in travel, the plans of to-day become the progress of tomorrow. In the swift-moving era in which we live, there is need to use methods which enable us to meet the pace set by our fellow industrial travelers. Better, healthier, and more useful animal types are a prime consideration. Then let specialized knowledge in livestock husbandry and veterinary science be applied to each problem. Experience is a valuable balance wheel, but new knowledge and its prompt application constitute the motive power by which we advance. Finally, let us include codes of ethics and such harmony of purposes as to win public confidence in the conduct of the livestock industry and the integrity of its products."

The breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle, through the organization and establishing of the New Registry Association set aside OLD CREEDS and OBSOLETE METHODS in matters pertaining to recording herd book records and rendering prompt, up-to-date and efficient service to the breeders at a great saving in fees.

By putting all of its offices under one roof, adopting a business form of government, and a small efficient Board of Officers and Directors, the Association's operating expenses are reduced to a minimum.

By adopting an improved method of recording herd book records in which the registration and transfer certificate are combined the New Association throws additional safeguards around the integrity of the records, provides the breeder with a better and more prompt service, and again there is a great saving of operating expenses.

The old method cannot be compared to the up-to-date and efficient method which the New Association has adopted.

It is reported that the expense of the coming Annual Meeting of the Old Association and its election of officers will run into the neighborhood of \$30,000.

## Virginia Holsteins

from an Accredited Herd



DELRAY TWEDE WHITE LADY

Now in her eleventh year, a regular breeder and consistent producer. Bred and raised in this herd.

On Virginia Bluegrass we raise Holsteins that are profit-makers, that milk heavily, test well, live long and drop a live calf year by year.

We offer choice Females, Bull Calves and a fine young Yearling Bull.

**E. E. ARTZ,**

Strasburg

Virginia

Undoubtedly, the coming Annual Convention of the Old Association will go down in history as the most extravagant and wasteful expenditure of money that has ever been saddled upon a Purebred Livestock Registry Association.

The moral is that you cannot run business by political methods. Millionaire spenders and political grafters should not be entrusted with the management of the Farmers' Business.

## Argentine Scientist Announces Discovery of Foot-and-Mouth Germ

UNDER date of May 6th, the *New York Times* carries a special cable from Buenos Aires announcing that Dr. Joseph Lignieres has informed President Irigoyen that he has discovered a vaccine against foot and mouth disease in cattle, and will report the details to the International Congress on Veterinarian Medicine which will meet in London next August.

Dr. Lignieres has been working in Argentina for thirty years on the Salmonella group of microbes, which include those producing parrot fever, hog cholera and foot and mouth disease. He says that within three years large areas of the republic can be completely freed of foot and mouth disease, which has long been present in almost the entire country in mild form, yet serious enough to cause the United States to prohibit the importation of Argentine beef, while European countries, which must import meat, have set up strict inspection regulations for Argentine beef.

If the discovery is as effective as is now expected it will be of tremendous economic importance to Argentina. Dr. Lignieres, like most scientists of his type, tried to avoid publicity and the news of his discovery leaked out only as a result of his interview with President Irigoyen. The doctor says he will not disclose the process until it has been tested and pronounced efficacious by a commission which he will ask the London congress to appoint.

The distinguished French bacteriologist who was associated with Dr. Nocard in isolating the microbe which produces psittacosis in parrots recently announced the theory that psittacosis was caused by an unknown microbe of the filtering type in humans which associates itself with the Nocard germ. While seeking the foot and mouth disease germ he has also been trying to isolate and cultivate this unidentified associated germ in humans.

## Pennsylvania Grangers Oppose Butter Substitutes

AT A recent meeting of Beavertown Grange, No. 1856, the lecturer's hour was devoted to a discussion of the dairy situation now confronting Patrons of Husbandry, particularly that phase of the question dealing with the use of butterfat substitutes.

Many valuable items of information were brought out in this discussion, namely, that oleomargarine contains but one-fourth as much food value as butter; that on this basis, if butterfat substitute were selling at

twenty-five cents per pound, one must pay one dollar to get as much food value from the substitute as could be got from a pound of butter at fifty cents per pound. Also, if the million farmers now using butterfat substitutes in their own homes and sending their milk to a market already heavily handicapped by a surplus, would discontinue the use of substitutes and resume the consumption of butterfat it would bring vast relief to the dairy markets and help put the milk business on a paying basis.

At the conclusion of the meeting the Grange took a definite stand in a resolution, as follows:

"WHEREAS, Certain farmers and many other people are using butterfat substitutes and thereby contributing to the under consumption of dairy products and by so doing, lessening the demand for milk to an extent that threatens the dairy interests, and

"WHEREAS, It is the belief of this Grange that the farmer should use butterfat, both for health and economy, therefore be it

"Resolved, That we deplore this use of substitutes, and we call upon the public in general to stand by and to patronize the dairy industry which has always been a basic industry and contributes so much to human welfare, both in our county and in our nation."

Fraternal submitted,

REED W. RITTER,

J. C. HERBSTER,

CHARLES F. BINGMAN.

—Grange News.

Advertise in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. It pays.

## Gettysburg Herd

is headed by



SIR AKKRUMMER BARBARA ORMSBY

His sire was from a 39½ lb. cow and was by a son of Duchess Skylark Ormsby, 1,506 lb. butter in a year, World's Record at time of making.

His dam, Barbara of Mountain View, is a show cow, a wonderful producer and one of the best daughters of Doetje Nellie Concordia, a National Dairy Show Grand Champion.

Have several Good Cows for Sale and Two Nice Young Bulls. Will also sell the HERD-SIRE.

**JOHN C. BREAM**

R. D. 4

Gettysburg, Pa.

This Herd Is Accredited.



## How to Save Money and Receive Better Service!



**This Is a Question Constantly Being Asked by Holstein Breeders Everywhere!**



### **THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE!**

All of your registered animals may be recorded in the New Association by forwarding their papers to the Secretary's office. New certificates will be issued carrying ownership record to date. The fee charged members for this service is 25 cents for each animal. Non-members are charged 50 cents for each animal.

All of your unregistered animals may be registered by making application for registry on one of our regular forms. Use the names and numbers of the sires and dams as they appear on their registry certificates regardless of the Association in which they are registered.

*If the sire and dam are registered in the Old Association and have not been recorded in the New Association, attach their registry and transfer papers to the application. These papers will be returned promptly with the registry certificate of the offspring.*

*The fee to members for registering a male or female under one year of age is \$1.00. Over one year of age, \$2.00.*

**This Association Makes No Extra Charge for Registering Males**

**Transfer Fee---Fifty Cents to Members**

Animals registered in the Old Association may be transferred through the New Association to new owners at a total cost to members of 75 cents per animal.

**Life Membership Fee, \$10.00**

**Save 50% of your Registration and Transfer Fees by joining the Association.**

Every breeder and dairyman should join in this great movement to restore public confidence in the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry by placing the Herd Registry on a sound, conservative, up-to-date and business-like basis.

**Howard C. Reynolds, Secretary,**  
P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

## Enter Your Herd Now for



**Dependable Advanced  
Registration**



### **MILK RECORD CABINET**

The Milk Record Cabinet pictured below, is a new invention designed especially for convenience in recording daily milk and butter production, and breeding and calving records as is required in the **DEPENDABLE ADVANCED REGISTRY PLAN**.



The New Plan makes it possible for every breeder and owner of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle to keep a **PERMANENT** and **DEPENDABLE** production record for each producing female whether they own one cow or a large herd of cattle, or whether they live in an isolated section or a thickly populated district.

If your herd is now entered in Cow Testing or Dairy Herd Improvement Association work the **DEPENDABLE ADVANCED REGISTRATION PLAN** should particularly appeal to you, for the reason that it provides a means of recording Cow Testing Association records permanently so that the information may be available for future reference not only to yourself, but to others who buy animals of your breeding. Many dairymen have found it impossible to enter their herds in Cow Testing Association Work. To them the **DEPENDABLE ADVANCED REGISTRATION PLAN** will be of double value.

*For full particulars write*

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION, Inc.**

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Secretary

Box 30

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Harrisburg, Pa.



# FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

## In the Refrigerator

AS THE time draws near when it becomes necessary to use ice to preserve the food supply of the family, it is not out of place for us to wonder if we all "know our refrigerators." Some fortunate women have the electric type, which has so many things in its favor, but many have to be content with ice, either manufactured or "au naturel," and are only too glad to have that and to be spared the many trips to the cellar where food used to be kept. The benefits of refrigeration are too well known to need discussion here, but a suggestion as to the placing of the food in the refrigerator might not be amiss.

Some foods—the highly perishable ones—require a low degree of cold to keep them at their best, while others—vegetables and fruits for instance, dry out and lose their natural juices and flavors if kept in a temperature too low. For this reason a correctly constructed, well-iced and properly operated refrigerator is necessary for the safe-keeping of all perishable foods. In the well-known type, where the ice compartment is on the upper left-hand side, the coldest spot, usually about 45 degrees F., is that immediately underneath the ice compartment. Here the milk, cream and all milk dishes, desserts and broths should be kept. The current of cold air then circulates to the right, and the next coldest spot is the lowest right-hand compartment, and here uncooked meats and poultry should be placed, also there should be a covered jar for salad materials. The current continues upward, and on the next shelf above, usually about 48 degrees F., berries and cooked meats may be kept. On the next upper shelf is the place for cooked vegetables, eggs, fats and leftovers. On the very top shelf is the place for fruits and vegetables. If such an arrangement is followed, the different foods will be kept with a maximum of retained flavor and a minimum of loss. The ice compartment should be kept as well filled as possible, as a matter of economy in the use of the ice and the preservation of the food. It is a great mistake to allow the supply to get too low. It is also poor economy to wrap the ice in paper. It may last longer, but the idea is not to keep the ice but the food. The use of good clean ice is now recognized as a necessity for economy and health.

### THE ALARM CLOCK

Probably the most heartily detested article of bedroom furniture is the alarm clock. Every man's conception of wealthy leisure includes hurling the alarm clock through the window. Yet what a friend the supposed instrument of torture is to one who must rise at a certain early hour each morning! He is able to go to bed at night in blissful serenity that all responsibility for rising rests upon the trusty alarm clock.

But getting the family up in the morning is not the only use to which this morning tocsin may be put. Many a busy housewife has put food in the oven and

gone to some other part of the house to work, forgetting it entirely until hours later when sudden recollection causes her to investigate only to find that the forgotten food is spoiled, probably burned to a crisp. There are few women who have not had this experience. One busy worker writes the word "Oven" in large letters on a piece of paper and places it in a conspicuous place where it will catch her eye as soon as she enters the kitchen. An alarm clock is even better than this, as it will recall the maid of all work from some distant part of the house, where she might become so interested as to forget about the all important matter of the food in the oven. As warm weather draws near and there is work to do outdoors, either in the garden or among the chickens, more time than ever will be spent away from the kitchen. By setting the alarm clock for the hour when she must return to the house to prepare the next meal, the housewife can work with untroubled mind, sure that the mealtime will not creep on her unawares as such things are apt to do when one works busily, unconscious of the flight of time. When pleasant weather tempts her to take her sewing on the porch, or to enjoy an hour with a good book, the same method secures similar results. At the busiest times, a short nap often is necessary if the strenuous duties are to be kept up, yet many a woman hates to lie down for fear of falling so soundly asleep that too much time will be consumed. If an alarm clock is placed within hearing and set for the proper time for awakening, she can drop off for the few minutes that will mean returned strength, and an ability to do much more work. Like many another household help, we have often wondered what people did before alarm clocks were invented.

### SERVE TOGETHER

Roast spare rib, breast stuffing, apple sauce, baked potato, stewed tomatoes, mixed vegetable salad, caramel pudding.

Baked shad, sauce Hollandaise, boiled potatoes, peas, tomato-aspic salad, and one crust pie.

Scalloped oysters, riced potatoes, asparagus, chicken-pea-cucumber-nut salad, and blanc mange with strawberry sauce.

Beef en casserole with vegetables, baking powder biscuit, cabbage-tomato-pimiento salad, steamed apple pudding with creamy sauce.

Roast shoulder of mutton, brown sauce, potato croquettes, spinach, lettuce-radish and onion salad, and fruit cobbler.

Fricassee chicken, currant jelly, creamed cauliflower, tomato and lettuce salad, and chocolate custard.

Salmon croquettes, tartare sauce, rice in tomato cups, peas, fruit salad, cheese and wafers.

The architecture of the farmhouse needs study. Houses built to fit farm wants need not lack either beauty or convenience. Part of the money provided for the farm home should be set aside for shrubbery and other adornments. It should be easy to plant the lesson of beauty in the minds and hearts of rural young people, so that when they become farmers their desires will not be limited to the attainment of economic security, but will include also the provision of beauty and harmony in the home and its surroundings. Instruction given to the young people of the farm in home decoration will return its cost a thousandfold. It should be emphasized, however, that the problem is not merely to transplant to the farm what has already been worked out by the city, but rather to adapt improved appliances to the special needs of the farm home.

It takes a hundred men to make an encampment, but one woman can make a home. I not only admire woman as the most beautiful object ever created, but I reverence her as the redeeming glory of humanity, the sanctuary of all the virtues, the pledge of all perfect qualities of heart and head. It is not just nor right to lay the sins of men at the feet of women. It is because women are so much better than men that their faults are considered greater. A man's desire is the foundation of his love, but a woman's desire is born of her love. The one thing in this world that is constant, the one peak that arises above all clouds, the one window in which the light forever burns, the one star that darkness cannot quench is woman's love. It rises to the greatest heights, it sinks to the lowest depths. It forgives the most cruel injuries. It is perennial of life and grows in every climate. Neither coldness nor neglect, harshness nor cruelty can extinguish it. A woman's love is the real love that subdues the earth; the love that has wrought miracles of art; that gives us music all the way from the cradle song to the grand closing symphony that bears the soul away on wings of fire. A love that is greater than power, sweeter than life and stronger than death.—R. G. Ingersoll.

## Milk Dealers Bonding Law Held Constitutional

IN A recent decision the New York State Court of Appeals upholds the law requiring milk dealers to file a bond in order to insure that the milk producers receive the money due them. All milk dealers are required to take out a license. This license is issued by the State Commissioner of Agriculture and the bond is filed with him. In case of default the commissioner is required to bring an action on the bond and to distribute the proceeds obtained to producers who have filed claims with his Department.

The law was attacked on the grounds of being unconstitutional and was so held by the Appellate Division sitting at Rochester sometime ago. At that time the Commissioner had bonds to the value of \$2,000,000 on file. The unfavorable decision suspended all action

on cases in default and if the decision had gone in favor of the appealing milk dealers the bonds would have been of no value.

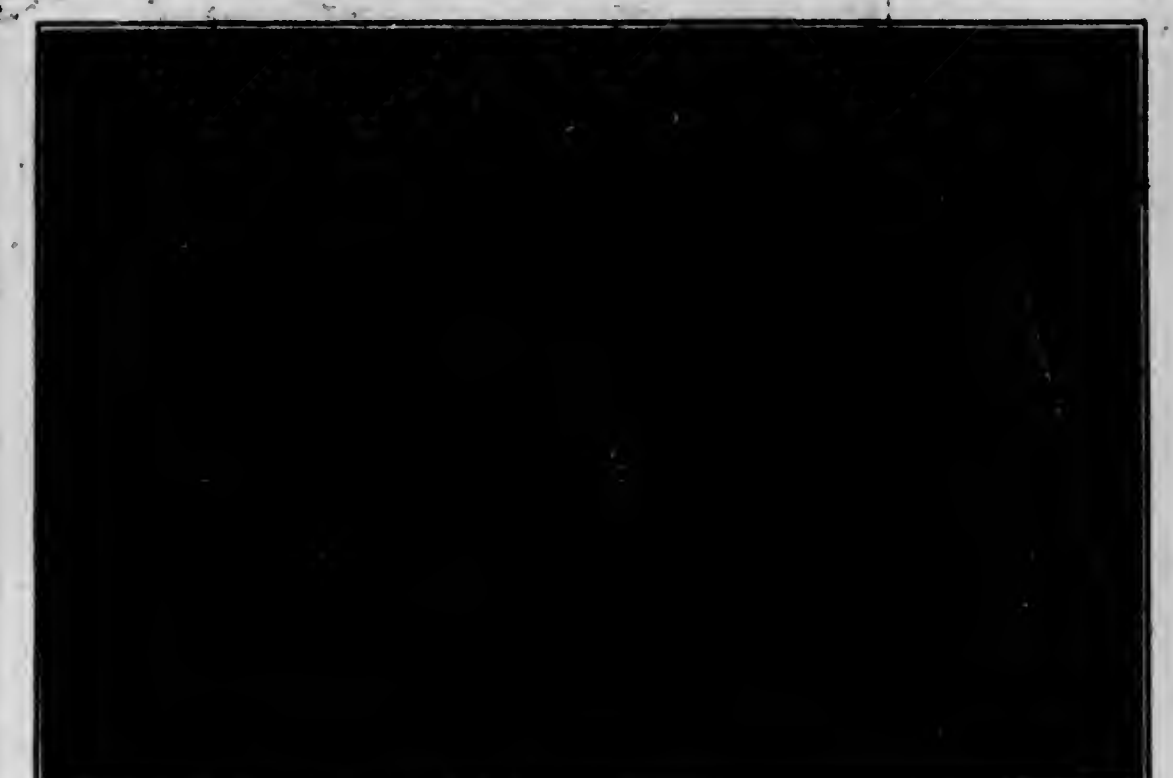
The New York State Court of Appeals is the court of last resort in the state of New York. The opinion handed down by Justice Pound is exhaustive and comprehensive.

Producers in the New York milk shed have in time past lost vast amounts of money through irresponsible milk dealers. Men of this kind would rent a small place in the city, then advertise for milk. By paying just a little more than most of their competitors they would soon build up a big business. Then payments would be slow and eventually the store or office would be closed and the dealer would depart for a distant scene. Cases of this kind were so numerous that in response to requests of the dairymen, the bonding law was enacted by the state legislature. It at least insures that the dairymen shall get some pay for their milk if the distributor fails in business and, if strictly enforced, it shuts out the "fly by night" city milk dealer.

The value of the milk produced in the United States in a year is equal to the entire national gold reserve, which is four times greater than that of any other country in the world.

The price of many a farm now lies in the barnyard. No labor is as well paid for as the labor spent in the hauling of manure. Once performed, this labor brings in returns constantly for a period of five years, or more.

## A Pocket Herd Book



for the Busy Breeder is nearly as Essential as his pocketbook. He keeps it with him so that he can give breeding dates, production records and pedigree of his animals at any time. It keeps him POSTED.

Given as a Premium with a two-year subscription to the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. New or Renewal.

Cut out this AD, write your name and address, attach your check, Postal Money Order or a ONE dollar bill and mail to us. The Pocket Herd Book will come to you by return mail and you will receive the paper for two years.

Name .....

Address .....



# Complete Dispersal Sale Owing to Pressure of Other Work

We Will Sell at Public Auction at Southampton Heights Farm 2½ miles South of Shippensburg, Cumberland County, Pa.

## THURSDAY, MAY 15 at One O'clock Sharp

### OUR ENTIRE HERD HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS



CORNUCOPIA KALAMO TIDY, Born June 7, 1928

*This Is the Kind of Heifers to Buy.  
They Will Make Money for You*

Well Grown and in Good Condition. From Producing Bloodlines and Bred to a High Class Bull.

Notice the size and dairy development of this heifer. She is coming two years old, is bred to Morrisville Prospect Chief and will freshen in about ten weeks.

The entire herd will be sold consisting of:

### 43 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE

17 Well Bred, Big Producing Cows, 5 Bred Heifers, 9 Young Heifers, 8 Bulls, 4 Calves.



Combined Individuality and Production have been our aims in building this Herd. We are certain our animals will please you and invite your inspection.

*Herd Under State and Federal Supervision.*

Auctioneer: GLENN R. MEAD

*Write Catalog.*

Pedigrees MILLER

*Terms Will Be Announced on Day of Sale*

Tester: J. PAUL SHUGART

## H. W. ALLON & SON

Shippensburg

Cumberland County

Pennsylvania

Southampton Heights Fruit Farm Is Two and One-Half Miles South of Shippensburg, Along the Old Baltimore Road. Paved Road All the Way.

The herd is headed by MORRISVILLE PROSPECT CHIEF, an attractive, well built bull, coming three years old. Among his near ancestors is the World's Champion for Yearly Milk Production, Segis Pietertje Prospect; the World's Champion for 7-Day to 100-Day Milk Production, May Echo Sylvia; the 1921 New York State Fair Grand Champion Show Cow, Butter Boy Empress; and the noted sires, Dutchland Governor Sir Colantha, Matador Segis Walker, Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, and King Pontiac Artis Canada.

Several Choice Young Bulls by Morrisville Prospect Chief from Handsome, Big Producing Cows with C. T. A. Milk and Butter Records.



You will like our cows. They are large, straight backed, square rumped, handsome animals, in good condition, carrying large, square udders, and are big producers as demonstrated by their everyday dairy work. Month after month in Cow Testing Association Work our Cows and Herd rank among the leaders.

Choice Heifers and Heifer Calves, well grown and in good condition. They are daughters of Good Sires and Big Producing Cows and will develop into Splendid Dairy Animals.



## The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS .....Editor  
G. H. TRUCKELL .....Associate Editor  
R. A. BALDWIN .....Associate Editor  
HELEN C. NEWMAN .....Household Editor  
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MAY 8, 1930

*The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.*

### They Don't Like Competition

FOR many years the Holstein-Friesian Association of America was the only Registry Association representing the Holstein-Friesian breed in America and, as there was no competition, certificates issued by this Association were accepted without question, the Holstein-Friesian breeder and the Dairy public having no way to verify the accuracy or reliability of the Association's Herd Book records.

The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., was organized in 1925 and the New Association adopted an improved and up-to-date method of keeping Herd Book records. It not only gives the Old Association competition but it serves as a check upon the accuracy and reliability of the Old Association's records. It also provides the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle with a better service at a great saving in fees.

Naturally the management of the Old Organization, whose authority in the past has been AUTOCRATIC, feels very keenly the criticism that resulted by virtue of their competitors.

Everybody and every organization is bound to make mistakes and this is one reason why there should be two Registry Associations. However, with the Old Association's out-of-date, obsolete method of recording Herd Book records there naturally would be more mistakes than in the New Association's Revised System of recording Herd Book records.

It has been repeatedly brought to the attention of the Officers of the New Association that the Secretary of the Old Association and some of its Officers are trying to make it appear that the New Association is making a lot of errors and mistakes in their records and that breeders who have registered some of their animals in the New Association are trying to transfer them back to the Old. All such propaganda should be taken with a grain of salt. Unquestionably there are some cattle

owners who, because of their "SPECULATIVE TENDENCY" prefer to keep their animals registered in an organization that promotes speculation. Outside of this group we believe that the average breeder will find that the New Association is One Hundred Per Cent better than the Old, both in service and in saving, and there cannot be any question but what the system which the New Association has adopted represents the most up-to-date plan of keeping Herd Book records.

While it is granted that a few breeders, either as a result of being misled or because of having a "Speculative Tendency," will want to keep their animals registered in the Old Association, for every animal that is transferred from the New Association to the Old Association there are probably hundreds of animals that were registered in the Old Association transferred to the New Association, the owner demanding Better Service and all of the advantages that goes with such service, including the great Saving in Fees.

### Demand Fair Play

HOLSTEIN breeders who are members of the Old Registry Association, no doubt have noticed that from year to year practically the same men's names have appeared at the head of the list of delegates to be voted for from their state.

Politicians realize the value of having a preferred position on the ballot. When there is more than one candidate on the ticket to be elected to the same office the candidate or candidates whose names appear first usually receive the most votes.

Therefore in making up the ballots the political management of the Old Association arranges to get the names of those nominees whom they would like to see elected at the head of the list.

In politics, at least in Pennsylvania, candidates draw cuts to see whose name appears first on the ballot when there is more than one candidate. To show the importance which politicians give to the matter of having their names appear in the preferred position on the Ballot, the following news item appeared in the public press under date of April 29, 1930:

"The Dauphin County Court today ordered the Secretary of the Commonwealth to hold a redrawing to determine the order on the Republican primary election ballots of the names of the seven candidates for the State senatorial nomination in Lackawanna County.

"Hubert Gallagher, Scranton, one of the candidates, obtained the redrawing. At a hearing here today in his mandamus action against the State official it was shown that Gallagher was not notified of the first drawing and that his name was placed last on the ballot because his nomination petitions were overlooked at the time of the drawing."

If the order in which the names of candidates appear on the ballot is so important in our civil election that candidates will go into court and demand fair play, why should the Political Management of the Old Association be permitted to make up ballots to suit themselves and always place their own names and the names of their friends first on the ballot?

We have mentioned the above merely to show one of the many political schemes which are considered unfair and unjust, being worked by the politicians who control the Old Registry Association. When the ring-leader will draw two salaries from the Association's treasury, which is a political trick considered unlawful in some states, how can the members of the Association expect Fair Play or Honest Elections?

### Writing the "Guarantee" Out of the 60-Day Retest

THE following tuberculosis guarantee was printed on the inside cover page of a sale catalog that recently came to our attention. We are reprinting it word for word, letter for letter, period for period, comma for comma just as it appeared in the catalog.

#### TUBERCULOSIS GUARANTEE

(a) As seller of animals in this sale we represent and warrant that said animals have been tuberculin tested and found free from tuberculosis, as shown by the tuberculin test certificate accompanying these animals.

(b) We hereby agree that the purchaser of any animal from our herd shall have the right and privilege to make a further tuberculin test of said animals within a period of 60 days from date of sale, providing:

1. That the retest shall be made by a veterinarian approved by a State and Federal Live Stock Sanitary Board.

2. That said animal shall have been quarantined, isolated and kept in a separate place, under no circumstances allowed to mingle or come in contact with any other animal after arrival at the purchaser's home, except animals purchased at this sale.

3. That said animal shall be kept in clean sanitary quarters, cared for by competent attendants and fed from utensils that have not come in contact with other animals.

(c) The seller further agrees that if this animal is quarantined, isolated, and cared for as above provided, and shall react within 60 days after sale on the tuberculin test, that he agrees at his option, to one of the following conditions:

1. That the animal shall be returned to his place and the full purchase price refunded to the purchaser, or

2. That said animal shall immediately be slaughtered and if tubercular lesions are found, he will refund to the purchaser the full purchase price of the animal less any credit which may be allowed the purchaser for the hide and carcass of said animal; but in case no tubercular lesions are found in said animal, the purchaser must be the loser.

(d) In consideration of the above privilege of retest granted by the seller, the purchaser in the event he shall elect to retest the animal within a period of 60 days, hereby agrees to the following conditions:

1. That he will give the seller 15 days notice in

writing of his intention to retest; that he will notify the seller of the date on which the retest will be made, and will allow the seller to be represented at such retest, either in person or by a veterinarian of his own selection.

2. That he will prepare said animal for the test one week before test is made by reducing the grain ration by one-half the usual amount, and to take the animal's temperature two days prior to testing.

3. That he will not retest any animal whose temperature is not normal before tuberculin is injected and he hereby agrees that no retest will be accepted where animals are injected with tuberculin that have one temperature above 102½ degrees the day before injection. If the preliminary temperature is abnormal, the seller waives any technicality and agrees that as soon as the animal returns to normal temperature that the foregoing conditions of retest shall be fulfilled.

4. That in case any animal reacts as provided in the above retest guarantee, he will not hold the seller liable for any other except for the price he paid for said animal.

5. That in case the seller is obliged to refund the purchase price on any animal in accordance with the terms of the retest guarantee and said animal shall have dropped a calf after the sale, said calf shall revert back to the seller without additional expense.

We do not know the author of the above "Guarantee" yet it is quite evident that he has had experience in dealing with tubercular or reacting cattle and knows how to protect the seller of such cattle and yet lead the buyer to believe that he is getting a worth-while guarantee.

We have before us another catalog in which, under the heading "Terms and Conditions" the following statement appears:

"Herd Fully Accredited for four years, and retest will be given providing the animals are taken into an Accredited Herd."

We take it that this owner has confidence in the public and is deserving of confidence. He represents the class of men with which it is a pleasure to do business.

### Polled or Hornless Cattle

SCIENTISTS tell us that the Polled or Hornless trait in cattle is a dominant characteristic. In other words, when a polled animal and a horned animal are mated the majority of the offspring of such matings will be Polled. This being true, Polled cattle should be more numerous than Horned cattle unless some natural causes interfered that were more favorable to the development of Horned cattle than Polled.

Nature has provided cattle with horns as a means of protection. Before cattle were domesticated any animals that were without horns were at a disadvantage when defending themselves. Nature's law, "The Survival of the Fittest," has been at work destroying Hornless cattle. Such animals were unable to successfully defend themselves.



Under domesticated conditions cattle are not called upon to use their horns in order to protect themselves from injury or contest their right to exist. Therefore, horns have become unnecessary ornaments and cattle are just as good and just as safe, if not more safe, without horns than with horns. In fact, horned cattle are dehorned by livestock owners to prevent them injuring one another.

Under domesticated conditions horns are just as unnecessary and useless as thick hides and long hair. For years past there has been a tendency among breeders of improved livestock to eliminate the horns and as a result we have many strains and families of purebred cattle that are naturally Hornless.

Mr. George E. Stevenson, on his farm at Clarks Summit, Pennsylvania, was the first Holstein-Friesian breeder to take up the breeding of Polled Holstein-Friesians and thorough his efforts Purebred Polled Holstein-Friesians have become widely distributed throughout the United States.

At the last meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., it was voted to recognize Polled-Holstein-Friesians, to keep a separate file for all naturally Polled animals and issue Special Certificates for such animals. At first, all naturally Polled Purebred Holstein-Friesians will be eligible to registry under this classification, even though their sire or dam might have been Horned. Eventually, no doubt, the restrictions or requirements will be narrowed down so that only such Polled animals that are descendants from Polled ancestors for several generations on both sides of their pedigree will be eligible for entry in this classification.

The recognition of Polled Holstein-Friesians as a separate strain by the New Registry Association is a very important and foresighted movement on the part of the breeders.

### The Whole Story In a Few Words

MUCH can be learned regarding Nature's laws governing the breeding of animals, through the study of smaller animals, such as rats, mice and guinea pigs.

Dr. Helen Dean King, of Philadelphia, conducted an experiment with white rats. She selected a pair of rats that were large, vigorous, rapid growers and from a large litter. She mated these rats and from the resulting offspring selected a pair which seemed to her to be equal to or an improvement over the first pair of rats. She continued to mate brother and sister from the same litter with apparent improvement for seven generations when the rats all became very uniform in character. She continued to mate brother and sister from the same litter for sixty generations or more and the last rats were just as strong and vigorous, if not more so than the first ones.

Dr. Charles B. Davenport conducted an experiment in which he inbred mice for fifty and more generations. After less than half of this number had been produced practically every mouse looked exactly like every other mouse.

If in Dr. King's experiment of breeding rats, she had searched about the United States to get a famous male

rat to mate to her female rat that resembled her rat in color and form but was not related, her breeding of rats might have resulted in establishing a menagerie but she would have never been able to fix uniformity of type and other characteristics.

Dr. Davenport inbred mice for fifty generations; he didn't go out and select some famous mouse at each generation in order to keep from inbreeding but even mated brothers and sisters from the same litter because he knew that it was the quickest way to fix type and other characteristics. He knew that the method he was using in breeding mice would work to their destruction just as fast as it would work to their improvement but he overcame his hazard by discarding all of the undesirable mice in each litter, selecting the very best pair in carrying on his experiment.

This same principle must be followed if we are to succeed in breeding Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle. If we wish to fix type and dairy characteristics then we should confine our efforts to families and strains of animals and if we breed brother and sister, father and daughter, or mother and son, we can make more rapid progress, but we must guard our step, select only the best animals and cull the inferior ones from our breeding herd. It is not necessary to breed brother and sister or sire and daughter in order to fix type and dairy characteristics. However, the more closely the relation between the animals which we breed, the more rapid will be our progress in fixing type and dairy qualities.

This we must remember—that we are not going to make progress in breeding Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle if we continue to dilute family bloodlines by selecting some famous bull to head our herd at each generation.

### Milk Record Cabinets

THE new model "MILK RECORD CABINETS" are being received in limited quantities and distributed to those breeders who have entered their herds for Dependable Advanced Registration.

The first Milk Record Cabinets shown elsewhere in this issue were made by hand. The new Cabinets are similar but are stamped out of heavy sheet steel and are plated with zinc, giving them the appearance of being silver, and insuring the Cabinet against rust or tarnish.

All dairymen who weigh their milk will find the Milk Record Cabinet a great advantage in that it provides a convenient method of keeping the Milk Record Sheet neat and clean and at the same time make it possible to keep a duplicate record.

A herd owner whose farms are managed by a herdsman or superintendent can by installing one of these cabinets have a detailed record of the production of each cow in his herd, from month to month, by having his manager or herdsman send him the duplicate copy of the Milk Record Sheet.

The Milk Record Cabinets, as we have stated many times, makes it possible for every owner of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle to keep a detailed record of each cow in his herd merely by installing one of these Cabinets and sending the original Milk Record Sheet

to the Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., at the end of each month, where the record will be copied from the Milk Record Sheet on a separate card kept particularly for that purpose, one card for each cow entered for Dependable Advanced Registration.

The manufacturer has guaranteed to furnish Milk Record Cabinets in quantity lots on short notice, making it possible to fill all future orders very promptly.

### Dependable Advanced Registry Plan

THE Dependable Advanced Registration Plan will tend to take the "guess work" out of milk and butter records. The record will be one of actual production rather than estimated production.

Successful breeders of improved livestock, like "poets," are born, not made. The successful breeder of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle is usually a man who weighs each cow's milk, whether he is in a Cow Testing Association or whether he is not. Such breeders and dairymen are interested in their work to the extent that they want this information for their own benefit. Therefore, if only such dairy farmers and breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle as weigh their milk and record it at each milking enter their herds in the Dependable Advanced Registry plan, such herds will represent a preferred class of breeders.

### Animals Do Not Transmit Acquired Characters

THE consensus of opinion of those who ought to know is this: That if there is anything to the theory of the inheritance of acquired bodily changes, it has not been demonstrated," says Mr. Leon F. Whitney in his book "The Basis of Breeding."

"Some scientists are waiting for a proof, others are frank in saying that the idea is nonsense, and if it were a fact the race of man would have long ago been extinct. Others are searching out the facts.

"So far as we are concerned it will be best to take the attitude that there is nothing to the idea. If there is, then it has not been proved to the satisfaction of nearly one hundred per cent of the scientists; if there is, it is so slight that it does not concern us.

"Every child and all of our animals have to learn all over again the things that we learned and the things our animal's ancestors learned because such efforts do not impress the germ plasm and so it shall no doubt always be. Professor Edwin G. Conklin of Princeton, has put the whole thing in a nutshell when he says, 'wooden heads are inherited, wooden legs are not.'

"For these reason pups which have been carried by a bitch while she was hunting, are no better for hunting than those born to her when she has not hunted.

"The racing of horses does not make their colts faster; forcing cows to give great quantities of milk up to their limits does not make the calves better milk producers.

"The sawing off of cows' horns, a practice that has been going on for years does not cause the cow to drop hornless calves.

"According to the best scientific authorities, acquired

ability is not transmitted. If a cow has two records, one made under economical and profitable working dairy conditions and another record produced under forced conditions, the record of milk and butter production which the cow made under economical and working dairy conditions is the one that is to be relied upon in judging her ability as a breeder and as a milk producer."

The above quotations are some of the many valuable points brought out in Mr. Whitney's book, "The Basis of Breeding" which is advertised in this issue.

Enemies of the agricultural group have accused the farmer of inefficiency. Let's see if that is true. The American farmer today produces per man 2.3 times as much as the English farmer, 2.5 times as much as the Belgian farmer; 2.5 times as much as the German farmer; 3 times as much as the French farmer and 6 times as much as the Italian farmer.

ADS in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN sell surplus stock.

### Naturally Polled Holsteins



The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., at its Annual Meeting held in Harrisburg, January 23, 1930, adopted a resolution recognizing Polled Holsteins as a distinct STRAIN. All naturally Polled Holsteins descended from Polled ancestors are to be registered with a Special Certificate on which is to appear a cut of a Polled cow or a Polled bull.

If you are a breeder or owner of naturally Polled Holstein-Friesians, return the Registry Certificates of such animals to the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association to have them properly registered.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Secretary.  
Lock Box 30 Harrisburg, Pa.



## LET ME SELL YOUR HOLSTEINS

J. Terrence Sheen,

Live Stock

Auctioneer



South Montrose, Pennsylvania

## Your Sale Will Be A Success

IF YOU EMPLOY

COLONEL C. M. HESS,

The Holstein Auctioneer.

For dates, Write or Wire:

677 North Howard Street,  
Akron, Ohio

## For a Quarter of a Century

I have been giving satisfaction selling  
Holsteins.



Yet, while I specialize in the "Black and Whites" I will sell anything my patrons wish me to sell, any time and any place. In fact, I am well broken—always willing to work—single or double."

Write or wire for dates.

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora,

New York

## Granddaughters of a 1289.7-lb. Cow

We offer three granddaughters of Matador Hengerveld Hess, yearly record 1,289.7 lb. butter; 26,667 lb. milk; 3.87% fat, the highest record daughter of Matador Segis Walker.

The dams are highly bred, heavy producing cows and choice individuals.

These calves are from one to three months old and are bound to please you. Price for the three, \$225.00.

BRILL FARM

Stewartsville New Jersey

Herd under State and Federal Supervision

Hardly a day passes that another one just as good doesn't take its place.

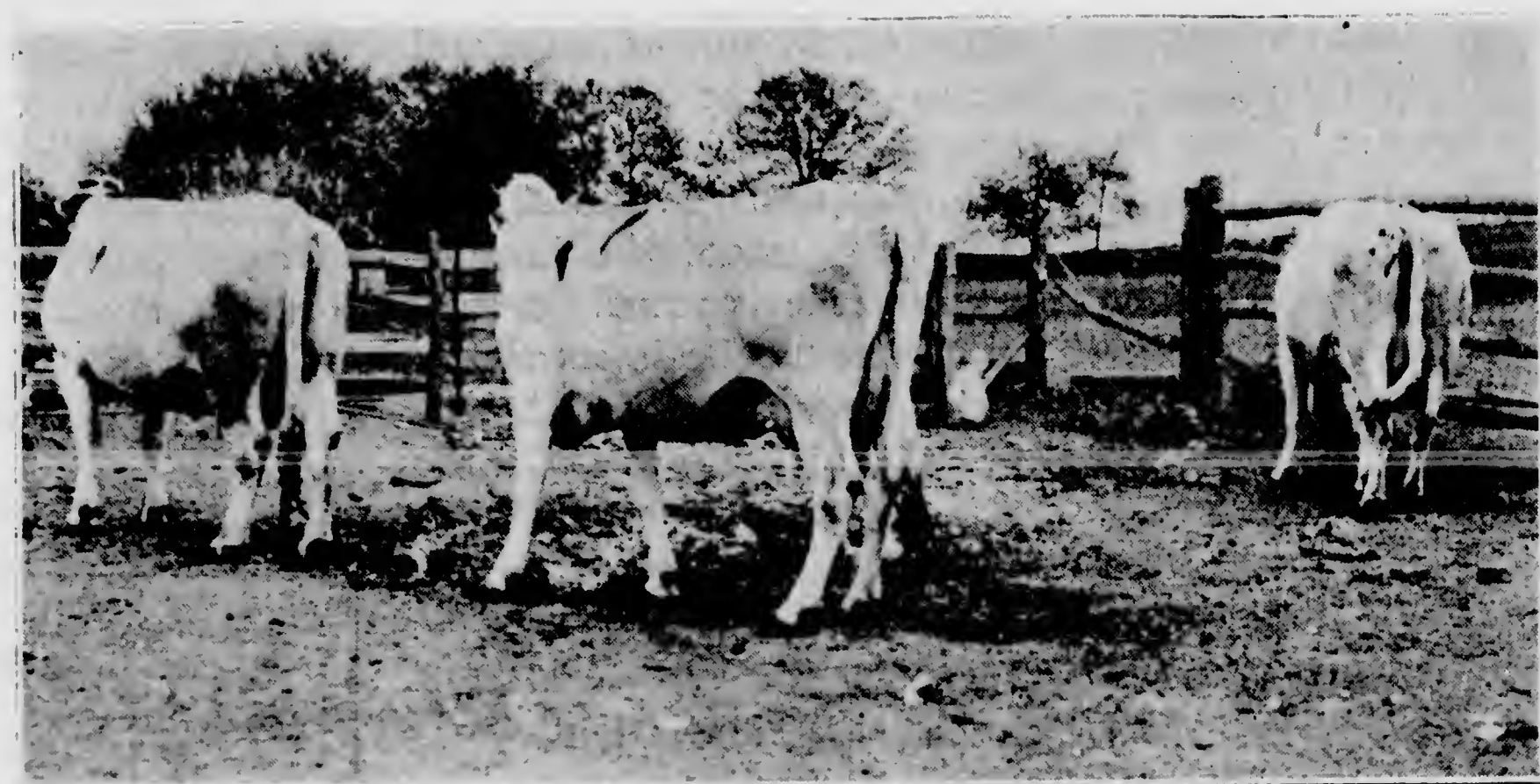
## PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

May 14, 1930—Newville, Pa. Dispersal of Big Spring Herd, J. D. McCulloch, Owner, Glenn R. Mead, Auctioneer.

May 15, 1930—Shippensburg, Pa. W. H. Allison and Son. Forty head. S. R. Miller and Sons, Mgrs.

May 20—Shippensburg, Pa., R.D. C. E. Stouffer. 25 Registered Holstein-Friesians, 5 Grade Cows. S. R. Miller & Sons, Mgrs.

June 5, 1930—Denver, Colorado, National Holstein Sale.



TYPICAL SPECIMENS OF THE LIME ROCK HERD

## GOOD PRICES AT MILLER SALE

A large crowd, which included bidders from three different states, attended the reduction sale held by Hubert S. Miller on his farm near Myerstown, Pennsylvania, April 12th. Mr. Miller has, during the past three or four years, exhibited members of the Lime Rock Herd at a few of the fall fairs and he had used his experience to good effect as the animals he offered were well fitted and very attractive.

Good prices were realized, the thirty-eight head, half of them yearlings and calves, brought \$6,876, an average of practically \$181. Twelve cows above two years old averaged \$244, the six two-year-olds averaged \$213, the six yearling heifers averaged \$166, eight heifer calves averaged \$138.33, one yearling bull brought \$200 and five small bull calves averaged \$73.60.

The top price was \$400, which J. S. Bast and Sons of Schuylkill Haven, Pa., bid for Duchess Spofford Pietje, a four-year-old with a cow testing association record of 9,403 lb. milk made in 305 days. She is an animal of splendid individuality, has won a number of prizes, including second in the three-year-old class at the Reading Fair. Her heifer calf, born October 29, 1929, and sired by Lime Rock King Champion went to Samuel M. Brausher of Fleetwood, Pa., for \$150. The price Duchess Spofford Pietje realized is the highest for which any cow in Lebanon County has sold for several years and it is said that \$150 for a five months' old calf is also near the top. Messrs Bast paid the second highest price, \$300, for Lime Rock Pontiac Imilda, a six-year-old daughter of De Kol Pontiac Burke Hengerveld. She had a very creditable C. T. A. record and is a show animal, having won prizes and championships several different years.

The Miller herd has been fully Accredited for four years and the animals were sold subject to a 60-day retest if taken into an Accredited herd.

The buyers include: J. S. Bast and Sons, Schuylkill Haven; Walter A. Spatz, Bernville; Jos. Kreider, Annville; J. F. Stoltzfus, Elverson; Irvin Graybill, Stevens; J. Robert Schaffer, Fleetwood; Alvin L. Lanim, Wernersville; Wayne Keller, Myerstown; H. D. Spidler, Jonestown; David L. Bennetch, Sheridan; Howard H. Hain, Wernersville; Allen G. Horst, Schaefferstown; Earl Shollenberger, Fleetwood; Amos J. Stoltzfus, Elverson; Landis Brothers, Telford; Charles J. Hech, Robesonia; A. G. Brubaker, Myerstown; M. H. Bennech, Myerstown; Samuel M. Brausher, Fleetwood; Samuel B. Zook, Elverson; Harry M. Leiminger, Myerstown; Homer R. Balsbaugh, Lebanon; Walter A. Spatz, Bernville; Frank W. Fernsler, Lebanon; William F. Bolthuer, Bernville; all of Pennsylvania.

## THE J. H. HESS SALE

On his farm east of Hummelstown, Mr. J. H. Hess, of Hershey, Pa., sold on April 8th at public auction one hundred and ten head of Holstein-Friesians, over eighty of which were purebreds.

All of the purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle and some of the grades were imported from Canada, mostly young heifers with first and second calf, many of them fresh or nearly fresh, ready to go into any dairy herd and return their owner a profit as milk producers and, at the same time, grow into more money for they were just developing into dairy cows.

These Canadian bred cattle represented the heaviest producing and most popular bloodlines of Canada and they certainly were a milky lot of heifers. While they were all in good thrifty condition, they had plenty of room to grow and develop; none of them had been forced or fattened for show or sale which really added to their value.

Mr. Jacob Hess is widely known and well thought of by farmers in Lebanon and Dauphin Counties. He is a well-known auctioneer and owns several large farms. He has shipped many steers and dairy animals into these counties.

The buying of Canadian purebred dairy cattle was rather a new venture for Mr. Hess. He and his partner, Ira Shenk, when they found good dairy cattle scarce and in demand, went to Canada and, as Mr. Hess has several farms located in the fertile Lebanon Valley on which he is growing large quantities of wheat, corn, and alfalfa, they decided to buy some Canadian heifers last fall and winter and feed them out in the place of so many steers. It proved to be a profitable investment and, at the same time, it brought to Lebanon and near-by counties a lot of nice, straight Canadian bred heifers to go into the dairy herds.

The slogan "Raise Your Dairy Herd" has not been practiced so extensively in the south and central counties of Pennsylvania where the growing of wheat, corn, tobacco and the feeding of steers and hogs has been carried on for years as a regular routine of farming and when dairy cattle were needed they were generally purchased from dairy districts farther north.

The top price at this sale was \$250.00 which was obtained for more than one female while a lot of other good ones sold for right around this figure. The top price for a bull was \$225.00 paid for the sixteen months' old Ridge View Korndyke Abbekerk, a son of Forest Ridge Abbekerk from a daughter of King Korndyke Banostine.

## SPAHR'S FIFTH SALE

The Fifth Annual Sale staged by C. A. Spahr, was held on his farm near Salunga, Pennsylvania, April 26th. The forty-one animals cataloged brought \$5,780, an average price of \$141.70. In all, forty-six animals passed through the ring but five of them were calves not more than a week old and so are included with their dams. Besides three tiny calves there was only one bull in the sale, a yearling, Burke Segis Mercedes De Kol, sold to Myer Hess of Gordonville, Pa., for \$145.

The top price for females was \$235 which Marvin H. Bennech of Sheridan, Pa., bid for the five-year-old, Highlandvale Fobes Gerben Burke. The ten heifer calves averaged \$72, the three yearlings \$123 and the twenty-seven animals of milking age averaged \$168.33. Glenn R. Mead was auctioneer; S. R. Miller explained the pedigrees and Jay Miller was ring man.

Among the buyers were: Myer Hess, Gordonville; R. M. Anderson, Wellsville; Abner W. Miller, Lancaster; M. Fry, Mount Joy; M. H. Bennech, Sheridan; Heilman and Son, Cleona; G. C. Krout, Glenrock; Bruce Stewart, Carlisle; S. S. Bomberger, Lebanon; Lloyd Nolt, Mount Joy; John Wm. Myers, Thomasville; John A. Yoke, Wellsville; Walter Martin, Stevens; Isaac Z. Huyard, New Holland; Henry M. Ebersole, Lebanon; S. N. Martin, East Earl; J. H. Lear, Carlisle; L. P. Myers, Wellsville; Hubert S. Miller, Myerstown; Ivan Martin, Ephrata; H. M. Cassel, Manheim; John M. Fisher, Gordonville; Samuel W. Braucher, Fleetwood; A. M. Gantz, Mount Joy; H. M. Gruber, Lawn; and S. Evans Reynolds, Avondale, all of Pennsylvania.

## WERTHEIMER CONSIGNS TO FREDERICK BREEDERS' SALE

Because he has many daughters of his herdsire, Rolo Pontiac Fayne, and wishes to retain them in his herd, Mr. Charles Wertheimer is consigning some of his big producing cows to the annual Breeder's Sale, which will be held at Frederick, Maryland, May 22d.

In this consignment is Gracia of Grayfields, a handsome cow that has to her credit a record of 446 lb. butterfat, 12,837 lb. milk made in Cow Testing Association work.

Gracia of Grayfields has four daughters in the Wertheimer herd. She was sired by Sir Fairview Pontiac Korndyke, a strongly bred Pontiac Korndyke Bull, who sired a number of big producing daughters, several of which have sold at public auction for long prices. Gracia of Grayfields has been bred to Ormsby Sensation Lindy, the junior herdsire at the Wertheimer establishment. This bull was by Ormsby Sensation 27th, from a high record daughter of King Ona Pontiac. The seven nearest dams of Ormsby Sensation Lindy have yearly production records that average 993 lb. butter.

Another of the Wertheimer consignment is Ormsby Colantha Minnie, a daughter of Chief Pontiac Segis Ormsby, with a Cow Testing Association record of 435.5 lb. butterfat, 12,501 lb. milk. She has been bred to Rolo Pontiac Fayne and her calf will be valuable.

A third animal is K. M. D. S. Japonica. She is credited with 13,161 lb. milk, (Concluded on page 284.)



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Also Water Bowls,  
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I can SAVE MONEY  
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Are you planning to sell your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

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If you want heavy milkers that are sound and free from disease, write me your wants.

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## Polled Holsteins



combine all the virtues and good points of the greatest breed of dairy cattle on earth with the desirable characteristic of "Hornlessness."

Why cut or burn off horns when they can be bred off by using a "hornless" sire?

Place a Polled Holstein Bull at the head of your herd. Prices and Quality are both right.

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Regular price \$1.50 per year. Send 25c in stamps for special three months' trial offer.

AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER  
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It takes fourteen hundred nuts to hold an automobile together, but only one to wreck it.



## Choice Young Bulls

Nearly a Year Old and  
Now Ready for Service

SONS OF OUR GREAT HERDSIRE  
**BERYLWOOD PRINCE**  
**AAGGIE CHICAGO**

whose daughters are persistent producers in general dairy and C. T. A. work.

The dams are heavy milking Cows of well-known blood lines; good testers and superior individuals.

Prices and full particulars upon request.

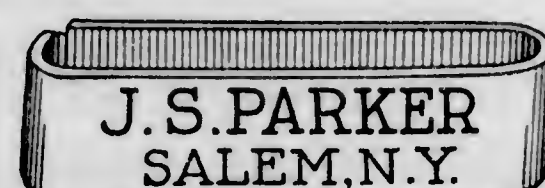
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This is an ACCREDITED HERD.

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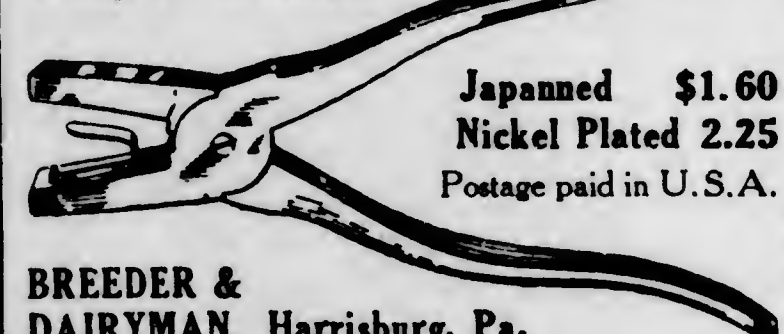
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Why Do Full Brothers and Sisters Vary in Type?

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Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

## PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

(Concluded from page 283.)

446.6 lb. butterfat in Cow Testing Association work and she has a daughter in the Wertheimer herd sired by Rolo Pontiac Fayne that was milking 62 lb. daily the middle of April.

A granddaughter and two grandsons of Rolo Pontiac Fayne complete this consignment. Their dams are daughters of Rolo Pontiac Fayne—their sire was Rolo Pontiac Fayne Burke. He was by Rolo, from Crescent Beauty Burke Pontiac, a noted show cow which Mr. Wertheimer considers was the handsomest cow ever in the Elmwood Dairy.

The Wertheimer herd is State and Federally accredited. For a long time the cows of this herd have been milked twice daily and so their records represent their everyday dairy work. Mr. Wertheimer takes pride in his cattle and particularly the animals he offers at public sale. A number of different times the highest prices realized at this annual sale was obtained for an animal from the Wertheimer herd, and from the quality of the offerings, it is expected that this will again be the case at the 1930 event.



WERTHEIMER COWS ARE GOOD INDIVIDUALS AS WELL AS BIG PRODUCERS

## PROTECTING THE PRODUCER

The State of New Jersey requires that all milk dealers be licensed. The act states, that every person, firm, association or corporation, before engaging in the business of buying milk or cream shall annually file an application with the Secretary of Agriculture for a license to transact such business. The law states the nature of the information which shall be supplied by the buyer and states that the applicant shall satisfy the Secretary of Agriculture as to the character, financial responsibility and good faith of the individual seeking to engage in the business of buying milk. Under this statute every firm or corporation buying milk in New Jersey is required to make application for a license and may be required to file a surety bond in the sum of not less than one and one-half times the estimated maximum monthly indebtedness.

This law gives the Secretary the right to exempt from the act those dealers who buy from not more than two producers or whose total purchases of milk do not exceed the sum of \$200. It provides further that a license shall not be issued if a justified complaint has been established against the applicant during the preceding year.

The number of milk dealers in New Jersey who are now licensed is 232 and there are on file bonds totalling more than one-half million dollars. The provisions of this act are invoked with great frequency. Its operation has been welcomed by the honest buyers who predominate in the industry, and it protects such buyers from unfair competition, as it protects farmers who utilize its provisions. The Secretary is given certain discretionary powers as to the application

of the bond and the law prescribes methods by which complaints by farmers shall be filed and the action which shall be taken upon receipt of such complaints. In this law the action is brought by the Department, acting upon the complaints of farmers, rather than by the farmers themselves who have been defrauded.

## WHY USE BUTTER SUBSTITUTES?

That the United States Government is a heavy user of oleomargarine is charged by Senator Blaine, of Wisconsin, who gives the grand totals as follows:

Butter ..... 1,735,827 lb.  
Oleo or butterine ..... 998,080 lb.

This is used in Government Hospitals and National Soldier's Homes. There are 11 national homes for disabled volunteer soldiers, and the Senator says that at these homes during the past year, there were used 91,456 lb. butter and 501,407 lb. oleomargarine.

## SOYBEANS

Soybean hay is no doubt the greatest emergency hay we have to take the place of clover or alfalfa. Dairy men who lost their seeding last summer due to the dry weather or dairy men who do not have a good hay can well afford to try some soybeans. In feeding value it is equal to alfalfa hay and is a crop that can be seeded about corn planting time and cut in late summer.

Soybeans are also being used by a large number of dairy men as a green feed to keep up milk production during the short pasture season. Any that are left over can be made into hay.

## WERTHEIMER COWS RANK HIGH

K. M. D. S. Japonica, owned by Charles Wertheimer, of Frederick, Maryland, produced 1,931 lb. milk, 73.4 lb. butterfat, standing tenth in the state of Maryland for fat production during March. She was closely followed by her stable mate, Rolo Star Belle Lyons, credited with 1,866 lb. milk, 72.8 lb. butterfat. This young cow, as her name indicates, is a daughter of Rolo Pontiac Fayne, the splendidly bred herd sire standing at the head of the Wertheimer establishment.

There were twenty milkers, all purebred Holstein-Friesians, in the Wertheimer herd during the month and their average production was 939 lb. milk and exactly 34 lb. of fat.

## JUNIATA COUNTY HOLSTEINS WIN HONORS

The Dairy Herd Improvement Association of Juniata County, Pennsylvania, finished seven years of good work on April 1st. Very creditable milk and butterfat production is reported.

The Purebred Holstein-Friesian herd of E. J. Cunningham and Son, Mifflintown, Pennsylvania, averaged 430.7 lb. butterfat, 12,853 lb. milk during the past C. T. A. year. This herd, our readers will remember, was dispersed at public auction April 3d. Flossie Pontiac Hengerveld Lady headed the Cunningham herd this year being credited with 15,464 lb. milk, 509.4 lb. butterfat. Her three-year-old daughter, Front Line Korndyke Mary De Kol is credited with 12,114 lb. milk, 413.1 lb. butterfat. Bess, one of the few grades in this big producing herd had to her credit 499.6 lb. fat, 13,983 lb. milk.

Sophia De Kol Hengerveld, as an eight-year-old, was credited with 483.7 lb. fat, 14,428 lb. milk. Her daughter, Alice De Kol Pontiac Hengerveld, produced 482.8 lb. fat, 14,143 lb. milk or practically the same amount as her dam. Front Line Myrtle De Kol Pontiac, another daughter, produced 417.9 lb. fat. Front Line Hannah De Kol Pontiac is credited with 474.4 lb. fat, 12,996 lb. milk and her sister, Front Line Carrie Fayne De Kol, as a four-year-old is credited with 436.9 lb. fat. Albina Lilly De Kol Hengerveld, dam of this pair and full sister to Sophia, produced 467.4 lb. fat, 14,023 lb. milk.

The registered and grade herd of J. W. Sieber of McAllisterville, averaged 369.1 lb. fat, 10,599 lb. milk and the herd of J. W. Nipple of Walnut produced the same amount of fat from 9,927 lb. milk. The Nipple herd included three cows, two of them purebred Holstein-Friesians that exceeded 400 lb. fat.

The registered Holstein-Friesian herd owned by Theorou Kauffman of Mifflintown produced 368.5 lb. fat, 11,017 lb. milk. The highest producer in this herd was Pauline Ormsby Segis Beets, credited with 468.7 lb. fat, 13,772 lb. milk. She is a daughter of Sir Netherland Pontiac Ormsby and Daisie Segis Beets Hengerveld and is a product of the Kauffman herd.

The small but select herd of L. Roy Henry of McCoyville averaged 359.6 lb. fat, 10,391 lb. milk. Josey, a three-year-old in this herd produced 400.3 lb. fat, 12,054 lb. milk.

C. A. Musser, Oakland Mills, has a herd that contains both registered and grade cattle and they averaged 359.5 lb. fat, 10,068 lb. milk. Three members of the Musser herd exceeded the 400 lb. fat mark.

C. I. Degen and Son, Mifflintown, have a purebred Holstein-Friesian herd that averaged 357.3 lb. fat, 10,047 lb. milk. A member of this herd is credited with 512.1 lb. fat, 14,490 lb. milk.

Deer Run Cornucopia Segis De Kol, owned by H. C. Zook, of Mifflin, produced 403.3 lb. fat, 12,897 lb. milk. She is a daughter of Ridge Farm Champion Segis De Kol and Daisie Cornucopia Abbecker. The Zook herd, all purebreds, averaged 346.6 lb. fat, 10,445 lb. milk.

Other herds that exceeded a 300 lb. fat average for the year were those of Carl L. Smith, McAllisterville, George W. Colyer, Mifflintown, H. T. Gray, Honeygrove, A. G. Brubaker and Sons, Mifflintown, G. Lloyd Heckman, Mifflintown, H. E. Nipple, Walnut, and Carl Fetting, Mifflintown.

## IMPROVE HOME GROUNDS

Old lawns should be gone over carefully at this time. Unsightly depressions which cannot be removed by rolling can be eliminated by lifting the sod, filling with good soil, and replacing the sod. Where this is impracticable, fine loam can be spread over the lawn to a depth of three inches. The existing grass will force its way through the new soil.

## LEGISLATIVE CONSISTENCY

The members of the last General Assembly of Virginia promptly turned down a bill which cost the people no money, but provided for the safety as well as the beauty of the highways of the State. A few days later the same men passed a bill carrying an appropriation which provided for the beauty of the highways.

The first bill was a simple one, asking that the highways be made safe by causing the removal of billboards from curves of the road and at the intersection of crossroads, where they interfered with the vision of drivers, and placing them at least twenty feet from the roadside.

This act was voted down promptly as "just another restrictive measure."

The second bill asked for an appropriation for the salary of a landscape architect, to be under the State Highway Department, in order that the highways may be made beautiful. With the right hand they offer the architect a salary of \$5,000 to do a certain job; with the left hand they hamstring him by protecting the objects that most interfere with an adequate accomplishment of his task. They give him a salary and dare him to earn it in spite of their laws! Thus goes the taxpayers hard earned cash!—*Southern Planter.*

## EXPENSIVE WATERING SYSTEM

A Wisconsin dairyman, lacking water-buckets in his barn, was accustomed to let his cows drink from Bass Lake, a small body of water adjoining his farm. Last winter this lake froze over and the cow owner chopped holes through the ice so that his cows could slake their thirst. This spring the ice became rotten during a spell of warm weather and the herd broke through, resulting in nine cows being drowned.

## WATCH YOUR PAINT CANS

The open season for paint cans is now here. Cattle are being liberated from winter confinement and will proceed to investigate all rubbish heaps and piles. They do love paint. The feeling is not mutual. For some peculiar reason cattle are very susceptible to the action of lead and can be fatally poisoned by relatively small amounts. Old paint cans and paint kegs should be burned and the ashes scattered where they cannot do any harm to domesticated livestock.

## RAVENSWOOD HERD



Is Handled Under  
Pay-at-the-Pail  
Methods

and is Accredited and  
Abortion Free.  
We Offer Young Stock  
Priced Right.

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Scranton Pennsylvania

## Purebred Holstein-Friesian

*Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale*

**EUGENE B. BENNETT, Old Home Farm,**

**Allamuchy, New Jersey**

A STRICTLY BUSINESS, ACCREDITED DAIRY HERD



## COMMONSENSE FEEDING METHODS



### SUMMER FEEDING

The herbage of an Ideal Pasture is young, tender, abundant, palatable, and grown on a soil rich in minerals, especially lime and phosphorus. Immature grass is more palatable than that which has reached the usual haymaking stage. This is well illustrated in many pastures where cows will be seen grazing on the spots of short grass rather than on that which has become more mature. Early in the spring, although the grass is tender and palatable, it should not be grazed until it has reached sufficient height so that a cow can gather her fill in a few hours. Deferring grazing until such time also results in a greater yield of pasture grass.

Pastures vary so much in quality that definite feeding recommendations are impossible. On good pasture cows producing one pound or less of butterfat a day maintain their production and body weight for about the first two months just as well without grain as with it. From this time on until fall additional feed must be supplied as the growth of grass becomes slower, the weather warmer, and the flies more annoying, resulting in a much diminished intake of grass. If the rainfall is sufficient to keep the pastures fairly abundant or if temporary pastures have been provided, probably grain alone will suffice as supplementary feed. Under less favorable conditions, however, soiling crops, silage, or hay must also be fed. Where the pastures are exceptionally good they will support a production of more than one pound of butterfat a day.

In deciding on the kinds and quantities of feeds to be used in supplementing the pastures, the condition of the cows should also be taken into consideration. In most cases if the cows are allowed to become very thin, the result will be a much-reduced milk flow which can not be regained during that lactation by a subsequent period of more liberal feeding.

Soiling crops are used to supplement short pastures and sometimes as substitutes for them. The best of all soiling crops is corn and many dairymen cut roads through their corn fields using the cut corn to supplement the pasturage. Then, when the time comes to cut the main crop for the silo, roads are already cut around the fences, and through the lots, etc.

Peas and oats grown together are a favorite soiling crop and in the northern states, peas, oats, and barley are sometimes grown for this purpose. Sudan grass and other millets, green alfalfa and buckwheat are also used by dairymen.

Silage is generally cheaper and more convenient than any soiling crop. Some dairymen fill the main silo for winter feeding, and a smaller one, which is not opened until the following summer when the pasture feed is short. Silage left over from the previous feeding season may be used after the spoiled top layer is removed. The amount to be fed depends upon the condition of the pasture and the needs of the cows.

In general, dairy cows should be fed all or nearly all the roughage they will consume either in the form of pasture grass, soiling crops, or silage. The nutrients in such feeds are usually cheaper than those in concentrates, the cow's digestive system is primarily adapted to handling coarse feed, and cows generously fed on roughage rather than concentrates are less subject to digestive disturbances. If the dairyman buys both the hay and grain, however, and the hay costs more than one-half to two-thirds as much as the grain, he may well limit the quantity of hay and feed more grain. In feeding medium or low-producing cows such practice is safe and economical; in feeding high producers, however, care must be taken not to throw the cow off her feed by feeding concentrates too heavily. Such cows should receive enough nutrients in their roughages so that the grain allowance may be kept at a safe level.

### FISH OILS FOR ANIMAL FEEDING

Fish oils of which vast quantities are available may be, in the near future, used profitably in animal feeding. They are obtainable at one-third to one-fourth the present cost of cod-liver oil which, because of its high content of vitamin D, is now widely used in raising chicks and young animals.

Pilchard oil, four million gallons of which are produced annually from California sardines, is as rich in vitamin D as cod-liver oil. Tuna oil, equally rich in this vitamin, is less abundant. Salmon oil is about one-half as rich in vitamin D as cod-liver oil, and its vitamin A content is about the same as the poorer grades of cod-liver oil. Because of the great supply the price paid for vitamins A and D in salmon oil is now lower than the price paid for those vitamins in cod-liver oil. Federal chemists believe that manufacturers can change their methods and improve the vitamin A content of salmon oil. At present the production of salmon oil is slightly less than that of cod-liver oil. The supply, however, can

be increased five or sixfold, because millions of pounds of salmon offal from which the oil could be recovered are dumped into Alaskan waters every year.

### FEEDING ON PASTURE

The pasture season is here again. Too often pasture is misused by turning on it too early. This reduces the yield of forage for the rest of the season and often reduces the milk yield of good producing cows. Early pasturage is watery and cows cannot consume enough dry material to maintain good production.

Pasture grass contains considerable protein so the grain mixture can contain somewhat less protein than for winter feeding. A 16 per cent protein mixture or a mixture as follows is very suitable for early pasture conditions:

500 lb. corn and oats chop.  
100 lb. bran.  
50 lb. gluten feed.  
50 lb. oil meal.  
50 lb. cottonseed meal.

As the season advances and the pastures become dry and scarce more protein should be included. A 20 per cent protein works in very well with poor pastures at this time or a mixture as follows:

400 lb. corn and oats chop.  
100 lb. bran.  
100 lb. gluten feed.  
100 lb. oil meal.  
100 lb. cottonseed meal.

The amount of grain to be fed on pasture is not as heavy for winter feeding. When pasture is good and abundant, cows giving less than twenty to twenty-five pounds of milk daily will not need grain. Cows giving more than this amount of milk should receive one pound of grain for each five or six lb. of milk produced by Guernseys and Jerseys and one pound of grain for each six or seven lb. milk daily produced by Holsteins and cows of other breeds. This will vary somewhat depending on the pasture and the cows.

### WORTH REMEMBERING

The price of good calves is carefulness, cleanliness and regularity.

No two calves are exactly alike; don't be afraid to give them a little individual attention.

Always weigh the feed—never guess and you won't overfeed.

Clean feed boxes and wash and scald milk pails every day.

Feed the calves separately, either in stanchions or by tying.

Watch the calves closely; disease is easiest to cure before it gets a strong hold on the system.

If the calf shows any ill effects while the change is being made from milk to skim or other calf feed, stop substituting until a normal condition is restored.

Feed at the same time every day.

Always feed milk at the same temperature.

And above all else, let common sense be your guide.

### FEED PRICES HIGHER

Although the pasture season is now here and prices for dairy products are lower than they have been for a long time, the price of cottonseed meal, linseed meal, and wheat products have advanced since April 1st. The reason is that there is less grain in storage than there was a year ago, according to reports. Whatever the reason, it is sure that with milk prices lower and grass available, the higher grain prices climb, the less grain will be fed.

A good mixture for feeding when the cows are on pasture is, according to the *New York State Newsletter*—200 lb. hominy or corn, 200 lb. barley, 300 lb. bran, 200 lb. gluten feed, 100 lb. cottonseed meal. Feed one lb. grain to five or six lb. milk, depending upon the amount of feed in the pasture and the condition of the cows.

### VERMONT PRODUCTION

During March there were nearly 13,000 cows enrolled in the 24 Vermont Cow Testing Associations. Compiled figures show that for the month there was an increase in production per cow over February, 1930, of 4 lb. milk and over March, 1929, of 35 lb. but it fell short of the production of March, 1928, by 19 lb. The average daily production of the Association cows is figured at 18.8 lb., while the estimated State average is 14.2 lb.

### DOWN IN GREEN PASTURES BE- SIDE THE STILL WATERS

The pastoral age is yet with us. The ranges of western United States, the pampas of South America and the steppes of Asia are yet going concerns. Today flocks and herds are ranging over vast territories in the world.

At the same time, man is exercising control over pastures—limiting, cultivating, regulating pasture lands. For centuries thousands upon thousands of acres of land in England and Ireland have been in so-called "permanent" pasture, more or less under the immediate control of the farmers and the pasture crop on even high-priced lands has been found profitable.

Farm troubles are many, farmers and farms, especially in this country, differ widely according to locality, and maintenance of a proper farming system becomes more and more an individual problem for those on the land.

As has been said, the pastoral age comes down to us and refuses to be a past number. We even now talk of "milk from contented cows," but no phrase in modern times can equal the old idyllic picture, "He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; He leadeth me beside the still waters."—*Idaho Farmer*.

### FLY SPRAYS MUST BE COR- RECTLY LABELED

Fly sprays for animals are not "100 per cent effective," or "safe," or "non-poisonous," or "harmless," and neither do they "prevent infectious diseases," nor do

they "increase milk production" above normal, and if they are claimed to be effective for longer than eight hours they are open to question, is the opinion of the Federal Officers in charge of insecticide control who say, "There is a marked difference in the action of sprays on various species of flies, and broad claims to the effect that a product is effective for all flies are unwarranted. In defining the action of fly sprays, a distinction should be made between preparations that actually kill flies and those that only repel them."

Not only must the label on fly sprays be free from false or misleading statements, but if the product contains any inert ingredients the label must state the name and percentage of each inert ingredient or the name and percentage of each active ingredient and the total percentage of inert ingredients.

The insecticide officials of the Federal Department of Agriculture are conducting a campaign to remove worthless fly sprays from interstate commerce, and to limit the labeling to truthful statements on the sprays which, by actual test, have proved to be effective.

### FEWER PEOPLE LEAVE FARMS FOR THE CITY

Slightly fewer people migrated from farms to cities in the United States during 1929 than during any of the previous three years, according to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The bureau's figures show that 1,876,000 persons moved from farms to cities last year as compared with 1,923,000 in 1928; 1,978,000 in 1927; and a peak of 2,155,000 in 1926. The city to farm movement was also smaller, being placed at 1,257,000 persons last year compared with 1,347,000 in 1928 and 1,374,000 in 1927.

Births on farms last year are estimated at 631,000 and deaths at 281,000. Taking these figures into account along with the movement to and from farms, the bureau places the total farm population in the United States on January 1, 1930, at 27,222,000 compared to 27,491,000 on January 1, 1929, or a decrease of 269,000.

Figures for the past year show that in the middle Atlantic States 139,000 persons left the farms and 110,000 returned to farms.

BREEDER ads pay dividends.

## DISPERSAL SALE

—BIG SPRING HERD—

**Twenty-eight  
Registered Holstein-Friesians**

**Wednesday, May 14, at 1 o'clock sharp**



The average production of this herd during the past year was 10,819.4 lb. milk, 365 lb. butterfat. Three cows exceeded 400 lb. fat. The herd being young, none of the animals have as yet reached the limit of their capacity.

Choice Heifers, sired by MIDDLETON KING PAULINE, whose dam has a record of 30.27 lb. butter in a week with a daily milk average of 101.1 lb.

### FIVE CHOICE BULLS OF SERVICEABLE AGE.

Herd headed by ROLO JAPONICA KING, a showy, handsome son of Rolo Pontiac Fayne and K. M. D. S. Japonica, 13,161 lb. milk, 558.25 lb. butter in a year; 27.3 lb. butter, 572 lb. milk in seven days. There are seven calves by him and the older females are all bred to him.

Auctioneer:  
GLENN R. MEAD

Herd Accredited  
Catalog on Request

**J. D. McCulloch, Newville, Cumberland County, Pa., R. D. 1**

Farm three miles south of Newville, along the Big Spring.



# The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

## POULTRY



**TURKEY EGGS**, Special prices. All breeds. Strictly Purebred. Write **WALTER BROTHERS**, Powhatan Point, Ohio.

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS**—\$50, young turks \$1.00. 130 breeders. No delays. **GYPSEY CAMP FARM**, Rensselaer, N. Y.

**BARRED ROCK PULLETS** \$3.00 each. Chicks April and May, \$10.00 per 100 postpaid. **WEST-DENTON HATCHERY**, Denton, Md.

**BUFF COCHINS** \$4.00 PAIR. **WHITE Silkies** and **Japanese Blacktails** \$5.00 pair. **TWIN SPRING FARM**, Penlynn, Pa.

**PHEASANT EGGS**—All varieties. Also Buff Cochins—Silkie and Blacktail Japanese Bantam eggs. **TWIN SPRING FARM**, Penlynn, Pa.

**MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS** for hatching, ten cents each, delivered. Satisfaction guaranteed. **J. G. KENNEL**, Atglen, Pa.

**5,000 STATE ACCREDITED BABY CHICKS FOR MAY**. Free Delivery, 14 varieties. Prize winners. None better. Write **DORRIS HATCHERY**, Harrisburg, Ill.

**UTILITY BRONZE TURKEY, BREEDERS**. Hundred Hens, Limited number toms. Related and non-related. Imported stock. **GLENNAN & HEWITT**, Importers, Woodbine, Maryland.

**THOROUGHbred NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS**, Toms, \$15.00; hens, \$8.00. Send stamped addressed envelopes for inquiry. Satisfaction guaranteed. **MRS. EARL R. BROWN**, Chaumont, New York.

**JERSEY BLACK GIANTS. WHY RAISE TURKEYS** when **JAYBEEGEE CHICKS** will go as large as 13 pounds. All breeders State tested and trapnested. Chicks \$23.00 per 100. Free circular. **JAYBEEGEE POULTRY FARM**, Sloum, R. I.

**WHITE PEKIN AND INDIAN RUNNER DUCKLINGS. BRONZE TURKEY** poults and baby chicks. 14 Standard breeds. Write for illustrated catalog. **RIDGWAY DUCK HATCHERY**, Larue, Ohio.

**QUALITY BABY CHICKS DELIVERED** weekly throughout the year, Leghorns, Barred, White and Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds, Wyandottes, White and Buff Orpingtons, Anconas, Black and White Minorcas, Black Giants and Brahmas, from \$12 per hundred up. Shipped by prepaid parcel post, live delivery guaranteed. Also breeding stock and eggs. Catalog free. **HARRY WOOD COBB**, National Distributor of Baby Chicks and Breeding Stock, Gettysburg, Penna.

## ALFALFA HAY AND SEED

**PURE CERTIFIED GRIMM AND COS-SACK ALFALFA SEED** direct from the man who grows it. Hardest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. **TRIANGLE RANCH**, Cottonwood, S. D.

**HOME-GROWN CLOVER AND TIMOTHY**. Also other field seeds, crop of 1929. Write for prices. **U. J. COVER**, Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

**DEALER IN EUROPEAN Peat Moss**, and **Pacific Coast Alfalfa Hay and Meal**. Also all kinds of Hay and Straw. Apply **LOUIS E. PAGE**, Boston, Mass.

**LANCASTER COUNTY SURE CROP SEED CORN**. Purity and germination guaranteed. \$3.00 per bushel f.o.b. Bags free. **S. S. BOSHNAUGLE**, R. 1, Columbia, Pa.

**CLOVER**, Northern Grown Medium Red, Mammoth, Alsike, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Oats, Barley, Seed Corn. Write for prices delivered. **HOLMES SEED COMPANY**, Box 9, Canton, Ohio.

**BEARDLESS BARLEY**—New two-rowed long stiff straw. Out-yields bearded in field tests. Big money-maker. Write for information and free sample. **LONGACKER FARM**, Route 2, Geneva, N. Y.

**GRASS SEED BARGAINS**. Alsike and timothy mixed, \$3.85. Clover and timothy mixed, \$3.95. Clover alsike and timothy mixed, \$4.10. All per bushel bags free. Send for samples. **J. W. RICHARDS**, Ferris, Ill.



## LIVE STOCK

**GOOD FAMILY MILK GOATS FOR SALE**. **BELGIAN YARDS**, Kinderhook, N. Y.

**LARGE BERKSHIRES**. Best of breeding. Choice spring pigs, \$15.00 each, either sex. **DILTS AND GERMAN**, Roseville, Ohio.

**PUREBRED HAMPSHIRE** 8 weeks' pigs \$8.00. Five young red hens and cockrells, \$10.00. **A. D. SMITH**, Cardwell, Va.

**FEEDING LAMBS AND CALVES** bought on order. Fall delivery. Ranches for sale. Write or write. **W. C. McLAUGHLIN**, Denton, Montana.

**ATTENTION** for best grade dairy heifers at reasonable prices. Write **Shannon Cattle Company**, South St. Paul, Minn.

**FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN CALVES** from heavy rich milkers, Tuberculin tested, write **L. Terwilliger**, Wauwatosa, Wis.

**HEREFORD CATTLE**—400 head of fancy steer and heifer calves and yearling steers. Also springer heifers. **T. B. tested**. Will sort. Wire **G. F. Greber**, Fairfield, Iowa.

**FOR SALE**—12 Good Grade Holstein-Friesian Cows in all stages of lactation, some fresh, others due to freshen soon. Tuberculin Tested. **B. Jousstra**, Allamuchy, New Jersey.

**FOR SALE**—Rag Apple De Kol Quality. Born July 25, 1929. Sire, **King Korndyke Quality De Kol**, 30-lb. bull with eight 30-lb. sisters. Dam, a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs, a heavy milker, 3.7 test. This bull is more white than black—a show bull. **T. B. tested**. Ready for service. Price \$125.00. **Dr. B. F. Myers**, Chambersburg, Pa.



## DOGS

**FOR SALE**—English Bull pups. Pedigreed, \$10 each. **ADRIAN GILLMAN**, Waynesville, Ohio. Rt. 5.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**RED FOXES**. Wanted wild live red fox cubs. State size, number and cash price in first letter. **HENRY HAINLINE**, Creston, Iowa.

**WHITE FLEMISH. GREATEST MEAT AND FUR RABBITS**. Bargains in highest class stock. **E. M. TIMBERLAKE**, Hammononton, N. J.

**PURE VERMONT MAPLE SYRUP** \$2.35 gallon. Satisfaction guaranteed. Not prepaid. Echo Farm Kennels. **FRED A. LING**, Prop., North Sheldon, Vermont.

**NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO**—Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.50; smoking, 5 pounds, \$1.00. Sample free for 10 names tobacco users. **KENTUCKY FARMERS**, West Paducah, Ky.

**CIGARS**—Buy your smokes direct from factory at factory prices. \$1.00 brings you our Sample Case containing 25 cigars. 4 different Brands. **COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO.**, Dept. H., Dallastown, Pa.

I have a 300 acre farm in Virginia suitable for stock raising. I would like to get in touch with dairy farmers who have surplus young cattle of good type and good breeding that they wish to dispose of or have raised to maturity on a share basis. Address Department E. c/o **HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN**, Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

## BREAM SELLS GOOD BULL

Among the recent sales made by John C. Bream, of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, is that of the young bull, Gettysburg King Colantha, born August 10, 1929. This attractive young fellow is sired by Trebmal King Colantha Calamo, a son of Colantha Aaggie Clothilde who was by Colantha Johanna Lad from the big producing cow, Aaggie Colantha Abby Hartog. This strain of breeding is noted for producing capacity transmitted from generation to generation.

The dam of Gettysburg King Colantha was by Grahamholm Colantha Pauline Lad, a noted show sire who was by Dutchland Creamelle Colantha Lad. Her dam, a member of the U. S. Soldiers' Home herd, is credited with 682.27 lb. butter and over 17,000 lb. milk in a year and was from a cow that, both as a two-year-old and a three-year-old, made more than 10,000 lb. milk in a lactation period.

Gettysburg King Colantha is an attractively marked, well built bull and his new owner, J. Lawrence Reaver, of East Berlin, Pennsylvania, is very proud of him and expects that he will develop into an exceptional sire.

## FORETHOUGHT SAVES FIRE LOSSES

We read with distressing frequency newspaper paragraphs describing the burning of dairy barns with a loss of part or all of the cattle in the flames. Many of these losses of cattle could have been avoided had a little more thought been given to the arrangement and location of the stables when building or rebuilding the barn and to the possible need at some future time of quickly getting the cattle from the building. Often there is but one small stable door through which the cattle must all crowd at a time when they are in a panic from threatening flames and smoke. When there is a board partition between stable and the main floor of the barn, this might be fitted with tightly closing doors and,

with the doors, covered with cheap sheet metal that would retard the entrance of flames for the few precious minutes that are often all that are needed to get the occupants of the stanchions to safety. In barns that are building, a fire wall of brick, concrete or stone between stable and the main structure would furnish cheap insurance against loss of far greater value than its cost. More than one exit from the stable should be provided and entrance should always be possible from the outside without going through any part of the barn liable to be filled with smoke and flames. Merely being able to get to the cattle may save them when they would otherwise be lost. Those who have stood helplessly by and witnessed the burning of a farm barn with cattle in the stables will hardly need their attention called to the need for greater thought than is usually given to this matter when a barn is being built or remodeled. The exceedingly inflammable nature of a barn's contents and the likelihood of there being but little help at hand in time of fire make every possible precaution for the protection of its living occupants a matter of necessity.—*Rural New Yorker*.

## MACHINE ECONOMICAL FOR 12-COW HERD

Milking machines, when properly operated in herds of 12 or more cows, save labor for the dairyman without lowering either the amount or quality of milk produced.

With 12 or 14 cows, the milking machine will save about one-fourth the time ordinarily required for hand milking. In herds of 20 cows the machine saves about one-third the time, and with 30 cows it saves one-half the time needed for hand milking. In the 30-cow herd, one man could milk by machine and also care for the machine in the time ordinarily required by two hand milkers.

At the Iowa Experiment Station, it was found that when half the time of milking was saved there was a 25 per

cent reduction in the cost of milking. This was after paying charges for interest, taxes, depreciation, and upkeep on the milking machine.

Abundant evidence is available to indicate that a properly operated machine will result in a cow giving her milk as freely as when hand milking is done. A few exceptionally good hand milkers may induce larger yields and a longer lactation period, but such hand milkers are uncommon. On the other hand, a machine will draw more milk from a cow than a poor hand milker, and there are many of these.

Cleaner milk can be produced through the use of machines than is ordinarily drawn by hand milking. This is possible if care and diligence is exercised in keeping the machine clean during and between milkings. Cleaning and sterilization should be especially thorough after each use.

## GO AHEAD

"I suppose you will want me to give up my job, Henry, when we are married."

"How much do you earn at it?"

"Sixty a week."

"That isn't a job. That's a career. I wouldn't want to interfere with your career, girlie."

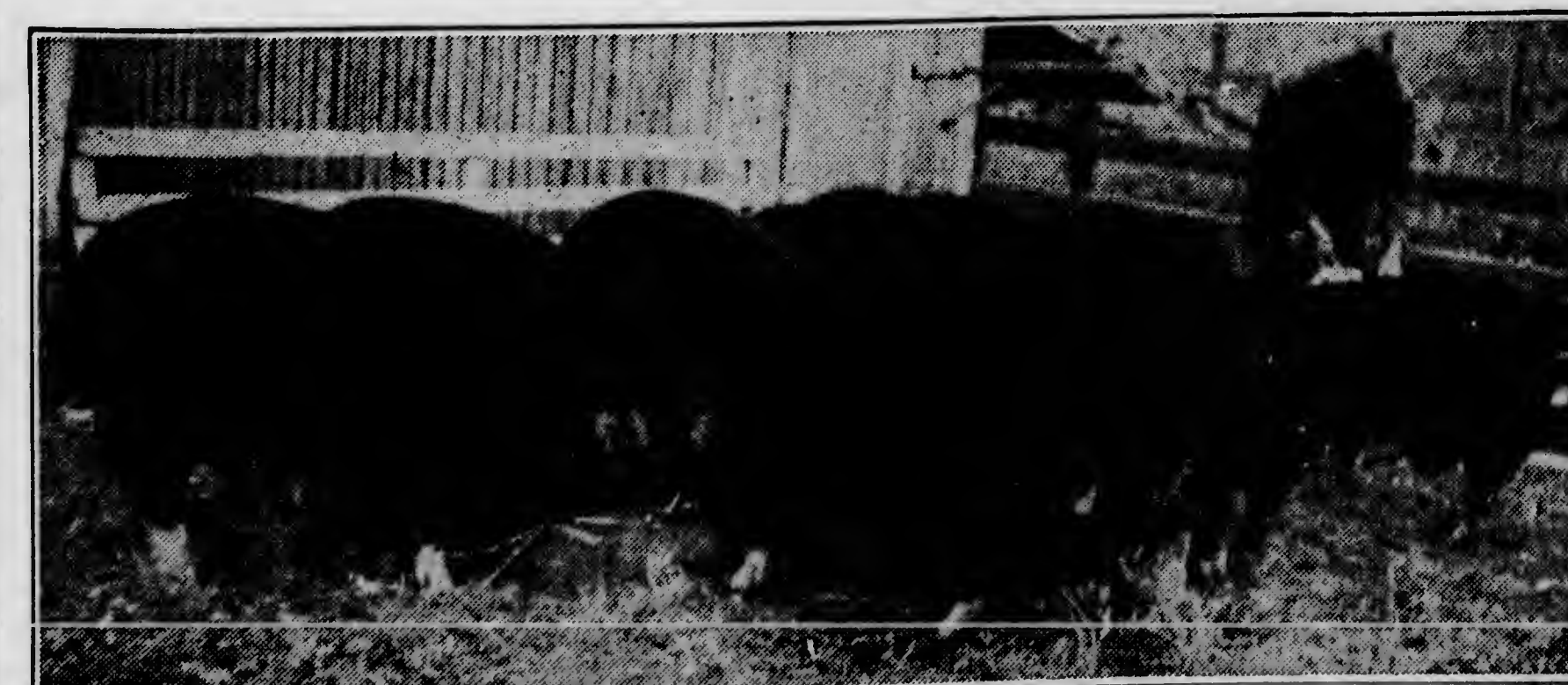
**Offer for Spring Planting—**  
**BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES**  
APPLE, PEACH, PLUM, and CHERRY TREES in large assortment. All of the new and standard commercial varieties. Grape Vines, Strawberry, Raspberry and Blackberry Plants, Shade Trees, Evergreens, Rhododendrons and Azaleas. Beautiful blooming Roses in large assortment. Largest Growers of Fruit Trees for the commercial orchardists in the East. All varieties propagated from select orchard bearing trees. New Spring 1930 Catalog in colors now ready. It is free—write for it.

**BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES**  
Box E, Princess Anne, Md.

## A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



## This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

## A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big-Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.



**F**OR years I have translated and prepared Holstein-Friesian literature to be distributed in South American countries. I have also had much experience in corresponding with breeders in those countries who have purchased animals from the United States. I now offer my assistance and cooperation to breeders who desire to get in touch with the promising and profitable South American market.

**RALPH E. MORETON**  
102 MAIN ST., BRATTLEBORO, VT.

## YOU CAN BUY

At Reasonable Prices



### CHOICE YOUNG STOCK

from Heavy Producing Cows, and sired by ROLO CALAMO CHAMP, a handsome son of Rolo Pontiac Fayne.

**Ralph G. Roop,**  
New Windsor, Maryland  
Carroll Herd is ACCREDITED  
and has Never Housed a Reactor.

## FLETCHER'S FARMING

Is a \$1.00 a year farm and home Texas Monthly Journal, but to introduce it into new homes, we will give a Serial Story Club subscription for 25c. Send your quarter today and get all the numbers containing our current story, "The Settling of the Sage," a book-length story of the west.

Send without delay to

### HONDO, TEXAS

**SPECIAL:** Clip this, attach \$1.00 cash or money order, and send to us and we will send you our paper for a year and mail you postpaid one of our boxes of 100 envelopes and 200 note sheets printed to your order—a \$2.00 value for only \$1.00.

## PUREBRED AND HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS

I handle only the best. Would be glad to quote you prices.

**W. J. Few**  
West Chester, Pa.

## POLLED HOLSTEINS IN IOWA

C. J. Skattebo of Wallingford, Iowa, has laid the foundation for a herd of Polled Holstein-Friesians by purchasing a bull and a heifer from A. W. Downton, of Starrucca, Pennsylvania.

The bull was from Butter Girl Riskie Netherland, a big producing, handsome young cow, a daughter of Plum Netherland De Kol and Tromp Butter Girl Riskie.

Mr. Skattebo's young sire was by Sir Napol Cornucopia Origin whose dam is credited with producing 21,000 lb. milk in a year with an average test of 3.6% butterfat and whose sire traces five times to Cornucopia Plum Johanna, 1,056 lb. butter in a year, the foundation cow of the most noted modern Hornless Holstein-Friesian family.

Downton Segis Colantha Copia is the name of the heifer Mr. Skattebo has purchased. Her dam is Mollie Segis Colantha Copia, a daughter of Plum Spring Farm Copia and Mollie Segis Colantha Korndyke. Both of these animals carried a large percentage of the big producing, high-testing Korndyke blood.

This heifer was sired by Origin Sir Onaco Cornucopia now the senior herd bull on the Downton farm. Besides tracing *Seven Times* to Cornucopia Plum Johanna this bull combines in his pedigree the blood of the heaviest producing Hornless Holstein-Friesians. He traces three times to Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna whose record of 1,294.71 lb. butter in a year was made in a test where every milking was weighed and tested for butterfat and her performance has never been equalled by any other heifer under similar conditions.

Polled Holstein-Friesian cattle are rapidly growing in public favor. Not only from the standpoint of hornlessness but because they are, as a class, of superior type and because the milk they produce tests well above the average for the breed. All who are interested in good cattle will wish Mr. Skattebo success with his purebred Hornless Holstein-Friesians.

## LEAGUE LOWERS MILK PRICE TO DEALERS

A cut of 37½ cents per hundred pounds on Class 1 milk sold in New York City was announced by the Dairyman's League Coöperative Association, Inc., to become effective May 1st. The price of milk sold by the League to distributors is now \$3 per hundred pounds. The official announcement says that the reduction is required by the necessity of lowering the price of milk to the consumers.

Three causes are given as the reason for this reduction. The large number of unemployed has resulted in decreased consumption and a shift from bottled milk to dipped milk bought at stores which sells for less money. Another factor is the low price of manufactured dairy products which are lower than they have been for years. Another cause is said to be the action of the unorganized producers whose surplus milk is being sold at cut prices.

This is the first time since July, 1928, that the price for Class 1 milk has been below \$3.37. In reducing the retail price the dealers are to absorb 10 cents per hundred pounds of the reduction. It is said that in the past any reductions in the price to the consumers has been borne entirely by the dairymen-producers.

## BRADFORD BUYS BULL FROM MAPLE GROVE

A very handsome young bull, now sixteen months old, heads the dairy herd of W. L. Bradford & Son, Lewistown, Pennsylvania. This bull was purchased from the Maple Grove Stock Farm, Centerville, Pennsylvania, and was sired by Clever Model Glista, senior herdsire at Maple Grove, whose dam was the noted Glista Coreva, credited with producing 34 lb. butter in a week and 607.9 lb. butter in ten months. Glista Coreva was the dam of several big producing daughters and has a large number of granddaughters that are also excellent producers.

The dam of the Bradford herdsire is one of the many good daughters of Maple Grove Ybma Glista, son of Maple Grove Spofford Princess, probably the greatest cow ever raised at this establishment. She was the dam of fourteen calves, seven bulls and seven heifers. A number of different times she produced over 90 lb. of milk in a day, she made 27 lb. butter in a week and she has a C. T. A. record of 17,616 lb. milk, 740.6 lb. butter. In fact, the limitations of space forbid mention of all her many creditable performances.

As the Maple Grove Herd has been on the Federal Accredited List for more than seven years, it will be seen that Bradford and Son have secured a very desirable bull to place at the head of their good dairy herd.

## ZENTZ HAS PRODUCING DAIRY

During the month of March there were twenty-three cows milking in the dairy herd owned by George C. Zentz & Son, of Thurmont, Maryland; part of these were purebred and part grade Holstein-Friesians. Their average production was 34.3 lb. butterfat, 927 lb. milk.

Two purebred members of the herd exceeded 60 lb. of fat during the month, "Queen" being credited with 69.3 lb. fat, 1,776 lb. milk and "Sadie" with 65.4 lb. fat, 1,869 lb. milk.

## "AND WHEN IT RAINS—"

Housewife: "Don't bring me any more of that horrid milk. It is positively blue."

Milkman: "It ain't our fault, lady. It's these long, dull evenings as makes the cows depressed."

Son: "Father, did Solomon have 300 wives?"

Father: "I believe he did."

Son: "Then was that the man who said, 'Give me liberty or give me death?'"

Man is but a worm.  
He comes along,  
Wiggles about a bit,  
And then some chicken gets him.

## THE COCONUT COW

By J. R. CATES

My dam is the coconut tree of the south sea islands and my sire is Wall Street. I was conceived in iniquity and born in sin. My whole existence has been of fraud and deceit. My product was sold as butter until the law prohibited. I regard not the law of God nor man but seek only the enrichment of my master regardless of whom I may destroy. Great financial interests are behind my product and it is advertised from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Gulf to the Great Lakes. The cost of my product has nothing to do with the price for which it sells. Our only guide is to sell as near to butter as the people will pay. The coconut oil from which my butter is made has recently sold in New York City as low as 5½ cents per pound. It does not cost much to churn it in water and salt. No wonder you find it advertised in every town and hamlet as Crux brand coconut with the flavor of fresh churned butter at the price three pounds for what it cost to produce one pound of dairy butter. I never consumed a pound of your grain nor a mouthful of your grass but I have played you for suckers and you have taken the bait to the extent that statistics show the farmers have used half or more of my product while their own production has been piling up a huge surplus in storage.

You cry farm relief and spread my grease on your bread and still keep howling until our politicians see an opportunity to get the farmers' vote, so they hike themselves to the halls of our capitol and there I am to furnish the energy to produce the hot air for several hours in a stretch but when meal time comes butter of the coconut cow covers his bread good and thick, and fills him with energy enough to fill the Congressional Record half full of his pleadings for farm relief while he will vote millions of dollars to pay for my butter for all their penal institutions and the United States Army. Our state government is spending thousands of dollars for the betterment of its farming class that they can make more money from their labors but they buy butter from the coconut cow by the car load to feed the inmates of the state institutions, the state schools and every department that is supported by the state. Capital unlimited is behind my species and my paid lobbyists are always on hand to protect my false representation. My only ambition is to sell for that which I am not, that I may bring great wealth to my masters regardless of the pounds of flesh we may take from your undernourished children which unfits them for life's battles. The good old dairy cow will pay for the little marble slab that marks their last resting place.

## END OF THE STRUGGLE

"Emily has decided to marry a struggling young farmer."

"Well, if she has decided he may as well stop struggling."

# Complete Dispersal

TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1930, at 1 o'clock

## 25 Head of Registered Holsteins

Farm located 4 miles north of Shippensburg at McClay's Mills



TWO MEMBERS OF MY HERD

These animals represent De Kol, Pontiac, Clothilde, Posch, Hengerfeld, Korndyke, Johanna, Ormsby and Segis families.

Senior Sire, KING COLANTHA HENDRIK DE KOL 1525. Sired by Colantha Quality De Kol and out of Buttercup Hendrik De Kol.

Junior Sire, KING JEWEL ORMSBY 4192. He was sired by Lost Spring Ormsby Pontiac and out of Jewel Lothian Alcartra.

Most of the cows and heifers are bred to these two Herdsires.

Some of the females to be offered are:

Maizeland Princess De Kol 5704. She was sired by Cedarshade Pontiac Clothilde, who was by a 28-lb. son of King of the Pontiacs 16th.

Amleto Miste Buttercup 787. She was sired by the 29-lb. bull, King Pohlcrest Buttercup. One of her daughters will also be sold.

## I will also Sell 5 GRADE HOLSTEINS

My Herd Has Passed Two Clean Tests.



SOME OF THE COWS TO BE SOLD

PAUL WINGERT,  
Chambersburg, Pa.  
BENTON FOGELSANGER,  
Shippensburg, Pa.

Auctioneers

S. R. MILLER & SONS,  
Salesmanagers,  
Chambersburg, Pa.

Send for Catalog

**C. E. STOUFFER**

Shippensburg, Pa.



**A MONEY SAVING HINT**

BY WARREN H. FROELICH

For many years we neglected giving the steel stanchions in our dairy barn any attention whatsoever except possibly to replace a lost bolt or nut. They always squeaked, and when the cows reached for hay the sound was unduly annoying. One day the upper pivot of one of the stanchions wore through its support and the cow backed halfway into the rear alley; the lower fastening was all that held her. That taught a lesson. It was not yet too late to get out the oil can and axle grease. With a small paddle the grease was worked up where the oil can could not reach. Repairs were ordered where parts were so thin as not to be safe. Since then we have made a thorough weekly lubrication as regular as Monday came around and there has not been a single part worn out.—*Breeder's Gazette*.

**PROTECT THE CALF FROM INFECTION**

The cow will usually take care of herself if calving has been normal, but the calf needs to be protected from external and internal infection. Of first importance is a clean place. As soon as the calf is dry saturate its navel with tincture of iodine or a freshly prepared 4 per cent solution of mercurochrome and dust off with finely slaked lime.

The udder and teats of the cow should be cleaned before each nursing period. Calves are better off to be underfed for a few days than to be overfed. A lot of calves have suffered digestive troubles in various forms and degrees because their food was contaminated with organisms that cause disturbances or because the calves were allowed to gorge themselves with milk.—*Sheffield Farms Producer*.

**MUSIC IN THE AIR**

The old songs will soon have to be revised and brought up to date. For example:

"Parachuting Nellie Home."  
 "In the Zooming, O My Darling."  
 "My Bonnie Flies Over the Ocean."  
 "After the Fall is Over."  
 "Two Little Girls Who Flew."  
 "On a Skycycle Built for Two."  
 "The Side-Slips O'er New York."  
 "Nobody Knows How High I Am."  
 "Has Anybody Here Seen Kelly Field?"  
 "Motor of Mine."  
 "Airily We Roll Along."—*Life*.

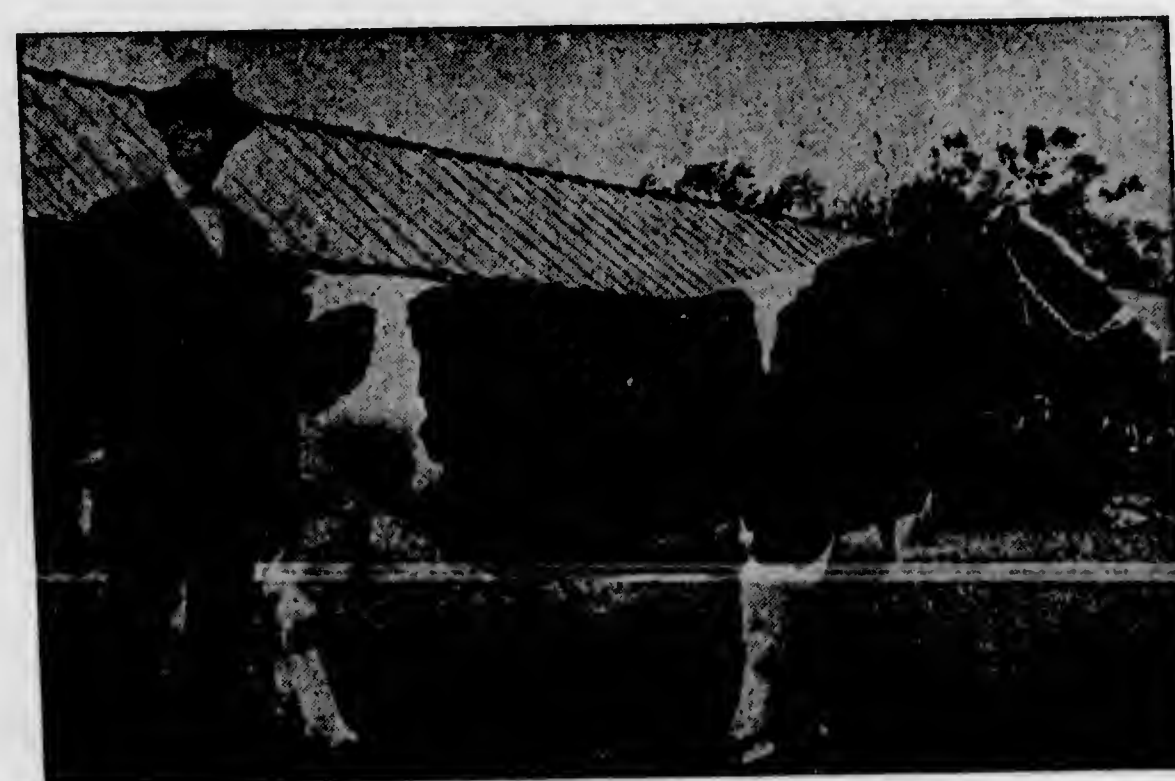
Tile silo walls may be painted with a solution of asphalt roof paint thinned with gasoline. All mortar joints should be well painted with this mixture. Before painting any loose plaster should be removed.

Girl (in South)—"I love the way boys talk down here."

Girl Friend—"Yes, it must be that Mason and Dixon 'line' you hear so much about."

**ELMWOOD FARM**

HOME OF

**ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE***(The World's Record Bull)*

ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE and CHARLES WERTHEIMER, Owner

We are consigning 6 head to the Annual Breeder's Sale to be held at Frederick, Maryland,

**MAY 22, 1930*****These are choice individuals from an Accredited Herd***

The consignment consists of:

GRACIA OF GRAYFIELDS, a daughter of a 33-lb. cow and a persistent milker. She has a C. T. A. record of 446 lb. butterfat and 12,837 lb. milk.

K. M. D. S. JAPONICA, 446.6 lb. fat and 13,161 lb. milk in C. T. A. work on Twice-a-Day milking.

ORMSBY COLANTHA MINNIE, 435.50 lb. fat and 12,501 lb. milk, C. T. A. work, a daughter of Chief Pontiac Segis Ormsby and Colantha Minnie Monk, 28 50 lb. butter in 7 days.

A Heifer, born July 28, 1929, sired by a son of "Rolo," and out of Rolo Queen Belle.

Also two young bulls, sired by a son of "Rolo" and out of good producing dams.

These young bulls are good enough to head any herd.

**CHARLES WERTHEIMER**

Owner

Frederick

Maryland

# The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. IX

HARRISBURG, PA., MAY 22, 1930

No. 10

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c. Per Year



VISITING GRANDPA ON THE FARM

Entered as second-class matter, April 8, 1922, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879



## My Big Producing Herd

IS HEADED BY



### BLACRES CORNUCOPIA ORMSBY LAD

His sire is the well-known bull, Cornucopia Ormsby Lad. His dam is Blacres Sesame Korn-dyke 41.57 lb. butter, 745.9 lb. milk in a week, 1,046 lb. butter, and over 22,000 lb. milk in a year.

His seven nearest dams average 32.59 lb. butter in a week; their daily milk average is 90 lb.

Young bulls by such a sire from my Big Producing Cows are bound to be good. Place your order NOW.

**ROBERT C. HARVEY**

Highspire Dauphin Co. Penna.

*Herd T. B. and Blood Tested.*

## Take One or Both

**Bull: MAPLE GROVE JOE ONGLEY GLISTA.** Born, November 14, 1929, Mostly White.

**SIRE:** Clever Model Glista, our 34 lb. herdsire.

**DAM:** Ongley Snowdrop Glista, a grand young cow sired by a 20.6 lb. son of Clever Model Glista.

**Price \$75.**

**Heifer: MAPLE GROVE DORA COREVA GLISTA.** Born, October 10, 1929, More White than Black.

**SIRE:** Clever Model Glista.

**DAM:** Maple Grove Annie De Kol Glista, Milk 408 lb., Butter 16.6 lb. as a three-year-old; her dam 493.7 lb. Milk, 20.49 lb. Butter.

**Price \$85.**

*A Good Pair in Every Way. Priced Low and Worth More.*

### MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

*Frank Jones, Mgr.*

**Centerville, Crawford Co., Penna.**

*Herd ACCREDITED March, 1923, and EVER SINCE.*

*Desirable in Every Way*

## A CHOICE YOUNG BULL

*Born December 30, 1929*

HIS SIRE IS OUR HERD BULL

### KING SWEET VICTOR

son of the Gold Medal sire KING SWEET and a nearly 21,000 lb. milk daughter of the noted show cow, Frindaella Elkindale Ormsby, 1,031 lb. butter in a year.

His dam, who produced 11,000 lb. milk in a year is a handsome, big-producing daughter of King Hengerveld Hartje 4th, whose dam was a daughter of Colonel Joh Lyons.

This young bull is four-fifths white, good everywhere and extra good at the rump.

**GEORGE M. DIBBLE & SON**

Starrucca Wayne Co. Penna.

*This ACCREDITED herd has just passed another clean test*

## Gettysburg Herd

*is headed by*



### SIR AKKRUMMER BARBARA ORMSBY

His sire was from a 39½ lb. cow and was by a son of Duchess Skylark Ormsby, 1,506 lb. butter in a year, World's Record at time of making.

His dam, Barbara of Mountain View, is a show cow, a wonderful producer and one of the best daughters of Doetje Nellie Concordia, a National Dairy Show Grand Champion.

Have several Good Cows for Sale and Two Nice Young Bulls. Will also sell the HERD-SIRE.

**JOHN C. BREAM**

R. D. 4 Gettysburg, Pa.

*This Herd Is Accredited.*

# The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

VOL. IX

HARRISBURG, PA., MAY 22, 1930

No. 10

## The Re-election of Delegates

How the Political or Delegate Form of Government Functions

WE ARE publishing a list of delegates that have been named to represent members of the Old Association at the Denver Convention. In addition we are publishing the names of the delegates that have been named to attend each of the Conventions since the political form of Government was put into operation.

By comparing the list of delegates for the different years, it shows that substantially the same men have constituted the majority of delegates at each Annual Convention. Many of the delegates who have served continuously year after year are not active breeders but would be classed as dealers, sale promoters or herdsmen. Not owning any Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle they do not contribute towards the tremendous expense of maintaining the Association under the delegate form of Government.

When we look for the reason why or how the majority of delegates is made up of the same men who are elected year after year, we find our answer in the fact that most of the men whose names are listed as delegates year after year are officers and directors of the Holstein-Friesian Clubs in their State which are being financed by the 50 cent tax on each transfer collected at the offices of the Old Registry Association.

Our readers will recall that at the very first meeting, under the political form of Government, the transfer fee was increased to \$1.50, with a provision that 50 cents on transfer fee might be turned over to finance State Association work, at the discretion of the Board of Directors. The matter of turning this money over to finance State Associations was left to the discretion of the Board of Directors, so that in case the State Association would fall into the hands of men who were not favorable to the extravagant management, all money received from the increase in transfer fees would be cut off. These State Associations constitute the political machinery that nominates and elects the majority of such delegates to attend each Annual Convention that would be favorable to the continuance in office of the Political Millionaire Group.

Upwards of \$300,000.00 has been collected from the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle as a result of the added tax of 50 cents on each transfer. This tremendous amount of money, and more too, has been expended in financing the State Associations and it is these Associations that enable the management to control the nomination and election of delegates.

Check over the list of delegates from your State and compare the list with the officers and directors of your State Club. You will find, we believe, that the majority of delegates are included among the officers and directors of your State Club. Then compare the number of votes which each delegate received with the reported membership of the State Club and you have the answer as to why it is that the same list of names constitute the majority of delegates year after year. In other words your State Club, which is financed through the Old Registry Association, is first of all a political organization to insure the election of certain delegates that will be favorable to the management.

In some of the more thickly populated Holstein states there is sufficient revenue derived from the 50 cents tax on each transfer fee to employ a Secretary to devote his entire time in looking after the political welfare of the management.

All State Associations function as Extension projects. However, the expense of maintaining them could not be justified from the standpoint of legitimate Extension work as all legitimate Extension work is fostered and promoted through Agricultural Colleges and the Federal Department of Agriculture, and paid for out of public funds. Breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle are not called upon to contribute towards the financing of any legitimate Extension project. All that is required of the breeder is his coöperation with the projects that are fostered in his Community.

If Breed Extension work and not Political Extension work is the purpose for which paid State Secretaries are employed, why do the paid State Secretaries always spend their entire time in the most thickly populated Holstein districts?

If it is breed Extension that is wanted and for which the breeders pay, why are not the paid Extension workers sent into those districts where the merits of the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle are little known and where cattle of this breed are not widely distributed.

However, political representatives of the Old Registry Association must travel under some disguise and they are usually clothed with the shroud "Extension Workers."

Over \$3,000,000.00 has been collected from the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle and expended for so-called Extension work by the Political Millionaire



Management since they came into control of the Association.

The older breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle will recall that for many years and until about the year 1919, the Association was operated under a business form of Government with a small Board of Directors. During all these years when the Holstein-Friesian Industry was blazing a new trail, so to speak, not one penny was expended to do so-called Extension Work by the Association, yet the Holstein-Friesian breed was extended into every dairy district in America. The Association's accumulated assets amounting to over \$360,000.00. The fee charged members for recording a transfer of ownership was the small sum of 25 cents, yet during the year ending April 30th, 1919, the Association was operated at a profit of over \$60,000.00. At that time the Association was the largest and most prosperous organization of its kind in the World, and Holstein-Friesian cattle were recognized as the leading dairy breed in America.

If all of these things could be accomplished under a business form of Government with a small Board of Officers and a reasonable charge to the breeders for registering and transferring animals, what is there to justify the wasteful and extravagant expenditure of the breeders' money and the high fees which are now being levied by the Old Registry Association?

Getting back to the delegate form of Government, our Civil Government is a good example of the fundamental principles that must be applied under this form of Government. First of all, the affairs of a political or delegate form of Government can only be successfully administered by two or more opposing political parties or factions and when the strength of these parties or factions are the most equally divided, the interests of the common people are best served. When there is only one party or faction, or when one party or faction remains in power continuously over a period of years, corruption follows. Examples of such corruption can be found in every state in the Union, when one Political party remains in control too long in a district—then Politicians begin to serve their own interests instead of the interests of the public. The most common corrupt practices resulting from abuse of power under the political or delegate form of Government, are the wasteful and extravagant expenditure of public funds, the misappropriation of funds, and the serving of Special Interests.

We have pointed out that in the delegate or political form of Government as applied to the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, the management in power has a well-organized, well-financed political machine to insure their reelection to office, through the nomination and election of certain delegates. The cost of maintaining this one political organization is placing a tremendous tax on the Association, and if things are permitted to continue with only one organized party in power, according to the history of our Civil Government, corruption is likely to creep in.

On the other hand, if the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle go down into their pockets and finance another opposing political organization to complete the

Delegate Form of Government it would be merely adding expense to the maintenance of the Association, and yet, under the delegate or political form of Government, to insure that the affairs of the Association are properly administered there must be two opposing political parties or factions.

The facts of the matter are, the delegate or political form of Government does not apply to a business organization or a membership organization, such as the Old Registry Association. The Association can continue under such a form of Government only as long as its resources last and members are willing to contribute towards its financial support.

Realizing the calamity that had befallen the Holstein-Friesian Industry through the adoption of the delegate or political form of Government in the Old Registry Association, a group of far-sighted, clear thinking breeders that had the best interest of the Industry at heart, organized a New Registry Association with an improved system of recording Herd Book Records, managed under a business form of Government in which every member has just as much right as every other member. If it was not for the fact that the New Association is making rapid progress, the Holstein-Friesian Industry would be confronting a serious calamity.

We are merely mentioning the New Association to bring out the fact that the necessary steps have been taken to preserve the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry, and "AS ROME FALLS, A NEWER AND BETTER CIVILIZATION SPRINGS UP."

## HEIFER CALVES

*Purebred and Hornless*



They will grow into big producing, high testing cows.

Their sire is my great herdbull,

### ORIGIN SIR ONACO CORNUCOPIA,

whose six nearest dams averaged 18,143.6 lb. Milk, 911.66 lb. Butter in yearly production. The average test of the SIX was 4.1% Fat.

Their dams are well-bred, handsome cows, who produce heavily on twice-a-day milking.

If you could see the load of milk that leaves this farm every day, you would write or visit us right away.

**A. W. DOWNTON**

Starrucca Wayne Co. Pennsylvania

*Herd Accredited—Inspection Invited*

## Complete List of Delegates Since the Delegate System was Adopted, Revealing How the Management Has Been Able to Bring About the Election of the Same Delegates Year After Year

### WISCONSIN

1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
Fred Pabst F. H. Everson W. L. Baird H. F. Schroeder A. F. Hoover L. E. Mack S. H. Bird R. J. Schaefer F. J. Southcott Francis Darcey W. H. Krause John D. Jones, Jr. John D. Jones Arthur J. Rust John Wuehrich A. O. Collentine John Wuehrich W. H. Swartz C. Van der Schaaf Joseph E. Fick Reid Murray Milton H. Button F. A. Swoboda	John Erickson F. H. Everson W. L. Baird H. F. Schroeder A. F. Hoover L. E. Mack S. H. Bird R. J. Schaefer F. J. Southcott Francis Darcey W. H. Krause John D. Jones, Jr. John D. Jones Arthur J. Rust John Wuehrich A. O. Collentine John Wuehrich W. H. Swartz C. Van der Schaaf Joseph E. Fick Reid Murray Milton H. Button F. A. Swoboda	John Erickson F. H. Everson W. L. Baird H. F. Schroeder A. F. Hoover L. E. Mack S. H. Bird R. J. Schaefer F. J. Southcott Francis Darcey W. H. Krause John D. Jones, Jr. John D. Jones Arthur J. Rust John Wuehrich A. O. Collentine John Wuehrich W. H. Swartz C. Van der Schaaf Joseph E. Fick Reid Murray Milton H. Button F. A. Swoboda	John Erickson F. H. Everson W. L. Baird H. F. Schroeder A. F. Hoover L. E. Mack S. H. Bird R. J. Schaefer F. J. Southcott Francis Darcey W. H. Krause John D. Jones, Jr. John D. Jones Arthur J. Rust John Wuehrich A. O. Collentine John Wuehrich W. H. Swartz C. Van der Schaaf Joseph E. Fick Reid Murray Milton H. Button F. A. Swoboda	John Erickson F. H. Everson W. L. Baird H. F. Schroeder A. F. Hoover L. E. Mack S. H. Bird R. J. Schaefer F. J. Southcott Francis Darcey W. H. Krause John D. Jones, Jr. John D. Jones Arthur J. Rust John Wuehrich A. O. Collentine John Wuehrich W. H. Swartz C. Van der Schaaf Joseph E. Fick Reid Murray Milton H. Button F. A. Swoboda	John Erickson F. H. Everson W. L. Baird H. F. Schroeder A. F. Hoover L. E. Mack S. H. Bird R. J. Schaefer F. J. Southcott Francis Darcey W. H. Krause John D. Jones, Jr. John D. Jones Arthur J. Rust John Wuehrich A. O. Collentine John Wuehrich W. H. Swartz C. Van der Schaaf Joseph E. Fick Reid Murray Milton H. Button F. A. Swoboda	John Erickson F. H. Everson W. L. Baird H. F. Schroeder A. F. Hoover L. E. Mack S. H. Bird R. J. Schaefer F. J. Southcott Francis Darcey W. H. Krause John D. Jones, Jr. John D. Jones Arthur J. Rust John Wuehrich A. O. Collentine John Wuehrich W. H. Swartz C. Van der Schaaf Joseph E. Fick Reid Murray Milton H. Button F. A. Swoboda	John Erickson F. H. Everson W. L. Baird H. F. Schroeder A. F. Hoover L. E. Mack S. H. Bird R. J. Schaefer F. J. Southcott Francis Darcey W. H. Krause John D. Jones, Jr. John D. Jones Arthur J. Rust John Wuehrich A. O. Collentine John Wuehrich W. H. Swartz C. Van der Schaaf Joseph E. Fick Reid Murray Milton H. Button F. A. Swoboda

### MINNESOTA

1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
John B. Irwin W. S. Moscrip A. J. Lashbrook Dr. Chris. Graham Axel Hansen J. C. Marlow H. G. Miller V. S. Culver H. W. Wentworth J. H. Prewer J. G. Hays D. E. Waters S. E. Burnett H. A. Knapp W. I. Griffin M. D. Butch Albert Jenkins	John B. Irwin W. S. Moscrip A. J. Lashbrook Dr. Chris. Graham Axel Hansen J. C. Marlow H. G. Miller V. S. Culver H. W. Wentworth J. H. Prewer J. G. Hays D. E. Waters S. E. Burnett H. A. Knapp W. I. Griffin M. D. Butch Albert Jenkins	John B. Irwin W. S. Moscrip A. J. Lashbrook Dr. Chris. Graham Axel Hansen J. C. Marlow H. G. Miller V. S. Culver H. W. Wentworth J. H. Prewer J. G. Hays D. E. Waters S. E. Burnett H. A. Knapp W. I. Griffin M. D. Butch Albert Jenkins	John B. Irwin W. S. Moscrip A. J. Lashbrook Dr. Chris. Graham Axel Hansen J. C. Marlow H. G. Miller V. S. Culver H. W. Wentworth J. H. Prewer J. G. Hays D. E. Waters S. E. Burnett H. A. Knapp W. I. Griffin M. D. Butch Albert Jenkins	John B. Irwin W. S. Moscrip A. J. Lashbrook Dr. Chris. Graham Axel Hansen J. C. Marlow H. G. Miller V. S. Culver H. W. Wentworth J. H. Prewer J. G. Hays D. E. Waters S. E. Burnett H. A. Knapp W. I. Griffin M. D. Butch Albert Jenkins	John B. Irwin W. S. Moscrip A. J. Lashbrook Dr. Chris. Graham Axel Hansen J. C. Marlow H. G. Miller V. S. Culver H. W. Wentworth J. H. Prewer J. G. Hays D. E. Waters S. E. Burnett H. A. Knapp W. I. Griffin M. D. Butch Albert Jenkins	John B. Irwin W. S. Moscrip A. J. Lashbrook Dr. Chris. Graham Axel Hansen J. C. Marlow H. G. Miller V. S. Culver H. W. Wentworth J. H. Prewer J. G. Hays D. E. Waters S. E. Burnett H. A. Knapp W. I. Griffin M. D. Butch Albert Jenkins	John B. Irwin W. S. Moscrip A. J. Lashbrook Dr. Chris. Graham Axel Hansen J. C. Marlow H. G. Miller V. S. Culver H. W. Wentworth J. H. Prewer J. G. Hays D. E. Waters S. E. Burnett H. A. Knapp W. I. Griffin M. D. Butch Albert Jenkins

### MICHIGAN

1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
John B. Irwin W. S. Moscrip A. J. Lashbrook Dr. Chris. Graham Axel Hansen J. C. Marlow H. G. Miller V. S. Culver H. W. Wentworth J. H. Prewer J. G. Hays D. E. Waters S. E. Burnett H. A. Knapp W. I. Griffin M. D. Butch Albert Jenkins	John B. Irwin W. S. Moscrip A. J. Lashbrook Dr. Chris. Graham Axel Hansen J. C. Marlow H. G. Miller V. S. Culver H. W. Wentworth J. H. Prewer J. G. Hays D. E. Waters S. E. Burnett H. A. Knapp W. I. Griffin M. D. Butch Albert Jenkins	John B. Irwin W. S. Moscrip A. J. Lashbrook Dr. Chris. Graham Axel Hansen J. C. Marlow H. G. Miller V. S. Culver H. W. Wentworth J. H. Prewer J. G. Hays D. E. Waters S. E. Burnett H. A. Knapp W. I. Griffin M. D. Butch Albert Jenkins	John B. Irwin W. S. Moscrip A. J. Lashbrook Dr. Chris. Graham Axel Hansen J. C. Marlow H. G. Miller V. S. Culver H. W. Wentworth J. H. Prewer J. G. Hays D. E. Waters S. E. Burnett H. A. Knapp W. I. Griffin M. D. Butch Albert Jenkins	John B. Irwin W. S. Moscrip A. J. Lashbrook Dr. Chris. Graham Axel Hansen J. C. Marlow H. G. Miller V. S. Culver H. W. Wentworth J. H. Prewer J. G. Hays D. E. Waters S. E. Burnett H. A. Knapp W. I. Griffin M. D. Butch Albert Jenkins	John B. Irwin W. S. Moscrip A. J. Lashbrook Dr. Chris. Graham Axel Hansen J. C. Marlow H. G. Miller V. S. Culver H. W. Wentworth J. H. Prewer J. G. Hays D. E. Waters S. E. Burnett H. A. Knapp W. I. Griffin M. D. Butch Albert Jenkins	John B. Irwin W. S. Moscrip A. J. Lashbrook Dr. Chris. Graham Axel Hansen J. C. Marlow H. G. Miller V. S. Culver H. W. Wentworth J. H. Prewer J. G. Hays D. E. Waters S. E. Burnett H. A. Knapp W. I. Griffin M. D. Butch Albert Jenkins	John B. Irwin W. S. Moscrip A. J. Lashbrook Dr. Chris. Graham Axel Hansen J. C. Marlow H. G. Miller V. S. Culver H. W. Wentworth J. H. Prewer J. G. Hays D. E. Waters S. E. Burnett H. A. Knapp W. I. Griffin M. D. Butch Albert Jenkins

### OHIO

1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
John B. Irwin W. S. Moscrip A. J. Lashbrook Dr. Chris. Graham Axel Hansen J. C. Marlow H. G. Miller V. S. Culver H. W. Wentworth J. H. Prewer J. G. Hays D. E. Waters S. E. Burnett H. A. Knapp W. I. Griffin M. D. Butch Albert Jenkins	John B. Irwin W. S. Moscrip A. J. Lashbrook Dr. Chris. Graham Axel Hansen J. C. Marlow H. G. Miller V. S. Culver H. W. Wentworth J. H. Prewer J. G. Hays D. E. Waters S. E. Burnett H. A. Knapp W. I. Griffin M. D. Butch Albert Jenkins	John B. Irwin W. S. Moscrip A. J. Lashbrook Dr. Chris. Graham Axel Hansen J. C. Marlow H. G. Miller V. S. Culver H. W. Wentworth J. H. Prewer J. G. Hays D. E. Waters S. E. Burnett H. A. Knapp W. I. Griffin M. D. Butch Albert Jenkins	John B. Irwin W. S. Moscrip A. J. Lashbrook Dr. Chris. Graham Axel Hansen J. C. Marlow H. G. Miller V. S. Culver H. W. Wentworth J. H. Prewer J. G. Hays D. E. Waters S. E. Burnett H. A. Knapp W. I. Griffin M. D. Butch Albert Jenkins	John B. Irwin W. S. Moscrip A. J. Lashbrook Dr. Chris. Graham Axel Hansen J. C. Marlow H. G. Miller V. S. Culver H. W. Wentworth J. H. Prewer J. G. Hays D. E. Waters S. E. Burnett H. A. Knapp W. I. Griffin M. D. Butch Albert Jenkins	John B. Irwin W. S. Moscrip A. J. Lashbrook Dr. Chris. Graham Axel Hansen J. C. Marlow H. G. Miller V. S. Culver H. W. Wentworth J. H. Prewer J. G. Hays D. E. Waters S. E. Burnett H. A. Knapp W. I. Griffin M. D. Butch Albert Jenkins	John B. Irwin W. S. Moscrip A. J. Lashbrook Dr. Chris. Graham Axel Hansen J. C. Marlow H. G. Miller V. S. Culver H. W. Wentworth J. H. Prewer J. G. Hays D. E. Waters S. E. Burnett H. A. Knapp W. I. Griffin M. D. Butch Albert Jenkins	John B. Irwin W. S. Moscrip A. J. Lashbrook Dr. Chris. Graham Axel Hansen J. C. Marlow H. G. Miller V. S. Culver H. W. Wentworth J. H. Prewer J. G. Hays D. E. Waters S. E. Burnett H. A. Knapp W. I. Griffin M. D. Butch Albert Jenkins

(Continued on page 298.)



## COMPLETE LIST OF DELEGATES—

## NEW YORK

1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
H. H. Wing W. D. Robens Harry Yates A. A. Hartshorn W. D. Young Owen D. Young W. D. Brown W. G. Houghton Floyd H. Stevens H. Morgenthau, Jr. W. L. Thompson S. T. Wood F. R. Howard C. R. Marshall K. A. Overton Paul Smith Ruth Law O. U. Kellogg D. W. McLauri H. W. Jarvis Henry B. Jarvis H. V. Williams A. J. Williams F. H. Thompson Charles W. Lamb LeRoy Munro	H. H. Wing W. D. Robens Harry Yates A. A. Hartshorn W. D. Young Owen D. Young W. D. Brown W. G. Houghton Floyd H. Stevens H. Morgenthau, Jr. W. L. Thompson S. T. Wood F. R. Howard C. R. Marshall K. A. Overton Paul Smith Ruth Law O. U. Kellogg D. W. McLauri H. W. Jarvis Henry B. Jarvis H. V. Williams A. J. Williams F. H. Thompson Charles W. Lamb LeRoy Munro	H. H. Wing W. D. Robens Harry Yates A. A. Hartshorn W. D. Young Owen D. Young W. D. Brown W. G. Houghton Floyd H. Stevens H. Morgenthau, Jr. W. L. Thompson S. T. Wood F. R. Howard C. R. Marshall K. A. Overton Paul Smith Ruth Law O. U. Kellogg D. W. McLauri H. W. Jarvis Henry B. Jarvis H. V. Williams A. J. Williams F. H. Thompson Charles W. Lamb LeRoy Munro	H. H. Wing W. D. Robens Harry Yates A. A. Hartshorn W. D. Young Owen D. Young W. D. Brown W. G. Houghton Floyd H. Stevens H. Morgenthau, Jr. W. L. Thompson S. T. Wood F. R. Howard C. R. Marshall K. A. Overton Paul Smith Ruth Law O. U. Kellogg D. W. McLauri H. W. Jarvis Henry B. Jarvis H. V. Williams A. J. Williams F. H. Thompson Charles W. Lamb LeRoy Munro	H. H. Wing W. D. Robens Harry Yates A. A. Hartshorn W. D. Young Owen D. Young W. D. Brown W. G. Houghton Floyd H. Stevens H. Morgenthau, Jr. W. L. Thompson S. T. Wood F. R. Howard C. R. Marshall K. A. Overton Paul Smith Ruth Law O. U. Kellogg D. W. McLauri H. W. Jarvis Henry B. Jarvis H. V. Williams A. J. Williams F. H. Thompson Charles W. Lamb LeRoy Munro	H. H. Wing W. D. Robens Harry Yates A. A. Hartshorn W. D. Young Owen D. Young W. D. Brown W. G. Houghton Floyd H. Stevens H. Morgenthau, Jr. W. L. Thompson S. T. Wood F. R. Howard C. R. Marshall K. A. Overton Paul Smith Ruth Law O. U. Kellogg D. W. McLauri H. W. Jarvis Henry B. Jarvis H. V. Williams A. J. Williams F. H. Thompson Charles W. Lamb LeRoy Munro	H. H. Wing W. D. Robens Harry Yates A. A. Hartshorn W. D. Young Owen D. Young W. D. Brown W. G. Houghton Floyd H. Stevens H. Morgenthau, Jr. W. L. Thompson S. T. Wood F. R. Howard C. R. Marshall K. A. Overton Paul Smith Ruth Law O. U. Kellogg D. W. McLauri H. W. Jarvis Henry B. Jarvis H. V. Williams A. J. Williams F. H. Thompson Charles W. Lamb LeRoy Munro	H. H. Wing W. D. Robens Harry Yates A. A. Hartshorn W. D. Young Owen D. Young W. D. Brown W. G. Houghton Floyd H. Stevens H. Morgenthau, Jr. W. L. Thompson S. T. Wood F. R. Howard C. R. Marshall K. A. Overton Paul Smith Ruth Law O. U. Kellogg D. W. McLauri H. W. Jarvis Henry B. Jarvis H. V. Williams A. J. Williams F. H. Thompson Charles W. Lamb LeRoy Munro	H. H. Wing W. D. Robens Harry Yates A. A. Hartshorn W. D. Young Owen D. Young W. D. Brown W. G. Houghton Floyd H. Stevens H. Morgenthau, Jr. W. L. Thompson S. T. Wood F. R. Howard C. R. Marshall K. A. Overton Paul Smith Ruth Law O. U. Kellogg D. W. McLauri H. W. Jarvis Henry B. Jarvis H. V. Williams A. J. Williams F. H. Thompson Charles W. Lamb LeRoy Munro

## ILLINOIS

W. W. Yapp H. W. Allen John A. Carroll W. H. Fitch W. M. Wood John H. Diehl Harold C. Vial	W. W. Yapp H. W. Allen John A. Carroll W. H. Fitch W. M. Wood John H. Diehl Harold C. Vial	W. W. Yapp H. W. Allen John A. Carroll W. H. Fitch W. M. Wood John H. Diehl Harold C. Vial	W. W. Yapp H. W. Allen John A. Carroll W. H. Fitch W. M. Wood John H. Diehl Harold C. Vial	W. W. Yapp H. W. Allen John A. Carroll W. H. Fitch W. M. Wood John H. Diehl Harold C. Vial	W. W. Yapp H. W. Allen John A. Carroll W. H. Fitch W. M. Wood John H. Diehl Harold C. Vial	W. W. Yapp H. W. Allen John A. Carroll W. H. Fitch W. M. Wood John H. Diehl Harold C. Vial	W. W. Yapp H. W. Allen John A. Carroll W. H. Fitch W. M. Wood John H. Diehl Harold C. Vial	W. W. Yapp H. W. Allen John A. Carroll W. H. Fitch W. M. Wood John H. Diehl Harold C. Vial
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## PENNSYLVANIA

Dr. L. M. Thompson John A. Bell, Jr. H. E. Robertson Abner S. Deysher John H. Shirk Frank A. Keen I. W. Hunter Raymond B. Arnold Ivo V. Otto J. G. Kerrick Albert B. Craig James M. Paxton	Dr. L. M. Thompson John A. Bell, Jr. H. E. Robertson Abner S. Deysher John H. Shirk Frank A. Keen I. W. Hunter Raymond B. Arnold Ivo V. Otto J. G. Kerrick Albert B. Craig James M. Paxton	Dr. L. M. Thompson John A. Bell, Jr. H. E. Robertson Abner S. Deysher John H. Shirk Frank A. Keen I. W. Hunter Raymond B. Arnold Ivo V. Otto J. G. Kerrick Albert B. Craig James M. Paxton	Dr. L. M. Thompson John A. Bell, Jr. H. E. Robertson Abner S. Deysher John H. Shirk Frank A. Keen I. W. Hunter Raymond B. Arnold Ivo V. Otto J. G. Kerrick Albert B. Craig James M. Paxton	Dr. L. M. Thompson John A. Bell, Jr. H. E. Robertson Abner S. Deysher John H. Shirk Frank A. Keen I. W. Hunter Raymond B. Arnold Ivo V. Otto J. G. Kerrick Albert B. Craig James M. Paxton	Dr. L. M. Thompson John A. Bell, Jr. H. E. Robertson Abner S. Deysher John H. Shirk Frank A. Keen I. W. Hunter Raymond B. Arnold Ivo V. Otto J. G. Kerrick Albert B. Craig James M. Paxton	Dr. L. M. Thompson John A. Bell, Jr. H. E. Robertson Abner S. Deysher John H. Shirk Frank A. Keen I. W. Hunter Raymond B. Arnold Ivo V. Otto J. G. Kerrick Albert B. Craig James M. Paxton	Dr. L. M. Thompson John A. Bell, Jr. H. E. Robertson Abner S. Deysher John H. Shirk Frank A. Keen I. W. Hunter Raymond B. Arnold Ivo V. Otto J. G. Kerrick Albert B. Craig James M. Paxton	Dr. L. M. Thompson John A. Bell, Jr. H. E. Robertson Abner S. Deysher John H. Shirk Frank A. Keen I. W. Hunter Raymond B. Arnold Ivo V. Otto J. G. Kerrick Albert B. Craig James M. Paxton
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## KANSAS

W. H. Mott Ira Romig George B. Appleman C. A. Branch	W. H. Mott Ira Romig George B. Appleman C. A. Branch	W. H. Mott Ira Romig George B. Appleman C. A. Branch	W. H. Mott Ira Romig George B. Appleman C. A. Branch	W. H. Mott Ira Romig George B. Appleman C. A. Branch	W. H. Mott Ira Romig George B. Appleman C. A. Branch	W. H. Mott Ira Romig George B. Appleman C. A. Branch	W. H. Mott Ira Romig George B. Appleman C. A. Branch	W. H. Mott Ira Romig George B. Appleman C. A. Branch
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## MASSACHUSETTS

T. E. Elder Frank P. Knowles F. H. Metcalf H. S. Cheney	T. E. Elder Frank P. Knowles F. H. Metcalf H. S. Cheney	T. E. Elder Frank P. Knowles F. H. Metcalf H. S. Cheney	T. E. Elder Frank P. Knowles F. H. Metcalf H. S. Cheney	T. E. Elder Frank P. Knowles F. H. Metcalf H. S. Cheney	T. E. Elder Frank P. Knowles F. H. Metcalf H. S. Cheney	T. E. Elder Frank P. Knowles F. H. Metcalf H. S. Cheney	T. E. Elder Frank P. Knowles F. H. Metcalf H. S. Cheney	T. E. Elder Frank P. Knowles F. H. Metcalf H. S. Cheney
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## IOWA

P. P. Stewart H. W. Gleim J. P. Eves R. A. Arnold	P. P. Stewart H. W. Gleim J. P. Eves R. A. Arnold	P. P. Stewart H. W. Gleim J. P. Eves R. A. Arnold	P. P. Stewart H. W. Gleim J. P. Eves R. A. Arnold	P. P. Stewart H. W. Gleim J. P. Eves R. A. Arnold	P. P. Stewart H. W. Gleim J. P. Eves R. A. Arnold	P. P. Stewart H. W. Gleim J. P. Eves R. A. Arnold	P. P. Stewart H. W. Gleim J. P. Eves R. A. Arnold	P. P. Stewart H. W. Gleim J. P. Eves R. A. Arnold
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## CALIFORNIA

F. L. Morris W. J. Higdon E. S. Hass Patrick M. Longan	F. L. Morris W. J. Higdon E. S. Hass Patrick M. Longan	F. L. Morris W. J. Higdon E. S. Hass Patrick M. Longan	F. L. Morris W. J. Higdon E. S. Hass Patrick M. Longan	F. L. Morris W. J. Higdon E. S. Hass Patrick M. Longan	F. L. Morris W. J. Higdon E. S. Hass Patrick M. Longan	F. L. Morris W. J. Higdon E. S. Hass Patrick M. Longan	F. L. Morris W. J. Higdon E. S. Hass Patrick M. Longan	F. L. Morris W. J. Higdon E. S. Hass Patrick M. Longan
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## MISSISSIPPI

None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
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## GEORGIA

None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
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## INDIANA

C. W. Newman Chas. Ohlfest Will A. Meeker None	C. W. Newman Chas. Ohlfest Will A. Meeker None	C. W. Newman Chas. Ohlfest Will A. Meeker None	C. W. Newman Chas. Ohlfest Will A. Meeker None	C. W. Newman Chas. Ohlfest Will A. Meeker None	C. W. Newman Chas. Ohlfest Will A. Meeker None	C. W. Newman Chas. Ohlfest Will A. Meeker None	C. W. Newman Chas. Ohlfest Will A. Meeker None	C. W. Newman Chas. Ohlfest Will A. Meeker None
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## MAINE

L. E. McIntire Harold J. Shaw George C. Coe	L. E. McIntire Harold J. Shaw George C. Coe	L. E. McIntire Harold J. Shaw George C. Coe	L. E. McIntire Harold J. Shaw George C. Coe	L. E. McIntire Harold J. Shaw George C. Coe	L. E. McIntire Harold J. Shaw George C. Coe	L. E. McIntire Harold J. Shaw George C. Coe	L. E. McIntire Harold J. Shaw George C. Coe	L. E. McIntire Harold J. Shaw George C. Coe
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## NEW JERSEY

M. H. Keeney Peter P. Van Nuy G. D. Brill	M. H. Keeney Peter P. Van Nuy G. D. Brill	M. H. Keeney Peter P. Van Nuy G. D. Brill	M. H. Keeney Peter P. Van Nuy G. D. Brill	M. H. Keeney Peter P. Van Nuy G. D. Brill	M. H. Keeney Peter P. Van Nuy G. D. Brill	M. H. Keeney Peter P. Van Nuy G. D. Brill	M. H. Keeney Peter P. Van Nuy G. D. Brill	M. H. Keeney Peter P. Van Nuy G. D. Brill
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## VERMONT

A. P. Bigelow O. L. Martin F. B. Howe	A. P. Bigelow O. L. Martin F. B. Howe	A. P. Bigelow O. L. Martin F. B. Howe	A. P. Bigelow O. L. Martin F. B. Howe	A. P. Bigelow O. L. Martin F. B. Howe	A. P. Bigelow O. L. Martin F. B. Howe	A. P. Bigelow O. L. Martin F. B. Howe	A. P. Bigelow O. L. Martin F. B. Howe	A. P. Bigelow O. L. Martin F. B. Howe
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## WASHINGTON

H. N. Paul Thos. J. Owens Thos. J. Lockhart	H. N. Paul Thos. J. Owens Thos. J. Lockhart	H. N. Paul Thos. J. Owens Thos. J. Lockhart	H. N. Paul Thos. J. Owens Thos. J. Lockhart	H. N. Paul Thos. J. Owens Thos. J. Lockhart	H. N. Paul Thos. J. Owens Thos. J. Lockhart	H. N. Paul Thos. J. Owens Thos. J. Lockhart	H. N. Paul Thos. J. Owens Thos. J. Lockhart	H. N. Paul Thos. J. Owens Thos. J. Lockhart
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## COLORADO

Paul Patridge Dr. Geo. H. Carr	Paul Patridge Dr. Geo. H. Carr	Paul Patridge Dr. Geo. H. Carr	Paul Patridge Dr. Geo. H. Carr	Paul Patridge Dr. Geo. H. Carr	Paul Patridge Dr. Geo. H. Carr	Paul Patridge Dr. Geo. H. Carr	Paul Patridge Dr. Geo. H. Carr	Paul Patridge Dr. Geo. H. Carr
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## CONNECTICUT

Waldo S. Kellogg A. P. Thorne	Waldo S. Kellogg A. P. Thorne	Waldo S. Kellogg A. P. Thorne	Waldo S. Kellogg A. P. Thorne	Waldo S. Kellogg A. P. Thorne	Waldo S. Kellogg A. P. Thorne	Waldo S. Kellogg A. P. Thorne	Waldo S. Kellogg A. P. Thorne	Waldo S. Kellogg A. P. Thorne
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## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
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## FLORIDA

Dr. J. G. Du Puis	Dr. J. G. Du Puis	Dr. J. G. Du Puis	Dr. J. G. Du Puis	Dr. J. G. Du Puis	Dr. J. G. Du Puis	Dr. J. G. Du Puis	Dr. J. G. Du Puis	Dr. J. G. Du Puis
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## KENTUCKY

Hubert Conner	Hubert Conner	Hubert Conner	Hubert Conner	Hubert Conner	Hubert Conner	Hubert Conner	Hubert Conner	Hubert Conner
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## LOUISIANA

None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
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## MONTANA

Dr. Jos. Piedalue Frieda S. Hofstetter (He)	Dr. Jos. Piedalue Frieda S. Hofstetter (He)	Dr. Jos. Piedalue Frieda S. Hofstetter (He)	Dr. Jos. Piedalue Frieda S. Hofstetter (He)	Dr. Jos. Piedalue Frieda S. Hofstetter (He)	Dr. Jos. Piedalue Frieda S. Hofstetter (He)	Dr. Jos. Piedalue Frieda S. Hofstetter (He)	Dr. Jos. Piedalue Frieda S. Hofstetter (He)	Dr. Jos. Piedalue Frieda S. Hofstetter (He)
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(Continued on page 300.)

1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
F. L. Morris S. E. L. A. Polk E. S. Hass E. A. Clausen	F. L. Morris W. J. Higdon F. M. Hahn E. M. Morrow	F. L. Morris W. J. Higdon F. S. Hass A. M. Dunn	F. L. Morris F. K. Helm F. S. Hass Patrick M. Longan	MISSISSIPPI None	F. L. Morris W. J. Higdon E. S. Hass E. N. Brown	F. L. Morris W. J. Higdon Fred Hartsook	W. J. Higdon	F. L. Morris H. V. Bridgesford R. A. Condee
L. Russell Clark	M. J. L. Hoye	Carl Freeman	None	GEORGIA None	S. G. Osborn	Thomas Lucas	Thomas Lucas	Thomas Lucas
None	None	None	None	INDIANA C. W. Newman Chas. Ohlfest Will A. Meeker None	None	C. H. Beuchler	None	None
C. W. Newman H. C. Matthews Elmer Frazier J. Frank Frain	C. W. Newman John Newman Elmer Frazier Charles Ohlfest	C. W. Newman Noble C. Hoover Elmer Frazier None	C. W. Newman Chas. Ohlfest Will A. Meeker None	MAINE L. E. McIntire Harold J. Shaw George Coe	C. W. Newman Chas. Ohlfest T. H. Blosser None	C. W. Newman Chas. Ohlfest W. Meeker C. Weidner	Elmer Frazier S. J. Craig Chas. Weidner	Ray L. Meeker E. B. Morgan Jos. D. Oliver
L. E. McIntire Fred J. Nutter Harold J. Shaw	L. E. McIntire A. E. Hodges Harold J. Shaw	L. E. McIntire A. E. Hodges George Coe	L. E. McIntire Harold J. Shaw George Coe	NEW JERSEY M. H. Keeney Peter P. Van Nuys G. D. Brill	L. E. McIntire Albert E. Hodges Chas. L. Blackman	L. E. McIntire Albert E. Hodges C. L. Pike	L. E. McIntire Albert E. Hodges None	Victor A. Gilpatrick None M. C. Peabody
Martin J. Sheridan, W. E. Stryker G. D. Brill	Martin J. Sheridan Peter P. Van Nuys J. Irving Stryker	Samuel W. Ridgway Peter P. Van Nuys Eli D. Van Meter	M. H. Keeney Peter P. Van Nuys G. D. Brill	VERMONT A. P. Bigelow O. L. Martin Orin Thomas	Samuel W. Ridgway M. J. Sheridan G. D. Brill	M. H. Keeney H. A. Davidson G. D. Brill	Bernhard Meyer H. A. Davidson G. D. Brill	Arthur Danks W. M. Regan H. W. Fresh
A. P. Bigelow Arthur L. Miller O. A. Thomas	A. P. Bigelow R. E. Eddy O. A. Thomas	A. P. Bigelow O. L. Martin F. B. Howe	A. P. Bigelow O. L. Martin Orin Thomas	WASHINGTON H. N. Paul Jos. J. Owens Thos. G. Lockart	A. P. Bigelow O. L. Martin F. L. Parmelee	A. P. Bigelow F. B. Howe F. L. Parmelee	F. B. Howe O. L. Martin F. L. Parmelee	Dr. J. M. Allen O. L. Martin O. A. Thomas
George A. Cue William L. Bishop A. M. Gormley	George A. Cue John L. Smith A. M. Gormley	George A. Cue John L. Smith H. R. Shoultes	H. N. Paul Jos. J. Owens Thos. G. Lockart	COLORADO Paul Patridge Dr. Geo. H. Carr	H. C. Stimson John L. Smith H. R. Shoultes	H. C. Stimson E. A. Stuart H. K. Shoultes	George A. Cue E. A. Stuart Wm. Bishop	George A. Cue Alex. Todd Wm. Bishop
George H. Carr L. T. Winger	W. E. Kelso L. T. Winger	Paul Patridge L. T. Winger	Paul Patridge Geo. H. Carr	CONNECTICUT Waldo S. Kellogg A. P. Thorne	Geo. T. Sinton Dr. Geo. H. Carr	None None	None None	Arthur Ponsford C. F. Lauderback
T. S. Gold Angus P. Thorne	Fred M. Peasley Angus P. Thorne	T. S. Gold A. P. Thorne	Waldo S. Kellogg A. P. Thorne	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA None	Waldo S. Kellogg A. P. Thorne	Waldo S. Kellogg A. P. Thorne	Fred M. Peasley A. P. Thorne	Fred M. Peasley A. P. Thorne
W. B. McGrath	W. B. McGrath	W. B. McGrath	W. B. McGrath	FLORIDA Dr. J. G. Du Puis	None	None	None	None
Windle W. Smith	Windle W. Smith	Windle W. Smith	Windle W. Smith	KENTUCKY Hubert Conner	Jas. C. De Bevoise	Jas. C. De Bevoise	None	None
Linn T. Henderson	Linn T. Henderson	Hubert Conner	Hubert Conner	LOUISIANA None	Ralph M. Barker	Hubert Conner	Hubert Conner	None
W. H. Balis	W. H. Balis	Gustave B. Spahrt	Gustave B. Spahrt	MONTANA Dr. Jos. Piedalue Frieda S. Hofstetter	None	None	None	None
Frieda S. Hofstetter Wesley Lea	C. A. Abbot	C. A. Abbot	C. A. Abbot		Dr. Jos. Piedalue	Dr. Jos. Piedalue	None	None







## Showy Heifer in Clark's Grove Herd

THERE are many showy animals in the herd at Clark's Grove Dairy Farm, and one of the best is Colantha Spofford Segis Johanna. This heifer was exhibited last fall and was the first prize yearling at the Allentown and Lewisburg Fairs. The picture shows remarkable development for an animal of her age. Her chest and udder development would be creditable in a four- or five-year-old cow, let alone a heifer



COLANTHA SPOFFORD SEGIS JOHANNA  
First prize yearling heifer, 1929, Allentown and Lewisburg Fairs. Owned by Clark's Grove Dairy Farm, Paxinos, Pa.

in her first lactation period, for Colantha Spofford Segis Johanna was only two years old the 26th of December, 1929.

The heifer is a daughter of Alcartra Segis Spofford and Colantha Johanna Lady Segis, and is, therefore, a double granddaughter of the bull, Segis Cloverlawn Piebe. She comes of good producing blood lines and is evidently a credit to her family.

At the present time there are more than a hundred milkers at Clark's Grove Dairy Farm, where Mr. George Clark and his herd manager, Floyd Randall, are endeavoring to build the best producing herd in Central Pennsylvania. The herd is tested both for abortion and tuberculosis, and each animal in milk is expected to pay for her feed and care by her work at the pail.

At the head of this herd is the bull, Winterthur Boast Segis Ideal, a son of Winterthur Bess Ormsby Boast from one of the best producing daughters of Sir Inka Prilly Segis. The management reports a steady demand for sons of their big producing cows and this splendid young sire.

## New Jersey Bonds Milk Dealers

ON AND after July 1st, commission merchants, dealers and brokers receiving, buying or negotiating the sale of perishable agricultural commodities in New Jersey must be licensed and bonded. The act providing for this was passed at the recent session of the Legislature and was approved by Governor Larson, April 14th.

The act requires that concerns and individuals operating direct or through representatives in the State of New Jersey must apply for license and file a minimum surety bond of \$3,000 with the Secretary of Agriculture.

This act is very similar to the Milk Dealers Licensing and Bonding Act of New York State of which the constitutionality was recently contested in the New York

Courts. The Supreme Court of the State of New York declared the act unconstitutional but the Court of Appeals reversed this decision. The findings of the Court of Appeals doubtless settles the question that has been raised regarding the legality of such statutes which call for the licensing and bonding of certain classes of business men.

As the New Jersey law and the New York State law are very similar, it is not expected that the legality of the New Jersey law will be contested in the Courts.

## Hot Weather Boosts Milk Consumption

THE influence of the recent warm weather on dairying and especially on the fluid milk markets of the New York milk shed is shown by the increased sales, reports the Dairymen's League News.

The hot weather of the first week in May resulted in a big increase in milk and cream consumption not only in New York City, but also up-state. The official figures for April 27th, just before the hot wave began, showed that 91,857 cans were received in the Metropolitan Market. On May 3d approximately 97,000 cans were received and the receipts for the week ending May 6th, showed an increase of about 40,000 cans over the receipts of the same week a year ago.

This resulted in the League selling about 13,000 more cans of fluid milk in their metropolitan and up-state markets. It wiped out the surplus in existence at the beginning of the heat wave, an equivalent amount of fluid milk that had been going into condensaries, cheese manufacture, and similar markets being transferred to the fluid market.

## Stevenson's Cow Leads County

THE Pictorial Supplement of the *Scranton Republican*, date of May 17th, carried a picture of Mapleway Queen Johanna Beauty, purebred Polled Holstein-Friesian owned by George E. Stevenson, of Waverly and Scranton, Pa.

Mapleway Queen Johanna Beauty is reported having produced 2349 lb. of milk during March with an average test of 4% making 93.96 lb. butterfat, the highest production recorded for any cow in Lackawanna County during March.

Mapleway Queen Johanna Beauty was born September 7th, 1926, and is, therefore, only a three-year-old. Her sire is King Beauty Sylvia Lyons, who as a calf was exhibited at the New York State Fair and was placed second in a very large class.

Mapleway Johanna Beauty, the dam of Mr. Stevenson's young cow, was from Johanna Beauty Korndyke 2d, and was sired by Napol General Johanna Hengerveld, a son of Napol Johanna Hengerveld and Napol Sir Keystone Beauty whose dam, Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna, is the highest record member of this modern family of Polled Holstein-Friesians.

The picture in the *Scranton Republican* shows an attractively marked Polled Holstein cow about two-thirds black, an animal of dairy conformation—in other words, a typical Polled Holstein-Friesian.

## The Glessner Dairy

A LITTLE more than a mile from Berlin, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, is the dairy farm of H. H. Glessner.

At the present time Mr. Glessner has only a small herd but he is retaining his heifer calves and expects to have a larger herd in the near future. He has a number of good cows which give, on twice-a-day milking, from 60 to 70 lb. daily, certainly a very creditable dairy production. One of these is Mary Pontiac Electra, a daughter of Cornucopia Pontiac Butter Boy and Hillside Electra who was by Hillside Prince Lyons Hengerveld. Cornucopia Pontiac Butter Boy was sired



HULDA  
One of the good producing cows in the herd of H. H. Glessner, Berlin, Pa., Route 5.

by a son of Spring Farm Pontiac Cornucopia, the oldest son of K. P. Pontiac Lass, the best known daughter of King of the Pontiacs.

The Glessner herd is not now enrolled in the local Cow Testing Association, but when Mr. Glessner was a member his herd averaged right around 400 lb. butterfat.

Several members of this herd carry quite a percentage of Ona blood, being sired by Prince Ona Fayne De Kol, whose sire Ona Prince was from Ona Clothilde De Kol, and whose dam was a daughter of King Ona, son of Ona Button De Kol.

There are two Glessner families getting their mail from Berlin, Pa., H. H. Glessner is on Route 5 and H. H. Glessner and Son is on Route 2. Both are interested in Holstein-Friesian cows and are developing good producing herds.

## New York State Dairying in 1929

THE manufacture of butter and cheese in New York State decreased sharply last year, a survey of dairy plant operations by Federal and State agricultural agencies show. Sales of milk by farmers barely passed the 1928 figure. Manufacture of ice cream, however, increased by more than 2,000,000 gallons.

The 1929 poundage of butter was 9,330,000, against 11,848,000 in 1928. American cheese from whole milk totaled 26,072,000 pounds in 1929, against 31,075,000 the year before. The figures for American full skimmed cheese were 260,000 and 398,000 pounds; for Swiss cheese, 381,000 and 436,000.

Only cream, Neufchatel, Italian and some soft cheeses showed gains over 1928.

The report said more of the milk produced in New

York State was marketed as fresh milk than ever before. Total milk sales by farmers were 5,063,243,000 pounds in 1929 and 5,062,200,000 in 1928.

Condensed and evaporated whole milk fell to 134,908,000 pounds in 1929 from 152,055,000 in 1928. Powdered whole milk dropped to 5,307,000 from 5,677,000. Powdered skim milk and condensed and evaporated skimmed milk increased in poundage, the former by more than 400,000 and the latter by more than 9,000,000.

The State produced 31,682,000 gallons of ice cream in 1929, as compared with 28,914,000 in 1928.

About fifteen farm papers are conducting vacation tours this year. *Farm and Dairy* suggests if the editors would go out and plow corn and milk the cows while the subscribers visit Yellowstone or see Havana, that would be 100 per cent service. It would be good for the editors, too.

Show this copy of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN to your Friends.

## Naturally Polled Holsteins



The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., at its Annual Meeting held in Harrisburg, January 23, 1930, adopted a resolution recognizing Polled Holsteins as a distinct STRAIN. All naturally Polled Holsteins descended from Polled ancestors are to be registered with a Special Certificate on which is to appear a cut of a Polled cow or a Polled bull.

If you are a breeder or owner of naturally Polled Holstein-Friesians, return the Registry Certificates of such animals to the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association to have them properly registered.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Secretary.  
Lock Box 30 Harrisburg, Pa.



# How to Save Money and Receive Better Service!



**This Is a Question Constantly  
Being Asked by Holstein Breeders  
Everywhere!**



## THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE!

All of your registered animals may be recorded in the New Association by forwarding their papers to the Secretary's office. New certificates will be issued carrying ownership record to date. The fee charged members for this service is 25 cents for each animal. Non-members are charged 50 cents for each animal.

All of your unregistered animals may be registered by making application for registry on one of our regular forms. Use the names and numbers of the sires and dams as they appear on their registry certificates regardless of the Association in which they are registered.

*If the sire and dam are registered in the Old Association and have not been recorded in the New Association, attach their registry and transfer papers to the application. These papers will be returned promptly with the registry certificate of the offspring.*

*The fee to members for registering a male or female under one year of age is \$1.00. Over one year of age, \$2.00.*

**This Association Makes No Extra Charge for Registering Males**

**Transfer Fee---Fifty Cents to Members**

Animals registered in the Old Association may be transferred through the New Association to new owners at a total cost to members of 75 cents per animal.

**Life Membership Fee, \$10.00**

**Save 50% of your Registration and Transfer Fees by joining the Association.**

Every breeder and dairyman should join in this great movement to restore public confidence in the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry by placing the Herd Registry on a sound, conservative, up-to-date and business-like basis.

**Howard C. Reynolds, Secretary,  
P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.**

# Enter Your Herd Now for



**Dependable Advanced  
Registration**



## MILK RECORD CABINET

The Milk Record Cabinet pictured below, is a new invention designed especially for convenience in recording daily milk and butter production, and breeding and calving records as is required in the **DEPENDABLE ADVANCED REGISTRY PLAN**.



The New Plan makes it possible for every breeder and owner of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle to keep a **PERMANENT** and **DEPENDABLE** production record for each producing female whether they own one cow or a large herd of cattle, or whether they live in an isolated section or a thickly populated district.

If your herd is now entered in Cow Testing or Dairy Herd Improvement Association work the **DEPENDABLE ADVANCED REGISTRATION PLAN** should particularly appeal to you, for the reason that it provides a means of recording Cow Testing Association records permanently so that the information may be available for future reference not only to yourself, but to others who buy animals of your breeding. Many dairymen have found it impossible to enter their herds in Cow Testing Association Work. To them the **DEPENDABLE ADVANCED REGISTRATION PLAN** will be of double value.

*For full particulars write*

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION, Inc.**

**HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Secretary**

Box 30

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Harrisburg, Pa.



## Among the Mountains

**N**EAR Lutzville, Pennsylvania, is the extensive farm of Sam C. Diehl, who is developing a good producing herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

Mr. Diehl is a member of the Bedford County Holstein Bull Association and at present has charge of the four-year-old sire, Rolo Pontiac Ormsby, son of Rolo Pontiac Fayne and Lady Pontiac Ormsby Lass. This is a straight-backed, dark colored bull of good individuality, who has already sired a number of very attractive offspring. This bull was formerly owned by Jonas Summers, a Maryland breeder who dispersed his herd last fall. From the standpoint of individuality, the offspring of Rolo Pontiac Ormsby are distinctly better than their dams—for this reason, he was secured by a committee from the Association who studied his pedigree and looked over the bull and his offspring very carefully.

Being by Rolo Pontiac Fayne, the bull Rolo Pontiac Ormsby is a grandson of Rolo Mercena De Kol, credited with the production of 51.93 lb. butter in a week and 201.17 lb. butter in thirty days, the largest production ever reported for any cow of any breed. He



ROLO PONTIAC ORMSBY

Now heading the herd of Sam Diehl, Lutzville, Pa.

is also a great-grandson of the well-known sire, King of the Pontiacs and traces to many other famous animals.

Lady Pontiac Ormsby Lass, the dam of this young herdsire is a very handsome animal and is credited with producing more than 30 lb. butter in seven days. She is a granddaughter of the noted sire, Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th and of the great cow, Wisconsin Lass 2d.

Other bulls owned by the Association are kept on farms owned by other members. One of these bulls is King Ona Button De Kol, a son of King Ona from Jolie Ona Button Clothilde whose dam was a daughter of Ona Button De Kol, also the dam of King Ona.

Another bull is Friend Piebe 7th, who was exhibited extensively in his younger days and won many prizes. His sire, Friend Piebe, was by King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe—his dam, Jolie Ona Clothilde was from Jolie Ona Pontiac, maternal granddam of King Ona Button De Kol. Animals sired by Friend Piebe 7th from daughters of King Ona Button De Kol, and the offspring of King Ona Button De Kol from daughters

of Friend Piebe 7th will carry a large proportion of the blood of the Ona family, considered to be one of the best producing and transmitting strains of the Holstein-Friesian breed.

A young bull recently purchased was sired by Winterthur Bess Burke Best from a daughter of Winterthur Bess Ormsby Boast and so is strong in the blood of Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d, considered by many breeders to be one of the greatest cows ever developed in the Holstein-Friesian breed.

The members of the Bedford County Holstein Bull Association are endeavoring, by the use of good sires and a comprehensive breeding program, to build and develop profitable producing herds. The bulls will be moved each year to another member's farm. To house these animals, the members are building safety bull pens and Mr. Diehl has already started erecting one on his farm.

The Diehl herd is enrolled in cow testing association work and some of the animals are credited with very high production. Lost Spring Fayne Canary, a daughter of King Pontiac Segis Canary and Lost Spring Fayne Korndyke has to her credit 15,536 lb. milk and 618.3 lb. butterfat in a year.

Pet De Kol Beets, a daughter of Johanna Beets and Pet De Kol Burton 2d was reported as producing practically 700 lb. butterfat in a year. Other members of this herd have done nearly as well.

No particular strain of breeding predominates as yet in the Diehl herd but there are a number of daughters of Cornucopia Pontiac Butter Boy that are producing well and will do even better as they attain maturity. This bull, who has many daughters in Bedford and Somerset counties, was evidently of superior transmitting ability. His dam was a daughter of Korndyke Fayne Butter Boy and his sire was by Spring Farm Pontiac Cornucopia, the eldest son of the former world champion for seven- and thirty-day butter production K. P. Pontiac Lass.

There are 960 acres in the Diehl property but more than 500 acres consists of mountain land, which at the present is producing timber and of course much of the other land is rough and has more or less timber on it.

At the present time the herd consists of about 75 animals, of which more than one-third are Purebred Holstein-Friesians, but it is the owner's intention to gradually build up a larger herd.

During the first quarter of this year butter production decreased 1.6 per cent, while the consumption of butter increased 1.5 per cent. The butter price moved up about 4c a lb. above the low point of last winter.

Prices of foreign butter are low and recently a little has come into this country, despite the fact that a tariff of 12c has to be paid on every pound brought in.

The tariff bill now being considered by Congress will tax imports of foreign butter 14c a lb., the House and Senate schedules being in accord on that point.

Better schools, better homes, better churches, better living are the foundation of all better farming and these things can only come from a profitable agriculture.

HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN ads pay.

# FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

## Terms in Cookery

**M**ANY terms used in cooking originated in foreign countries, but are so expressive of the process or of the meaning intended to be conveyed that no attempt has been made to substitute English expressions for them. These unusual terms may have puzzled the inexperienced cook and may even have mystified the diner at a modern hotel or restaurant, who, ordering somewhat blindly, may be rather surprised at what is served. The following are some of the unusual terms sometimes used, with an explanation of each:

*A la au-aux*—With or dressed in a certain style.  
*Allemande*—A thick white sauce, made with cream and yolks of eggs and seasoned with nutmeg and lemon juice.  
*Aspic Jelly*—A transparent jelly made with stock, and used for garnishing.  
*Bisque*—Shell fish soup.  
*Blanch*—Scald vegetables or nuts to remove the outside skin.  
*Braise*—Stew in covered pan with heat applied both above and below.  
*Café au lait*—Coffee with hot milk.  
*Café Noir*—Black coffee.  
*Camelon of meat*—Minced and highly seasoned meat baked in the form of a large roll.  
*Capers*—Unopened buds of a shrub grown in Europe, pickled and used in sauces.  
*Caramel*—A syrup of burnt sugar; named after Count Caramel who discovered what is called the seventh degree of cooking sugar.  
*Casserole, En*—Meat or game cooked in a rich stock in an earthen dish with a cover.  
*Compote*—Fruit stewed in syrup.  
*Consommé*—Very rich clear stock.  
*Creole, a la*—With tomatoes.  
*Croquettes*—A preparation of minced meat with a crumb coating, cooked till crisp.  
*Croustade*—A kind of patty or toasted bread.  
*Croûton*—A sippet of fried or toasted bread.  
*Curry powder*—A mixture of tumeric, coriander seed, pepper, ginger, cardamoms, cumin seed, caraway and cayenne.  
*Curries*—Stews of meat or fish seasoned with curry powder and served with rice.  
*De, d'*—Of as filet de boeuf, meaning fillet of beef.  
*Devised*—Seasoned highly.  
*En Coquille*—Served in shells.  
*Entrée*—Small made dishes served with the first course at an elaborate dinner.  
*Espagnole*—A rich brown sauce, the basis of most sauces.  
*Fillets*—Long thin pieces of meat or fish, generally rolled and tied.  
*Fois*—Liver.  
*Fondant*—Melting, boiled sugar, the basis of French candy.  
*Frappe*—A water ice frozen to the consistency of mush, really an iced drink.  
*Fricassee*—A stew in which the meat is first fried slightly.  
*Glacé*—Covered with icing.  
*Glaze*—Stock boiled down to a thin paste.  
*Goulasch*—A Hungarian beef stew highly seasoned.  
*Gratin*—Served in a rich sauce with browned bread crumbs on top.  
*Grilled*—Broiled.  
*Gumbo*—A dish of food made of young capsules of okra, with salt and pepper, stewed and served with melted butter.  
*Hors-d'oeuvres*—Relishes.  
*Haggis*—A preparation of the heart, tongue and liver of sheep.

*Junket*—Milk jellied by means of rennet.  
*Koumiss*—Milk fermented with yeast.  
*Lentils*—A variety of bean used in soups.  
*Maraschino*—A kind of brandy.  
*Marinate*—To pickle or to sprinkle with a French dressing.  
*Marrons*—Chestnuts.  
*Mousse*—A rich finely minced mixture of meat; game eggs, etc., made very light with egg whites and whipped cream and served cold. Or whipped cream frozen without motion.  
*Nectarine*—A variety of peach having a smooth skin.  
*Nougat*—A mixture of almond and sugar.  
*Pâté de Fois gras*—A pie of fat livers.  
*Praline*—Flavor with burnt almond.  
*Purée*—A thick soup rubbed through a sieve.  
*Ragout*—A highly seasoned stew flavored with wine.  
*Ramkins*—A preparation of cheese and puff paste or toast, baked or browned.  
*Réchauffé*—Anything warmed over.  
*Roulettes*—Bread balls highly seasoned and fried.  
*Sauté*—Fried and tossed over in a little hot fat.  
*Shallot*—A variety of onions.  
*Soufflé*—A very light pudding or omelet. The name means "puffed up."  
*Timbale*—A shell of rice or macaroni filled with force-meat or ragout.  
*Truffles*—A species of fungi growing in clusters below the soil. They have an agreeable perfume which is easily scented by pigs who are very fond of them, and by dogs who are trained to find them. They are used for seasoning and for garnishing.  
*Zwieback*—Twice toasted bread.

## Kitchen Kinks

**T**O ATTACH a shade to its roller use adhesive tape about one inch wide. It is much more satisfactory than using tacks.

A delicious flavor may be procured in meat by rubbing the meat the night before it is to be cooked with a mixture of three parts of salt, to one part of mustard.

A wide rubber band will hold the cloth more tightly on the milk strainer than will the tin band which comes with the strainer.

Fresh eggs do not always peel smoothly when boiled. The very freshest of eggs will peel easily when cracked as soon as done and put in cold water.

Put proper sized pieces of oilcloth in the bottom of kitchen and bathroom waste baskets.

## Read Before You Sign

**A** RECENT bulletin of the National Better Business Bureau, Inc., says that fully 25% of complaints from persons who have signed contracts without reading them and then found them different than represented by the salesman—are from what the world terms hard-headed businessmen, men with responsible positions, men who should most distinctly know what they are doing.

That being the case, it is no wonder that so many less experienced are drawn into bad deals through failure to read or understand contracts.



## The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS .....Editor  
G. H. TRUCKELL .....Associate Editor  
R. A. BALDWIN .....Associate Editor  
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MAY 22, 1930

**The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.**

### The Denver Convention

THE Old Holstein-Friesian Association with offices at Brattleboro, Vermont, is going a long way from home to hold their Annual Meeting, which is scheduled to take place in Denver, Colorado, during the first week in June.

It is anticipated that the coming Annual Convention will be the most expensive in the history of the Association. Under the Political Form of Government, the Association pays the traveling expenses of the delegates and as the majority of delegates reside in states far removed from Denver, Colorado, the total traveling expenses of the delegates will be greatly increased this year, over that of previous years.

The Annual Convention expense for the year 1927, held at Springfield, Mass., amounted to over \$16,000. The following year, 1928, when the Annual Convention was held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the expense of conducting the Annual Election, including the railroad fare for delegates, amounted to over \$13,000 exclusive of the other Convention expense. With the distance to be traveled by the majority of delegates twice as great at the coming Annual Convention as it was two years ago, it is estimated that the expense will run between \$25,000 and \$30,000.

Under the Delegate Form of Government, the number of delegates that attend the Convention each year is determined by the number of members. There are hundreds of breeders of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle who have taken out a life membership in the Old Registry Association, who have later dispersed their herd, do not own any cattle, yet their membership in the Association continues in full force and effect.

Again hundreds of Holstein breeders who are members of the Old Registry Association have, during the past five years, joined the New Registry Association.

Their Membership in the Old Association still remains in full force and effect. Their names are counted in determining the number of delegates to be nominated and elected to attend the Annual Convention from their state. They no longer contribute towards the financial support of this expensive system, yet by virtue of the fact that they are life members of the Association, their names are still counted.

In the same manner that inactive members are counted in determining the number of delegates to be elected from any one state, an inactive member can serve as a delegate. In looking over the list of delegates that have been elected to attend the Denver Convention, it is surprising that such a large number of delegates are men who have not owned any Holsteins for years.

With the inactive members remaining on the Association's Membership list and being counted in determining the number of delegates, in time will cause the system to become top-heavy. The few active members who own cattle will be taxed to provide a free excursion for the inactive members to attend the Annual Convention.

### Why Not Clean Up the Alleged Fraudulent Registrations!

LET us hope that the Officers of the Old Registry Association, at their coming Annual Convention, will take definite action to clean up and expose the alleged fraudulent registrations that were uncovered in the state of New York involving animals registered in the Old Association's Herd Book, by the Secretary of the New Registry Association, who announced in our February 8th issue that some fifteen animals and their descendants would not be accepted in the Herd Book of the New Association.

It really remains for the Officers of the Old Registry Association to clean up and expose the fraud that was perpetrated in that Association, as the Officers of the New Association cannot investigate records only as they come before them.

### Speaking of Politicians

SPEAKING of politicians, is not the Old Registry Association entitled to first place among all Purebred Dairy Cattle Registry Associations as being "POLITICALLY LED?"

The President of the Association for the past nine or ten years has had a National reputation of being a politician. On two or more occasions he sought nomination on the Republican Ticket as a candidate for President.

On one of these occasions, he was on record as spending over \$370,000 in conducting his campaign.

A Director and Chairman of the Executive Committee for the past ten or eleven years has the reputation of being a professional politician. In fact, when he was first introduced into the Holstein Fraternity he was said to be serving as herdsman or farm manager of a Public Institution herd.

Another Director that served several years on the Association board has just recently been nominated as

a candidate to the United States Senate from the home district. It is reported in the public press that between \$240,000 and \$250,000 was expended in a campaign to win the nomination. This expenditure is the subject of an investigation by a Committee appointed by the United States Senate.

We are merely referring to these professional politicians and the amount of money which has been expended in their efforts to be nominated because we do not believe the affairs of the dairy farmer or the breeders of Purebred dairy cattle can be managed in just this way.

It occurs to us that a Purebred Dairy Cattle Registry Association that pretends to represent the dairy farmer should be managed and controlled by dairy farmers—men who spend their money wisely and conservatively.

### Cost of Selling Cattle at Auction

IN THE report of the paid Secretary of the Ohio Holstein-Friesian Association, fourteen sales were managed under the auspices of the State Association. Five hundred and seventy-five Purebred cattle, of all ages, were sold at a total price of \$125,580.50, and grade cattle to the amount of approximately \$10,000.00. The total sale price for all the cattle, in round numbers, is \$135,500.00.

According to the figures given in the Treasurer's report, the expense of conducting these auction sales amounted to about 24% of the total selling price, to be more exact, 23.97%. We take it that breeders would be compelled to abandon the practice of selling cattle through their State Associations if one-quarter of the selling price is deducted as commission in addition to the expense of maintaining the Association and paying the salary and expenses of its Secretary.

The best and the cheapest way to dispose of surplus cattle is at private treaty and it is usually the most satisfactory method of purchasing them.

(1¼%)

### One and One-quarter Per Cent. of Breeders Officially Test

AFTER spending millions of dollars of the Breeders' money to supervise, record, and advertise the value of Official Records, less than one and one-quarter per cent of the breeders and owners of Holstein-Friesian cattle have ever attempted to make Official Records, and less than three per cent of all Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle have been entered on Official test.

We were the first breed paper to point out that Official Records are not Dependable in selecting dairy cows for economical production, or in judging their probable transmitting qualities. The system, as it has been operated, has been a plan to FAKE THE RECORDS TO FOOL THE PUBLIC. It is evident from the figures that ninety-eight and three-fourths per cent of the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle have not been fooled into attempting to make Official Records, yet they may have been fooled into buying

animals at high prices with imaginary values based upon the records.

Economical and Profitable Milk Production must be the Standard whereby we judge the milk producing ability and breeding value of our purebred dairy cattle. The New Registry Association with its DEPENDABLE ADVANCED REGISTRATION PLAN has adopted such a standard. Seventy-five to eighty per cent of the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle who keep and breed Holstein-Friesian cattle for economical and profitable milk production can enter their herds and continue to record Dependable Records at little additional trouble or expense. If your herd is not entered, or if you do not know about the DEPENDABLE ADVANCED REGISTRATION PLAN, write to the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa., for particulars.

### Does the Seven-Day Test Pay?

I. D. HADLEY who signs himself field secretary of the Ohio State Holstein Association has figured out that seven-day tests are profitable.

In the sales managed by Mr. Hadley, fifteen cows that had seven-day records sold at an average of \$211.00 each while 281 untested cows from untested dams sold at an average price of \$208. or there was an average of \$3.00 more for the cow that had a record over the cow that had no record.

Secretary Hadley states that it pays to make records but when we only have a \$3.00 selling margin to figure on, we would have to get prices from Sears & Roebuck or Woolworth on the price of cow testers before we could determine just what the margin of profit would be.

### Bootlegging Under a New Firm Name

IT has been the history of the liquor traffic that when a saloon-keeper accused and convicted for unlawful practise lost his license, that his sons, wife, daughter or son-in-law would try to acquire a license and continue the business at the same old stand and in the same old way.

The Management of the Old Registry Association, it is alleged, have been following a similar plan—when a dealer, breeder or speculator was caught red-handed in an attempt to perpetrate fraudulent registrations resulting in expulsion from the Association, the privilege of registering and transferring animals at this establishment has been delegated to some friend or member of the family.

A few months ago the name of a certain breeder was published as having been expelled from the Old Association as an undesirable member. About this time he tried to get some papers through the New Association. They were held up and later returned. It is now reported that a member of his family has applied for membership in the Old Association, which raises this question—if the Father is expelled from a Purebred Dairy Cattle Registry Association, should the Association convey the right to register and transfer



cattle in this herd to a member of the family? In other words—if the owner of a Public House is brought before the Court repeatedly, and it is proven that he is dispensing contraband liquor or otherwise violating the law, should the Establishment be padlocked, or should it be allowed to continue under the same personal direction with a different name on the door?

The Officers of the New Association have decided that when the owner of a herd should be found guilty of fraudulent registration, they will not permit him to continue in business and have the applications for registry and transfer signed by some immediate member of his family.

### Pay Boys Want More Forced Records

**I**N THE printed program of the coming Denver Convention of the Old Association, we notice a resolution fathered by the Paid State Secretaries of the Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, New York and Minnesota State Associations, this resolution saying that "only three per cent of the registered Holstein females have been tested in the Advanced Registry during the past ten years," and urging the Directors of the Old Association "to consider every possible means for promoting a vigorous testing program."

To the best of our knowledge and belief, only two of the six men whose names are attached to this resolution have ever owned a Holstein-Friesian animal. Furthermore, if the rules were strictly observed they are not entitled to membership as the very first paragraph of the Old Association By-Laws defines the mem-

bership requirements and says—an applicant for membership must be one "who is interested in the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and the owner of such." These men who never owned purebred cattle are simply members of the Registry Association because, by joining, they participate in benefits other than lower registration and transfer fees, such benefits as free trips to Conventions, dairy shows, and large cattle sales.

The *Journal* which advocates these Paid State Secretaries and which is really their Official Spokesman styles them "leaders of the Holstein-Friesian Industry." We wonder if it ever occurred to these so-called leaders that, if the real breeders of Holsteins in the past ten years have only tested three per cent of the females they registered, that the reason is that testing under the practices allowed by the Advanced Registry System does not pay financially; nor is it sound from a breeding standpoint. That there is something wrong with it is shown by the fact that practically every establishment where Advanced Registry testing has been conducted on a large scale has gone out of business, the owners reporting heavy financial losses. Several of the men who have reported such losses are on the directorate of the Old Association.

There is no attempt to differentiate between forced records and records of production made under practical dairy management. As long as forced records are permitted and encouraged, no system of testing, even though it is encouraged by Officials of the Federal Bureau of Dairying and the Dairy Departments of Agricultural Colleges, is going to be the general herd practice of the men who get their living from their farms and herds, and have no other source of income.

### Don't Take Advantage of Inexperience

**O**F ALL the assertions made during and relative to the readjustment of the dairy industry the last several months, there has been nothing uttered worthy of more careful consideration than the warning that breeders with surplus stock for sale should not sell inferior animals to beginners. It is a profound warning voiced countless times by those most anxious to protect the future of the industry.

It is sound advice at any and all times, but it is particularly pertinent at the present, for the dairy industry has for some time been under a handicap, and any untoward transactions naturally will prove more disastrous during such a period. For the good of the business it is better at all times to sell inferior stock for slaughter than to unload such quality onto a beginner who is not capable, for lack of experience, of buying as wisely as those who know by experience.

Irrefutable proof has been offered that now of all times the poor producer should be weeded out and, tracking true to the instinct to bargain sharply, it is possible that entirely too many of their kind are now in the hands of men new to the dairy industry. We have seen beginning dairymen utterly soured because they were "taken over." The man or men who sold such cattle may have gained some satisfaction from the fact that they had gotten rid of liabilities, but somebody always has to pay a penalty, and the seller

## A Pocket Herd Book



for the Busy Breeder is nearly as Essential as his pocketbook. He keeps it with him so that he can give breeding dates, production records and pedigree of his animals at any time. It keeps him POSTED.

Given as a Premium with a two-year subscription to the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. New or Renewal.

Cut out this AD, write your name and address, attach your check, Postal Money Order or a ONE dollar bill and mail to us. The Pocket Herd Book will come to you by return mail and you will receive the paper for two years.

Name .....  
Address .....

does not go scot free. He would have a hard time to ever find additional market among buyers he has stung, and instead of having made a friend he has broadcasted, at least in limited measure, that he is not to be depended on. He is a getter of ill gotten gains, and the few dollars extra he may secure from another farmer, over and above what the packer would pay, is a dear price for the secret satisfaction he may feel. He is a discredit and handicap to the industry.—*The Jersey Bulletin*.

### For Cattle Breeders Only

**B**REEDERS, especially of dairy cattle, are pursuing, in some respects, erroneous purposes, partly of constitution, partly of temperament and partly of conformation.

May it not be said in disposition all cattle should be bred for placidity? Nervousness and irritability should be eliminated.

Constitution for kine is of fundamental importance. All cattle should be aggressively healthy in appearance and constitution.

We greatly object to the cultivation of horns on cattle. In their feral state needed in defense against the wolf they are utterly anachronistic in the barnyard.

And why should cows be angular beyond the barest requirement of supposed femininity? Does successful lactation demand it? There may well be a limit to the exaggeration of sex characteristics.—*Weller Van Hook in the Breeder's Gazette*.

### Fifty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Ayrshire Association

**O**N WEDNESDAY, June 11th, at 10:30 o'clock, daylight saving time, the fifty-fifth annual meeting of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association will convene at the New Belmont Hotel, White Plains, New York, about twenty-five miles from New York City.

Several important policies pertaining to the affairs of the Association will be presented for discussion. The presentation of a plan to recognize and register grade Ayrshires of proven producing ability, with a certain known number of purebred crosses in their pedigree, should interest all breeders of purebred cattle as well as all breeders of Ayrshires.

### Handsome Profit in Holstein Breeding

**T**HE possibilities of profit in the business of Holstein-Friesian cattle breeding was told by J. D. McCulloch, of Newville, Pa., after his dispersal sale May 14.

Early in the year 1916 Mr. McCulloch purchased a young heifer calf from John C. Sharpe, of Blainstown, N. J., paying \$100 for her. She was born January 24, 1916, was named Meadow Brook Prilly Mollie and was a daughter of Sir Prilly Walker and Ophelia Queen Mollie 2d. She developed into a good producing cow and her progeny has brought Mr. McCulloch

\$3,400 from the sale of stock alone, besides dairy earnings.

In his recent sale a five-year-old granddaughter of this foundation animal realized \$375, and her two-year-old daughter also brought \$375—this being the top price received for any female in the sale. A eleven-month-old heifer calf from the older cow brought \$110 and a five-month-old bull calf from the heifer brought \$75. A four-year-old granddaughter of the old cow brought \$280, her yearling daughter brought \$200 and a heifer calf brought \$100.

About three years ago Mr. McCulloch sold all his herd at public auction but repurchased two members of this family. In calculating how much he received from this family he, of course, omits this first sale. A return of \$3,400 from an investment of \$100 shows that there is good money in Purebred Holsteins when the foundation stock is good and the animals are given the right kind of feed and care.

### Making a Permanent Pasture

**M**UCH land now under cultivation might better be in permanent pasture. Low lying lands difficult at times to handle with harvested crops on account of too much water, will often make excellent pasture. Fields that wash and gully easily might also be better laid to grass. A night pasture for the dairy herd and horses, located near the barns is often profitable.

A good permanent pasture is easily made if the proper precautions are taken. Attention to the fertility of the soil should be the first step because the pasture is to be permanent and because lime and fertilizer, if needed, act more quickly when worked into the seed bed. If lime and phosphorus are needed, they should be applied. If stable manure can be spared, it is a good practice to use it because it will give the grass a quick start and add to the organic matter of the soil.

A good seed mixture for an acre may be made with five pounds of alsike clover, five pounds of timothy, ten pounds of blue grass, five pounds of redtop, and from one to two pounds of white clover. The various seeds should be purchased separately and mixed at home. While the alsike and timothy might be omitted, the quickest returns are had when they are used because the regular pasture grasses are slow in getting firmly set. The use of redtop lengthens the grazing season because its growth trails the blue grass and white clover.

The seed bed should be thoroughly prepared and the mixture seeded with a spring sown grain, either early oats or barley, a bushel to the acre. The grain crop may be cut for hay or harvested for grain. A hay crop may be taken the next year, or pasturing may start at once in the spring, or even the preceding fall if the growth warrants. This will develop rapidly into a good permanent pasture by the end of the third year.—*Wisconsin Experiment Station*.

"Sales Resistance" on the part of the public is nothing compared with the education resistance of some school kids.



## Permanent Pastures

**P**ERMANENT pastures can be improved. Fertilization, reseeding, judicious grazing, weed control, and harrowing to spread the droppings are essential in an improvement program. These pastures which consist largely of Kentucky blue grass, white clover, and redtop and occupy many kinds of land and soil types, have been mismanaged for long periods of time. The evidences of this are: worn and ever thinning turfs; the increasing encroachments of inferior grasses and weeds; soils too low in available phosphorus and lime, and frequently in potash and nitrogen for best growth; and the continued absence of white clover.

Pastures, like other crops, can produce only in proportion to the quality of their soil. Highly fertile soils produce large amounts of superior grazing because better pasture plants are maintained, fewer weeds are present, and higher protein and ash percentages are found in the feed.

### PASTURES LOSE THEIR FERTILITY

The soils of permanent pastures are not new. Land that has been grazed continuously during the past has had much available fertility removed in the sale of milk, meat, and bones, and in manure dropped elsewhere on the farm. This constant drain, slow and silent as it has been, is now being felt quite generally throughout permanent pasture lands in humid regions, until limited fertility is recognized as an important factor affecting production.

If the average milk production of a dairy cow is 4,000, a grazing season, and calculating that one-half of the manure produced is dropped outside the pasture, a little figuring will prove it is quite possible that a herd of twenty dairy cows during thirty grazing seasons can easily remove 11,500 pounds of phosphoric acid from the soil. In addition, the sale of livestock has increased these losses.

The fertility problem in many cases is made doubly acute because permanent pastures often occupy land too rough and hilly for harvested crops, much of which was none too high in original fertility, and also because there are permanent pasture areas which were heavily cropped at one time but have not been treated even with stable manure since that use.

### PERMANENT PASTURES NEED LIME

Lime has long been recognized as a requirement in the culture of many of the tilled crops. Pastures have become acid in the same manner as cultivated fields. Leaching in drainage waters and losses in the sale of livestock and their products have diminished lime supplies sufficiently to make the correction of soil acidity one of the significant problems of pasture improvement. While lime alone will not restore pastures to high production, liming acid soils is generally accepted as the first step in any program of soil improvement. Liming and phosphating usually go together for the reason that very acid soils are commonly low in available phosphorus, although the total supply of this element may be reasonably high. It is next to impossible to maintain white or Dutch clover and alsike growing with pasture grasses when the soil is low in these elements. However, since clovers supply available nitrogen

for the grass, add to the organic matter of the soil, and lend a better balance to the feed, the maintenance of a suitable clover-grass ratio in a pasture is highly desirable.

While pasture lands may be limed at almost any convenient time, late summer and fall applications have certain advantages owing to the press of regular farm work in the spring and throughout the summer. It is also advantageous to get the lime on in advance of the phosphate, thereby giving time for it to work into the soil, thus insuring enough of it to react with the phosphate and prevent less readily available phosphates from forming. Since soils vary in degree of acidity, no standard lime applications can be recommended. Lime requirements should be determined by soil acidity tests. Either ground limestone or hydrated lime may be used. The choice should be determined by the actual costs of delivery to the farm after taking into consideration that about 1,500 pounds of hydrated lime are equal to a ton of ground limestone in neutralizing value.

### PROTECT PASTURES IN WINTER

Pasturing too late in the fall and allowing stock the run of the pastures during open winters when the ground is not frozen are bad practices. Pastures with a good covering of grass winter better and start earlier. When the soil thaws out an inch or two, as is often the case in late winter, stock tramping over these pastures do untold harm. The sharp edges of their hoofs cut into the turf and in trying to nibble a bite, plants are loosened and many are pulled out. Hoof cultivation during such times is positively injurious and nothing much is gained in the way of feed.

Bulletin 414 entitled "Permanent Pastures Can Be Improved," published by the Agricultural Experiment Station, at Madison, Wisconsin, should be in the hands of every dairy farmer and studied from cover to cover. The Bulletin is free upon request.

### PRESENT INVESTIGATIONS

A study made by the Bureau of Dairy Industry of about 220,000 yearly individual records of dairy-herd-improvement-association cows showed that within the breed the larger cows on the average excelled the smaller ones in production of milk and butterfat. They also produced a higher income over cost of feed in spite of the fact that they ate more roughage and grain.

This study showed that the same relationship in regard to production and income as existed among individuals of the same breed did not exist among individuals of different breeds. For instance, most 1,100-pound cows of a small breed produced more milk and butterfat and yielded a higher income than cows of the same size from a large breed. A comparison of the large cows of one breed with the large cows of another breed and the small cows of one breed with the small cows of another breed showed very little difference between the breeds in production and income over cost of feed.

Size of cow is only one of the factors that influence production and income above feed cost; it is not wise, therefore, to buy dairy cows on the basis of size alone. It is true, however, that if two cows are equal in all other respects the larger cow may be expected to produce more milk and return a larger income.

## Johnson Has New Herdsire

**T**O MATE with the daughters of Pabst Gladiol King, Justus A. Johnson, of Loomis, Nebraska, has secured the young bull, Sir Bess Gering Fobes, a very growthy, handsome fellow. His sire is Sir Bess Ormsby Fobes 78th, a grandson of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th, Pride of Sir Piets and the great foundation cow, Wisconsin Fobes.

The dam of Mr. Johnson's new herdsire is Bess Burke Blossom, a granddaughter of Marathon Bess Burke. She is credited with producing in 321 days, 15,802 lb. milk and 641.25 lb. butter.

The Johnson herd is State and Federally accredited, and is located in a township that was made a modified accredited area on its very first test. The Johnson cows are milked twice daily and have to rustle for themselves most of the year. This herd has made a good showing in C. T. A. work and is regarded as one of the best producing dairies in Phelps County.

Mr. Johnson reports that he has some very nice young bulls to offer sired by Pabst Gladiol King. This bull is a son of Creator, from a daughter of Pabst Pontiac Hengerveld, so he inherits the blood of the great sires Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes and King Pontiac Champion and he is a grandson of the wonderful cow, Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d, one of the greatest producing and transmitting cows of the Holstein-Friesian breed.

While Mr. Johnson does not exhibit his animals at fairs, a number of the offspring of Pabst Gladiol King have passed into other hands and have won honors at several Nebraska cattle shows.

## Teacher and Dairy Farmer

**I**N ADDITION to his record of teaching school for twenty-two years, E. H. Fink is developing a good producing herd of Purebred Holstein-Friesians on his farms near York, Pa.

Space forbids individual mention of all the good producers in this herd. One of the nicest looking milkers is Gettysburg Alcartra De Kol, just past three years old. Her sire was Sir Alcartra Valdessa, a grandson of King Valdessa and King Segis Pontiac Alcartra. Her dam, Daisy Uneeda Alcartra, is a great-granddaughter of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra and also carries Prilly blood.

Another daughter of Sir Alcartra Valdessa is Gettysburg Alcartra Valdessa also a three-year-old. This good producing young cow was from a great-granddaughter of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra and carries some Colantha blood.

Gettysburg Hartog Concordia is one of the best looking members of the herd. She is also a three-year-old. Her sire, Crystal Spring Concordia Valdessa, was a grandson of King Valdessa. Her dam, Hartog Boon Netherland traces to a number of good producing sires, including Korndyke Abbekerk and King Segis.

Some of the younger members of the herd were sired by Penstate Homestead Fobes, a son of Sir Fobes Pontiac Segis Homestead, who won a number of prizes in the show-ring, and Jennie Pontiac 2d, credited with producing 613 lb. butter and 14,477 lb. of milk in a year.

The Fink Farms, for there are two of them, contain 55 and 170 acres respectively, or 225 acres in all.

The Fink family consists of Mr. and Mrs. Fink and their five children, Effie M.; Helen E.; Anna M.; Ruth A.; and Howard E.

## Misinformation from Headquarters

**I**N A bulletin of the United States Department of Agriculture from Boston, on the "Dairy Outlook for New England," dated February 19, 1930, occurs this piece of misleading information:

"Milk prices are now low in comparison to grain prices, and the quantity of grain that can be profitably fed per hundredweight of milk is correspondingly reduced."

No worse advice could be given to dairymen—To reduce grain feeding is to kill all possibility of profit. A cow uses a certain portion of its ration for maintenance and the remainder for production; cut off the part of its ration devoted to production, and you might better sell the animal.

The quotation infers that a smaller amount of grain might be fed profitably but that a larger amount would be unprofitable. This is false doctrine. It is impossible to figure out how curtailing feed can increase profits. After maintenance requirements are provided for, one pound of a good feed should produce at least three pounds of milk; cut off a pound of feed and you will ordinarily cut off three pounds of milk. Milk would have to be ridiculously cheap before three pounds of milk is not worth more than one pound of feed.

Dealers should urge their customers to pay no attention to advice of this nature. Sell unprofitable animals to be sure, but feed properly those that are kept.—*The Larro Dealer*.

In an attempt to determine the value of the dairy industry in New Jersey, it is estimated that there is an investment of sixty-five million dollars in barns; equipment and cattle.

Labor rids us of three great evils; irksomeness, vice and poverty.—*Voltaire*.

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## PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

### ALLISON DISPERSAL WELL ATTENDED

The Holstein-Friesian Herd of H. W. Allison was dispersed May 15th, on the Southhampton Heights Farm near Shippensburg, Franklin County, Pa.

Between three and four hundred attended, including a contingent from Maryland and a party from Bedford County, Pa. In all there were 41 animals sold—the small calves being sold separately from their dams. The cattle brought \$7,110, an average of \$173.41—the herdsire, Morrisville Prospect Chief being retained.

There were fifteen females over three years old, these included two eleven-year-old cows and several with blemishes, but the fifteen averaged \$225. The three two-year-olds averaged \$193.33. Three senior yearlings averaged \$173.33. Four Junior yearlings averaged \$150—the top price being \$155 and the lowest \$140.

There were four heifers over six months old that averaged \$142.50 and three under six months that averaged \$108.33. Four yearling bulls averaged \$110.50, the top price being \$200 and the lowest \$95. A senior yearling bull brought \$130 and five small bull calves brought \$260.

The top price was \$375 which J. Brady Smith of Shippensburg, paid for Winterthur Fahaidee Ormsby Hopph, a three-year-old granddaughter of Winterthur Bess Burke Best and King of the Ormsbys. She had a cow testing association record made in her first lactation period of 10,858 lb. milk and 347 lb. butterfat.

Dew-Lea Carlotta Ormsby, a six-year-old with a good production record went to Clayton Smith of Rainsburg for \$300. She was just fresh and very attractive looking, was the first one led into the ring.

Kings Highway Princess Ormsby, the light colored heifer shown with Mr. Allison on our cover cut of March 22, 1930, was struck off for \$305 to Sam C. Diehl of Lutzville, Bedford County, Pa.

Mr. Allison had his cattle in good sale condition, especially the younger animals which were very well-grown. All things considered, the younger cattle which were of Allison raising brought proportionally more than the cows in milk which had been purchased within the last two or three years.

Col. Glenn R. Mead auctioned in his usually efficient manner, S. R. and J. Miller explained the pedigrees and J. Paul Shughart, tester of the Second Division of the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association told what the cows had produced during the last eighteen months.

### THE STOFFER SALE

On May 20th, the dairy herd of C. E. Stoffer was sold at public auction near Shippensburg, Pa. There was a good crowd and much interest shown in the offerings, although a number of the animals were rather thin in flesh.

There were twenty-eight purebred animals in the herd, these included several with blemishes and one bull calf just eight weeks old and they brought \$3,487.00, an average of \$124.54. The 9 milkers above two years old averaged \$144.62; 6 two-year-old heifers averaged \$130.42; 3 bulls averaged \$71.66 and the young bull calf brought \$42.00. Several grade cows brought around \$100.00—one bringing \$109.00.

The top price of the sale was \$242.50 which Fred Picking, of Chambersburg, paid for Pauline De Kol, a three-year-old heifer that was just fresh. Although rather small she looked like a real dairy cow.

D. E. Clapper, of York Springs, paid \$222.50 for the six-year-old cow, Johanna Pontiac Girl, a milky looking, nicely marked animal.

After the event Mr. Stoffer expressed his thanks to the bidders and said he was well satisfied with the results. S. R. & Jay Miller expounded the pedigrees, the auctioneers were Wingert and Fogelsanger.

Among the buyers were H. W. Crouse, of Shippensburg; D. E. Clapper, York Springs; Frank Railing, Shippensburg; Ira Coldsmith, Greencastle; Ben Zimmerman, Carlisle; E. E. Hammond, Spring Run; Fred Picking, Chambersburg; Miner Railing, Shippensburg; Geo. E. Wilson, Mechanicsburg; John Cifer, Chambersburg; Irvin Hollar, Lurgan; Roy Ryder, Shippensburg; Newt T. Bollinger, Chambersburg; Sam Simmons, Locust Point; Harry C. Wyrick, Shippensburg; Glen Smith, Shippensburg; R. R. Metz, Chambersburg; Wm. Breckbill, Shippensburg; all of Pennsylvania.

### BIG SPRING HERD DISPERSED

One of the best sales reported in recent years for Southern Pennsylvania was the J. D. McCulloch dispersal held at Big Spring Farm, near Newville, Pa., May 14th.

With the exception of the herd bull and six of the older females, which were purchased as heifers, the entire herd had been raised on the premises. The total price realized was \$5,340.00, an average of \$197.77 for the 27 head which included several calves under six months old.

The herdsire, Rolo Japonica King, brought the highest price, \$400, and is now the property of H. B. Strohm and J. O. Skelly, of Shippensburg. This bull is a son

of Rolo Pontiac Fayne from K M D S Japonica, a big producing cow in the Werthimer herd.

The highest price paid for a female was \$375.00 which was realized for a five-year-old cow and a two-year-old heifer, mother and daughter. The cow, Big Spring Ormsby Mollie, was purchased by H. E. Klinger, of Lykens, Pa., and the heifer, Big Spring Ormsby Mollie 4th, by Isaac M. Reigle, of Berrysburg, Pa.

H. A. Group, of Boiling Springs, Pa., paid \$250.00 for the five-year-old, Clorinda Briar Segis and the same figure for Uma Rag Apple Ada, a six-year-old granddaughter of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, from a granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad.

By ages the averages were as follows; Females of milking age, \$304.00; one senior yearling, \$200.00; one junior yearling, \$170.00; four heifer calves under six months old, \$100.00. The two-year-old herdsire brought \$400.00; four yearling bulls averaged \$111.25 and five bull calves under six months old averaged \$76.00.

Col. Glenn R. Mead, of East Aurora, N. Y., was the auctioneer and A. A. Raudabaugh, sales manager.

Among the buyers were J. O. Skelly and H. B. Strohm, Shippensburg; H. E. Klinger, Lykens; George W. Shettel, Mechanicsburg; Elias Z. Musser, Mt. Joy; J. O. Chronister, Boiling Springs; Frank Cohick, Newville; Luther P. McCulloch, Newville; Samuel Basehore, Mechanicsburg; George Boyer, Carlisle; Isaac M. Reigle, Berrysburg; H. A. Group, Boiling Springs; S. D. Basehore, Mechanicsburg; Benj. H. Zimmerman, Carlisle; W. B. Bitting, Andersonburg; W. F. Stambaugh, Blair; Joseph A. Deibler, Millersburg; all of Pennsylvania.

### KING HERD DISPERSED

The herd bred and collected by the late A. J. King was sold recently on the King Farm near Kansas City, Mo. There were 128 animals in the sale and they brought \$22,005, an average of \$171.91. There were 38 animals in milk and they averaged \$247, the highest price being \$720. Fifteen heifer calves under six months of age, averaged \$87.50; fifteen heifers between six months and a year old averaged \$151.50 and 37 yearling heifers averaged \$162.50. The highest price for a bull was \$380, and the 23 males in the sale averaged \$170.

The herd has been in existence more than a dozen years and Mr. King paid long prices for a number of his foundation animals.

Mr. King was in the real estate business on a large scale, but has devoted a lot of time to his herd and at one time did a rather extensive dealing business. Exhibits from this herd was seen several different years at the Western shows and many prizes were won, Mr. King believing that exhibiting at a number of shows was one way of advertising.

### GOOD PRODUCTION IN FRANKLIN COUNTY

Registered Holstein-Friesian cows stood high during April in the South Franklin Cow Testing Association, according to tester Robert G. Miller.

Bettie, a registered Holstein, owned by M. B. Mentzer of Chambersburg, Pa., stood first by producing 67.9 lb. butterfat and 1,998 lb. milk.

A registered Holstein owned by Cyrus Stauffer of Smithsburg, Maryland, was credited with 58.5 lb. butterfat. Sam Mentzer had four cows that exceeded 50 lb. fat, Vinita being credited with 51.9 lb; Mercedes with 51.6; Spot with 51.2 and Hengerveld with 50.9. Spot is unregistered, the other three are purebred and registered.

Mr. Miller had seventeen herds containing 243 cows in milk under supervision. Of this number 44 exceeded 40 lbs. fat and 25 were credited with 1,200 lbs. or more of milk during the month.

### HOLSTEINS LEAD IN ADAMS COUNTY

The five highest producing herds during April in the Adams County Cow Testing Association consisted of black and white cows.

The registered Holstein herd of T. N. Cashman, of York Springs, Pa., averaged 48.2 lb. butterfat. The registered herd of Edgar Leer, of York Springs, averaged 39.0 lb. The registered and grade

herd of R. M. Spangler, of Gettysburg, averaged 38.8 lb. The registered Holstein herd of A. B. C. Williams, of York Springs, averaged 34.0 lb. and the herd of George E. Motter, of Littletown, consisting of 22 registered and grade Holsteins averaged exactly 33 lb. fat.

There are twenty-three herds enrolled with 207 cows milking. Of this number 44 produced over 40 lb. fat during the month. Motter having five, Spangler four and Mr. Williams and John C. Bream, of Gettysburg, each having three.

It is not alone the amount of milk a cow produces it is the value of the product above feed cost.

### SHEFFIELD MILK PRICES

Overproduction of dairy products and lack of employment in New York City are together largely responsible for the present low prices of dairy products reports Secretary Halliday of the Sheffield Producers Cooperative Association, Inc.

The members of the Sheffield Association will receive \$2.20 per hundred pounds for April milk. This is for three per cent grade B. milk and is equivalent to 2.40 per hundred pound for milk sold on the 3.5 per cent butterfat basis.

Mr. Halliday reports that milk in large quantities from unorganized sources is being sold at low prices, and that the producers' organizations and the large distributors must meet this competition or lose part, or all, of their markets.

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During April more than 1,000 dairymen joined the Sheffield organization which now has over 13,000 members.

## CALIFORNIA T. B. LAW HELD CONSTITUTIONAL

The Supreme Court of the State of California, in an opinion just handed down, held that the California Legislature acted within its constitutional powers when it provided for payment of compensation to farmers for dairy cattle condemned and slaughtered because of reaction to the tuberculin test.

The law provides that payment shall not exceed seventy-five per cent of the appraised value and shall not be more than \$100.00 for a grade animal or \$200.00 for a purebred. The amount of Federal indemnity is deducted from this total when establishing the amount which the State shall pay.

The 1929 California Legislature appropriated \$100,000.00 for bovine tuberculosis control and eradication.



### ROLO'S DAUGHTERS SURPASS THEIR DAMS

The transmitting ability of a dairy sire is shown by the uniform high quality of his offspring and, in his daughters, by their capacity to produce more milk and butterfat than did their dams at similar ages. Therefore, Charles Wertheimer of Frederick, Maryland, whose herd now contains a large proportion of two and three-year-old daughters of his great herdsire, Rolo Pontiac Fayne, is elated at finding that they not only produce approximately 33 per cent more milk than did their dams, but also that they average higher in butterfat.

In nearly every instance Mr. Wertheimer raised the dams as well as the heifers, and as he has kept records of production year after year, he is able to compare the performances of his older cows and their daughters by Rolo Pontiac Fayne.

It has long been known that Rolo Pontiac Fayne sired good individuals. It has also been known that his daughters had superior producing capacity, and now that it is possible to compare their work during one or more lactation periods with the work of their dams, it becomes more and more evident that, in Rolo Pontiac Fayne, Mr. Wertheimer has a sire of superior quality.

### IN THE GARDEN SPOT

The Garden Spot C. T. A. which operates in Lancaster County, Pa., finished its 6th year May 1st, with nine whole year members and one who had been enrolled part of the year. The leading herds consisted of black and white cows. Ira M. Eby of Gordonville, is in first place with an average of 389.7 lb. fat and 11,762 lb. milk. The herd of Marvin V. Brubaker of New Holland is second with 379.3 lb. fat and 12,004 lb. milk; the Elmer Stoltzfus dairy at Elverson is third with an average of 378.4 lb. butterfat and 10,768 lb. milk.

The leading producer was owned by Mast Stoltzfus of Morgantown and was credited with 545.3 lb. butterfat and 15,834 lb. milk. A Brubaker cow has to her credit 499.1 lb. fat and 15,810 lb. milk. Four of the cows owned by Elmer Stoltzfus are reported as making above 400 lb. fat in the year, one having 480 lb., another 471.7; a third 468.7, while Jane Mechthilde Homestead Pontiac has to her credit 533 lb. fat and 13,347 lb. milk.

### THE SILVER LINING

By A. L. HAECKER

The butter surplus is slowly but surely being reduced. Butter is coming out of storage much faster now than it was a year ago, which would indicate an increase in consumption. The Government reported 30,503,000 lb. in storage on April 1st; this is about 20,000,000 lb. above the five-year average. At the rate butter is now coming out of storage it would be fair to assume that we will have in the neighborhood of 15,000,000 lb. as a carry-over. This, of course, is not a large amount and with average consumption

and production, we have a right to expect conditions to be normal by January 1, 1931.

The 1930 dairy depression, I am sure, will go down in dairy history as a benefit to the industry. In no other way could we have illustrated to the producers that there is danger of over-producing. More than that, many thousands of people have been convinced that butter is a wholesome, healthful food which should be consumed in liberal quantities.

The business interests of the country now recognize that dairying, our greatest single farm industry, can be ruined by thoughtless production and consumption. Now the whole country is organized, a world of publicity has been sent out, much good advertising is being done, and people are informed regarding the true situation. All of this is beneficial not only to our industry but to our mutual welfare.

One of the benefits resulting from this dairy depression is a new interest in herd-testing. In order to cull out the unprofitable animals, it is first necessary for a dairy farmer to know what each animal is producing. Much culling has been indulged in, and always should be, for profits in the business are largely influenced by the production of the cows rather than their numbers.

### MORE IN THEIR FAVOR

A Russian scientist voices the opinion that the legume plants prevent malaria. Noting the prevalence of malaria in most parts of the world and its absence where alfalfa, clover or other legumes are grown he concludes that the malaria-spreading mosquito is rendered harmless by eating a substance found in legumes.

The growing of legumes improves the soil—they furnish protein, the most expensive food ingredient for the feeding of livestock, and if it is true that the malaria spreading mosquitoes by eating legumes is deprived of the power to spread diseases, why—that is another reason for growing these valuable plants.

### THE SIX-SIDED COW

"The cow is a mamal and is tame. It has six sides, right, left, fore, back, upper and below. At the back it has a tail on which is hanging a brush. With this it sends the flies away so they do not fall into the milk.

"The head is for the purpose of growing the horns and so that the mouth can be somewhere. The horns are to butt with, the mouth to mo'e with. Under the cow hangs the milk, it is arranged for milking. When people milk the milk comes and there is never any end on the supply. How the cow does it I have not yet learned, but it makes more and more.

"The cow has a fine sense of smell, one can smell it far away. That is the reason for the fresh air in the country.

"The man cow is called an ox....it is not a mamal.

"The cow does not eat much, but what

it eats it eats twice so it always gets enough.

"When it is hungry it mo'es, and when it doesn't say anything it is because the stomach is full of food."

The above is said to have been written by a ten-year-old schoolboy. The editor of the *British Friesian Journal* suggests that the writer is qualifying for a position as an official in the British Department of Agriculture.

### EVEN PRODUCTION

The Holstein-Friesian herd of William Lovelass of Milanville, Pa., has been enrolled in the Wayne Cow Testing Association which finished its second year of operation April 1st.

The Lovelass herd, which contains both purebreds and grades, averaged 10,162 lb. milk, 343.1 lb. butterfat for the year. One of the cows in this herd gave 12,389 lb. milk, 436.7 lb. fat—another has to her credit 11,499 lb. milk, 408.6 lb. fat.

### SILOS AND SILAGE

Every dairy farmer who attempts to produce milk and sell it at a profit should plan to have a silo and fill it with well matured corn. It is not impossible to produce milk and make a profit without silage but the experience of many dairy farmers as well as experiments conducted by many investigators have shown that it is not as profitable to feed milking cows on grain and hay as it is to feed grain, silage and hay. Silage is a succulent food and also acts as a laxative, keeping the digestive track of the cow in a good working condition.

### COOKING SCHOOLS CONDEMNED

Cooking schools are condemned by a number of Iowa Farmers Associations, who say that, although these cooking schools are sponsored by leading Iowa newspapers, they promote the sale of oleomargarine and lard substitutes, and so are in direct competition with the dairy and livestock interests of the State of Iowa.

Cooking schools are almost universally sponsored by manufacturers of oleomargarine or cooking fats.

### MIXING DISINFECTANTS

Livestock owners frequently use disinfectants around the barns and adjacent premises. The directions for use often call for solutions of various strengths. The following table will be found useful and should be pasted on the door of the medicine cupboard:

- 1 per cent Solution—1 ounce in 3.2 quarts water.
- 2 per cent Solution—2 ounces in 3.2 quarts water.
- 5 per cent Solution—5 ounces in 3.2 quarts water.
- 1 per cent Solution—2 teaspoonfuls in 1 quart water.
- 2 per cent Solution—4 teaspoonfuls in 1 quart water.
- 3 per cent Solution—6 teaspoonfuls in 1 quart water.

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## COMMONSENSE FEEDING METHODS



### THE FEEDING PROBLEM

That pasture alone may increase the milk flow but do it at the expense of the cow, is claimed by A. J. Cramer in the *Wisconsin News Letter*.

An instance is given of a cow well fed all winter that was turned out on grass May 20th of last year. When she went out she weighed 1,200 lbs. After grazing on good pasture for six weeks without any supplementary feed, she lost 150 lb. in weight. She received no grain but had plenty of grass and her milk production increased. This indicates that even though the good dairy cow may be able to consume lots of grass, she does not get the proper balance of feed to help maintain both body weight and milk production. Any increase in milk from cows on early pasture lasts but a short time and comes largely from reserves stored in the flesh and skeleton during the winter months.

Wisconsin dairymen are advised to feed sweet clover, sudan grass, or corn silage during the scant pasture season. The cost of grain is small compared to its returns. Therefore, bred heifers and good cows should receive from three to eight pounds of grain a day on pasture. One-third of our mature cows are too small, due to insufficient feeding when young.

The following rations are recommended to go with late May and early June pasture:

No. 1—with abundant green grass; 100 lb. ground oats, 100 lb. barley or cornmeal.

No. 2—100 lb. wheat bran, 100 lb. ground oats, 100 lb. barley or cornmeal.

No. 3—100 lb. wheat bran, 200 lb. ground oats, 200 lb. barley or cornmeal, 100 lb. gluten feed.

No. 4—400 lb. ground oats, 300 lb. barley or cornmeal, 200 lb. wheat bran, 100 lb. oilmeal.

The amount to feed is five or six pounds of grain daily for each pound of butterfat produced; or else one pound of grain for each four or five pounds of milk.

### COST OF RAISING DAIRY HEIFERS

Eighty-three heifers of four dairy breeds were included in a test at a Midwest experiment station to determine the feed costs of raising them up to an average of 29.8 months, when all but 15 freshened, these freshening at 40.7 months of age. During the first year, 48.6 per cent of the feed cost for the 68 head was for milk, and 22.4 per cent for concentrates.

In the second year the feed cost was 20.67 per cent lower than for the first. The average feed cost of raising 10 Ayrshires up to freshening was \$118.26; the 17 Guernseys cost \$117.66, the 25 Holstein-Friesians \$122.42, and the 16 Jerseys \$107.28, while the average for the 68 head was \$117.06. The average feed cost for the 15 heifers that did not freshen until they were a little over 40 months old was \$152.87. Their delayed freshening made them 31 per cent more expensive than the others. The weights of the 68 head at freshening were 1,003 lbs. for the Ayrshires, 953 lbs. for the Guernseys, 1,385 lb. for the Holstein-Friesians, and 837 lbs. for the Jerseys. Whole milk, skim-milk, concentrates, legume hay, other dry roughages and silage were fed. During the raising period, the Guernseys ate the most concentrates per head—2,829 lbs., and the Holstein-Friesians the most legume hay—3,197 lbs., the Jerseys standing second with 2,511 lb. legume hay per head. The Holstein-Friesians led in silage consumption with an average of 5,540 lb., Ayrshires being second with 4,730 lb. The Ayrshires were on pasture 358 days, the Guernseys 341, the Holstein-Friesians 330, and the Jerseys 276 days. The Jerseys freshened two months younger than the other heifers. These figures are useful, but if the test were repeated in different parts of the country the results might be substantially different in different points. The test proves that many off-hand estimates of the feed cost of raising dairy heifers, under liberal feeding, are too high.—*Rural New-Yorker*.

### SILOS LOWER PRODUCTION COSTS

By A. L. HAECKER

The drop in the price of dairy products, largely caused by a small surplus in our markets, must be met by getting rid of the surplus and using means of economy in production. To cull the herd and weed out the unprofitable cows certainly is the first and wisest thing to do.

Competition is now so keen that the best methods of production are required. Poor, low-producing cows cannot compete with good ones. Poor feeding of rations unsuited to economic production will be crowded out by proper feeding and the proper use of equipment.

Every stock keeper should give close attention to the matter of economic production. To balance the ration and to produce foods that are nutritious and at the same time cheap, will often turn a

farm from a losing business to one of profit. It has been clearly shown that the silo on the average stock farm will make from three to four hundred dollars per year, especially when the silage is properly fed to good animals.

### A RECENT TEST

In a recent test it was shown that the use of the silo on the average farm would save about \$20.00 per cow; also that in feeding beef cattle, by using ensilage produced on the farm, a saving of \$1.22 could be made on the production of 100 pounds of beef.

Now these savings must be reckoned with, especially at a time when our industry is depressed. We hope to see better prices, but until we obtain them we must produce at the lowest possible cost.

The dairy stock keeper should not be alarmed over the present low price for milk products. With a little increase in consumption, the surplus will be picked up and our tariff will again be in operation. The low prices have induced many people to use dairy products and they will not care to give them up for cheaper and inferior goods.

Fifty million pounds of surplus butter sounds large; but with one hundred million consumers this means only one-half pound a person, and that is only a small part once a week for three months. By supporting our home industries we will quickly consume this surplus and establish a normal market.

### GROW ALL THE FEED YOU CAN

If your cows are not showing the profit you think they should, don't blame the cows without first looking over your feed bills. Many a man has complained that he doesn't make the money out of the dairy business that he should, and when the matter has been looked into it has been found that his failure to make good profits was due to not growing sufficient forages and feeds.

The more feed the dairyman grows on his own farm, the less he has to buy, and the bigger his profit. The less of the milk check has to be spent for feed, the more of it is profit. When a large herd of dairy cows are kept on a small farm, it is usually necessary to purchase concentrates; but on even the smallest farm it is usually possible to grow large amount of forages—hay, corn stover, pasture, silage, etc., and considerable quantities of concentrates. The more of these low-cost home-grown feeds are converted into milk by your cows, the bigger the profit.

An abundance of home-grown legume hay establishes a basis for an economical dairy ration.

Legume hays are superior to other hays in palatability and in quantity and quality for proteins supplied, and in lime content. As a class they yield more nutrients per acre than nonlegumes; and they supply proteins at a lower cost.

In spite of these facts, not more than 41% of all the hay grown in the North Central States is legume hay. In the

North Central and North Atlantic states, in which are owned over 66% of all the dairy cows, two tons of nonlegume hay is produced to every ton of legume hay. If this proportion were reversed the cost of producing milk would be appreciably reduced, and the dairyman's profits correspondingly higher.

Leafy small-stemmed legume hay should be cut before it is too mature. Its value is highest when it is cured without being rained on. Of all the legumes, alfalfa is considered best for dairy cows, followed closely by clover, soybean hay and cow pea hay.—*Stock and Dairy Farmer*.

### FEED GOVERNS MILK PRODUCTION

A cow liberally fed all winter is about half pastured. A cow liberally fed on a grain ration with pasture is about half wintered. The cow milks according to the amount and kind of feed given to her. The well fed cow usually milks best while the poorly fed cow usually milks less. A dry cow, even though on good pasture, might well receive four or five pounds of grain daily during her six weeks of dry period. The fresh cow responds according to the reserve she has to draw upon.

### FLY REMEDIES

The fly season will soon be with us again. Reports from some of the experimental stations indicate that flies do not materially cut down the milk yield of the cows they torment, but it is hard to make a dairyman believe this, and anyway, the investigators did not take into consideration the pails of milk spilt by cows endeavoring to rid themselves of these pests, so the dairyman will continue to use fly-spray that he may be able to do his work without extreme discomfort to himself and his charges.

There are many recipes for "fly dope"; a mixture of 1 gallon of used crank case oil and 1 pint of coal tar stock dip is recommended as being effective as a repellent.

Another recipe is: 1 gallon fish oil, ½ gallon oil of tar, and 1 ounce crude carbolic acid. Another formula consists of 3 bars laundry soap, 4½ quarts coal tar dip, 4½ quarts fish oil, 3 quarts kerosene, 2 quarts of whale oil, and 1½ quarts of oil of tar.

These preparations should be applied very lightly preferably as a spray. Nearly all fly mixtures will blister the animal if applied too heavily. A small pressure pump is inexpensive and is very effective when spraying animals.

### WHAT IS THE VALUE OF PASTURE LAND

The value of a pasture crop is considered by the Western Washington experiment station as equivalent to the rental value of pasture land. This figure varies according to the type of pasture and ranges from 50 cents per head per month for poorer lands to \$3.50 for the

best ones. Some pasture land is rented on a yearly basis, not uncommonly for \$30 per acre.

There is another way of computing the value of pasturage which places on the crop much higher valuation than the equivalent of rental. The feed which pasturage displaces in the ration has a definite market value, and the difference in six months' food consumption per cow, on pasture and off, at a Rhode Island station amounted to 747 pounds of grain and 7,373 pounds of roughage. Further, many dairymen credit to pasture 10 to 50 per cent greater milk flow, depending on freshening dates; while this added value hardly can be used in determining a market price for the crop, it belongs to it nevertheless.

Dairymen who contemplate plowing up land which is sown to productive permanent grasses would do well, the station advises, first to compute the value of it in the light of the insignificant cost of producing and harvesting the crop.—*Washington Farmer*.

### INDIANA FARMER'S GUIDE

If you want to know how your dairy herd is paying for the feed it eats and for the time and labor you put on it, you must keep records and make frequent check-ups. It is easier to shovel grain into the feed boxes and hay into the racks in a wholesale manner than it is to weigh carefully the daily rations, but you have no way of checking results by the first method as you have in the latter. The careful dairyman apportions out the grain on the basis of milk production and if an animal doesn't more than pay for her feed and keep she is sent to the shambles.

### STARTING ALFALFA

If oats are used as a nurse crop in starting alfalfa and sweet clover, it is often advisable to pasture the oats, turning the cows in when the oats are about ready to head.

The Wisconsin practice is to turn in a number of cattle so that the oats will be eaten down rapidly. To prevent the cows wasting the grain and injuring the alfalfa they turn the cows into the regular pasture after they get their fill and before they lay down. By this plan the alfalfa or sweet clover is not grazed too closely and is enabled to get well established before cold weather stops the growth.

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This bull is more white than black—a show bull. T. B. tested. Ready for service. Price \$125.00. **Dr. B. F. Myers**, Chambersburg, Pa.

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**CIGARS**—Buy your smokes direct from factory at factory prices. \$1.00 brings you our Sample Case containing 25 cigars. 4 different Brands. **COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO.**, Dent. H. Dallastown, Pa.

## JOHNSTON RETURNS NORTH

The veteran Holstein-Friesian breeder pedigree expert and sales-manager, F. G. Johnston, has spent the winter in Florida and will return to Columbus, Ohio, for the summer. His address is 2153 Indiana Ave.

Mr. Johnston who has a number of investments around Fort Lauderdale, Florida, predicts that within the next five years, things will again boom in that territory, however, he reports that breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle are scarce.

## SNYDER HAS GOOD COWS

H. A. Snyder, of Montoursville, Pa., has his herd enrolled in the White Deer Valley Cow Testing Association. One of his cows is credited with producing during March, 2,874 lb. milk, 100.5 lb. butterfat. This is the second highest milk production and the third highest fat production reported for any Pennsylvania cow during the month. The White Deer Valley Association closed its fifth year of operation April 1st. For the last three years the Snyder herd has an average production of 13,605 lb. milk, and 506.0 lb. butterfat, the figures for 1930, being 12,939 lb. milk and 479.4 lb. butterfat for seventeen cows.

## FOOD PRODUCTS IN STORAGE

Cold-storage stocks of dairy and poultry products on May 1st were larger than on the same date a year ago, but total supplies of meats and lard in storage show a decrease as compared with last year, according to the May cold-storage report issued to-day by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Holdings of creamery butter on May 1st are reported at 22,948,000 lb. compared with 5,883,000 lb. on May 1st a year ago, and a five-year average of 7,139,000 lb. on that date. There were 5,751,000 cases of eggs in storage May 1st compared with 3,952,000 cases a year ago. Total stocks of frozen poultry are

reported at 77,467,000 lb. compared with 52,901,000 lb. last May.

Stocks of meats amount to 881,005,000 lb. as against 1,085,119,000 lb. last May, and of lard at 104,881,000 lb. compared with 184,748,000 lb. a year ago. Storage supplies of apples are reported at 229,000 barrels as against 319,000 barrels last year; 2,436,000 boxes compared with 2,224,000 boxes a year ago and 769,000 bushel baskets compared with 590,000 bushel baskets.

## HOLSTEINS AT OHIO PRISON

A herd of 326 grade and purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle are kept on the prison farm near London, Ohio. During April, 119 of the 141 animals of producing age were in milk. At that time about 450 gallons milk were produced daily or an average of about 30 lb. per day. The herd is enrolled in cow testing association work.

Those in charge of the herd are endeavoring to eliminate the unprofitable producers and increase producing ability, or rather the average producing ability. All heifer calves are raised and are milked during one lactation period. If they are profitable, they are retained in the herd—if they are unprofitable, they are slaughtered and their carcasses fed to the thousand or more prisoners and their attendants.

Practically every animal in the herd, with the exception of the bulls, has been bred and raised on the farm.

The dairy barn is built in three sections. Two sections are parallel and about 300 feet apart. Across the front of these two is built a third section. The end of the enclosed yard has a brick wall on the fourth side. The barns are built of brick with concrete floors and steel stanchions and stalls and have individual drinking cups. The front section contains 28 box stalls for cows and eight bull pens. The two parallel sections each contain 100 stanchions, double row, heads in. These two sections are monitor style

with windows both top and bottom, making a well lighted and attractive layout. At the end of each of the two parallel sections is a 22 x 44 foot silo and a feed room.

Sheds open on one side, making it possible for the cattle to be turned out in any weather for exercise. This yard is divided by an alleyway in the middle so that cattle from the two wings of the barn cannot mix.

Milking is done by hand, each trusty milking 10 cows. The milk is carried by an overhead carrier to the near-by milk plant where it is cooled and pasteurized.

In each section of the shed is suspended a hay rack, so large that it needs refilling only once every three or four weeks.

## A CHINESE MILK CONDENSERY

A milk condensery is now in operation near Wenchow Chekiang, China. The condensery company owns two dairy farms and in addition lends money to farmers with which to buy cows. They claim they are getting a large quantity of rich milk at a low cost but confess that their production is inferior to imported goods.

The condensery manufactures its own cans, and the president says that its condensed milk is quickly absorbed by the consuming public and that the demand is so great that the company is really unable to cope with the situation. At an exhibition of native products held under the auspices of the Chinese Ministry of Industry and Commerce, "a prize of the first class honor was issued" for the production of Pe-Heng's Condensed Milk Company. The president of the company, Mr. P. H. Woo, has corresponded with the Editor of *The Pacific Dairy Review* who published Mr. Woo's letter in full with an illustration of the staff at one of the plants. The illustration shows nineteen men and women, mostly in Chinese dress.

## A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

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## This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

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Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big-Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.



**F**OR years I have translated and prepared Holstein-Friesian literature to be distributed in South American countries. I have also had much experience in corresponding with breeders in those countries who have purchased animals from the United States. I now offer my assistance and cooperation to breeders who desire to get in touch with the promising and profitable South American market.

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Should be a son of

### BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGIE CHICAGO

whose daughters are persistent producers in general dairy and C. T. A. work.

We have some nice ones around a year old and ready for service. Their dams are heavy milking cows of well-known blood lines; good testers and superior individuals.

We will be pleased to give you full particulars, prices, etc.

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Rummerfield Bradford Co. Penna.  
This is an ACCREDITED HERD.

## YOU CAN BUY

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### CHOICE YOUNG STOCK

from Heavy Producing Cows, and sired by ROLO CALAMO CHAMP, a handsome son of Rolo Pontiac Fayne.

**Ralph G. Roop,**  
New Windsor, Maryland  
Carroll Herd is ACCREDITED and has Never Housed a Reactor.

### PUREBRED AND HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS

I handle only the best. Would be glad to quote you prices.

**W. J. Few**  
West Chester, Pa.

## ICE CREAM: A GREAT FOOD INDUSTRY

Few dairy farmers realize how much of the milk they produce goes into the manufacture of ice cream, and only a few of the millions of consumers of ice cream realize the magnitude of the industry. About 6,000,000 lb milk are utilized annually in the United States in the commercial manufacture of this food, which was once regarded as a luxury but which now holds a well established place in the American diet.

There are about 4,000 ice cream factories in the United States to-day, and in 1928 they manufactured more than one and three-fourths billion lb., or about 348,000,000 gallons of ice cream. These manufacturers required about six billion lb. milk, or the product of about one and a third million dairy cows.

The quantity of dairy products used in the manufacture of ice cream in the United States, calculated in terms of whole milk, is almost equal to the quantity used in the manufacture of cheese, and is greater than the quantity used in the manufacture of condensed and evaporated milk.

The first American newspaper advertisement offering ice cream for sale is said to have appeared in *The New York Gazette*, May 19, 1777. The credit for being the first fashionable lady to serve ice cream at a social function is attributed both to Dolly Madison and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton.

To-day more ice cream per capita is consumed in America than in any other country.

The per capita consumption in 1905 was 1.04 gallons, and in 1928 it was 2.9 gallons, or nearly three times as much. In 1927 the consumption in nineteen of the States was more than 2.9 gallons per person. In three of the States—Pennsylvania, California, and New Jersey—the per capita consumption was 4.98, 4.57 and 4.24 gallons respectively, which was 33 to 40 per cent greater than the average for the country. The consumption of ice cream has been increasing steadily. Any increase means that the dairy farmer has larger outlet for the product of his industry, and that the public enjoys in greater measure, those benefits which accompany consumption of sufficient quantities of nourishing, satisfying, and healthful foods—in the list of which foods dairy products stand so very high.

Dr. E. V. McCollum of Johns Hopkins University, one of our leading scientists in nutrition, says—"There is no more attractive way of serving milk to your family than in good ice cream. We have constantly emphasized the importance of drinking more milk, for the average amount consumed per person is still far too low. The more frequent serving of ice cream at the family table is one of the easiest ways of getting milk into the diet." This certainly is true.

Ice cream is no longer looked upon as a confection or a luxury. It has a definitely established place in the dairy industry, and in the food habits of all our people. Ice cream is generally regarded

as a wholesome and nourishing food, and an essential in the American diet.

Each State has incorporated in its dairy laws a definition for ice cream, which sets the standards the commercial manufacturer of ice cream must meet. These laws allow the use of only those dairy products and other materials that are wholesome and of high quality.

From the standpoint of the dairy farmer, the fact that three-fourths of the year's production of ice cream is made in the period from April to September inclusive, is important. In the sale of a commodity, oftentimes it is the small surplus which breaks the price. There is no doubt that the ice cream industry, which has its heaviest production during and immediately following the season when the production of milk is the heaviest, helps to maintain the price of dairy products in the summer months.

## THE FARMER AND HIS SOIL

The supreme test of any individual farmer is his attitude toward the soil. Do we really love the sight and feel and smell of a field rich in fertility, its very texture velvety and resilient and alive, as it seems, from its humus—its very appearance suggestive of soil health and vigor and richness? And, on the other hand, do we feel hurt, rebuked, and remorseful to the extent of "bringing forth fruits meet for repentance" whenever we see a field whose barren look and dead feel and dry, ashy, mummylike smell all prove that it is growing poorer and weaker year after year through the constant draining off of its lifeblood, its fertility content?

*Just as truly as a horse or cow or man must perish from the constant draining off of blood, just so surely does the soil sicken and famish and weaken and perish when its fertility content is drawn upon yearly to make crops for us while no crops are planted to restore what is taken out—and the situation becomes all the worse when we not only use soil fertility but waste as much as we use by failing to protect land from washing. Not until a man does love a rich soil, not until he feels that he has really sinned when he lets good land become poor, not until then is he worthy of being "a tenant of the Almighty," as Professor Massey rightly said that every landowner is.*

*The test of a good farmer is his attitude toward soil fertility.*

## MILK SALES BY VOLUME ARE INACCURATE

Production records based on volume of milk produced have long since been discarded by most dairymen. Such records had been found incorrect for many reasons. First there was the inconvenience of measuring the volume; second, the milk would froth and foam when being drawn; and third, there was difficulty and expense in obtaining and maintaining an accurate receptacle which would not break or become misshapen, with a consequent decrease in capacity.

Despite these long recognized facts some creamerymen and farmers continue

to buy or sell milk with the 40-quart can as their measure. Many farmers who are selling by weight expect every can to weigh out 40 quarts or 86 lb. regardless of the condition of the can. A new 40-quart can that has not been dented will, as any dairyman knows, hold 86 lb. of normal, cold milk. What many dairymen fail to realize, however, is that a small dent in the side or bottom of a milk can will reduce its capacity by one or more pounds. This will account for many milk cans which do not hold a full 40 quarts.

Milk, like most other liquids, expands when warmed and contracts when cooled. This accounts for the fact that a can full of warm milk will not weigh as much as the same can full of cold milk, and that a can filled with warm milk will not be full when the milk is cooled. Furthermore, foam or froth on milk may be as deceiving in a 40-quart can as in the milk pail. In the final analysis, therefore, no one may expect 40 quarts or 86 lb. milk from a 40-quart can unless they have full measure cans, without dents or depressions in sides or bottom, filled with cooled, normal milk.

## BREAM HAS VOLISKA BULL

On April 22d, Voliska Pauline Lilith, owned by John C. Bream, of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, dropped a fine large bull calf sired by Pieterje Ormsby Wayne Lad. It will be remembered that Voliska Pauline Lilith, who is now in her fourteenth year, is a granddaughter of Lilith Pauline De Kol's Son and is the dam of Voliska Segis Lilith credited with producing 24,467 lb. milk, 1,103.75 lb. butter



VOLISKA PAULINE LILITH.  
14,916 lb. milk in 307 days.

in a year in cow testing association work. Besides Voliska Segis Lilith, Mr. Bream has another daughter of Voliska Pauline Lilith and three daughters of the younger cow, including twins dropped April 2d of this year.

The original Voliska cow was born more than fifty years ago. She was an animal of outstanding value and her descendants have inherited great producing capacity, which seems to have been transmitted down through the generations. Although the Voliska family has not received very much advertising during the past fifty years, it has many friends in northern Pennsylvania and the fact that the name has persisted for fifty years is evidence of the value of this strain.

Want to move surplus stock? Advertise in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

## EDISON TOO

Thomas E. Edison, probably the world's greatest inventor, living on a milk diet says: "When I was a baby, I lived on milk and didn't like it. Now I have gone back to milk again." Just recently Mrs. Edison in a magazine interview stated: "In January of last year he said, 'I am going to go on a milk diet—nothing else.' He went on a milk diet and stayed on it. Two glasses of milk every two hours. He can't risk taking any chances with his health . . . there is too much to do." Our farmers will do well to heed the action of Mr. Edison—there is not enough dairy products consumed by the producers of those dairy products.—*Dairymen's Price Reporter.*

## INEFFICIENT MACHINES

Less than a hundred yards from where we sit an area of about an acre has been cleared of the buildings it carried. All of them would have been deemed quite useful, and some of them were even comparatively modern and pretentious. But they have been razed to the ground; much valuable capital apparently destroyed. The site is now being prepared for rebuilding; and this common city scene has a fairly close agricultural analogy.

If we have agricultural machines or equipment that appear to have a capital value it goes against the grain to scrap them. But what we have to consider is not whether they have any value, but whether by sacrificing them and replacing them by what is more efficient we can, on the balance, earn a higher rate of interest on our capital. A machine should not be scrapped because it has seen much service. It may still be as economical and efficient as anything that can be brought against it. But, be it old or new, it cannot be good business to persevere with it if, by replacement, we can secure a better return on the increased capital involved.

When a machine can be profitably replaced is often difficult to decide, but its apparent value does not enter into the matter. Everything depends on the relation between the extra outlay and the saving effected, just as the value of the demolished buildings does not count, but only whether the expenditure in rebuilding will be justified by the extra revenue obtained. The retention of a machine is not justified by the fact that it has a few years of life left in it. If anything can be gained by replacement, it must go.—*Farmer and Stock Breeder.*

## INSULT TO INJURY

Counsel (for the defense): "Now, what time was it when you were attacked?"

Complainant (angrily): "I don't know; ask your client—he took my watch."

Too many pains cannot be taken to protect the farm water supply from contamination. Surface dirt, one source of trouble, can be kept out by providing a concrete platform for the well.

## FLETCHER'S FARMING

Is a \$1.00 a year farm and home Texas Monthly Journal, but to introduce it into new homes, we will give a Serial Story Club subscription for 25c. Send your quarter today and get all the numbers containing our current story, "The Settling of the Sage," a book-length story of the west.

Send without delay to

### HONDO, TEXAS

**SPECIAL:** Clip this, attach \$1.00 cash or money order, and send to us and we will send you our paper for a year and mail you postpaid one of our boxes of 100 envelopes and 200 note sheets printed to your order—a \$2.00 value for only \$1.00.

## Polled Holsteins



combine all the virtues and good points of the greatest breed of dairy cattle on earth with the desirable characteristic of "Hornlessness."

Why cut or burn off horns when they can be bred off by using a "hornless" sire?

Place a Polled Holstein Bull at the head of your herd. Prices and Quality are both right.

**GEORGE E. STEVENSON**  
727 Connell Building, Scranton, Pa.

## THE REASON WHY

*Why Do Full Brothers and Sisters Vary in Type?*

Answers to this and hundreds of similar questions You ask yourself can be found in the book

### THE BASIS OF BREEDING

Written by LEON F. WHITNEY, a farmer and livestock breeder who has gone deep into scientific reasonings and investigations and in this profusely illustrated 260-page book explains in plain language, Heredity, Production and Re-Production.

**PRICE, \$3 a Copy.**

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**HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN**  
Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.



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## Everybody Knows

THAT



### ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE

my splendid herdsire is "THE WORLD'S RECORD BULL." But EVERYBODY

### DOES NOT KNOW

that ROLO'S Daughters are Producing 33% MORE MILK and a HIGHER PERCENTAGE OF BUTTERFAT than did their dams at the same age.

Rolo is transmitting this wonderful Producing Ability as well as Choice Individuality through his Sons. I offer You your Choice of a Dozen ranging from a few weeks to a year old.

Write today for Pedigrees and Prices.

**Charles Wertheimer, Frederick, Md.**

Accredited Herd. Prices Right.

## OAKLAND FARM



### KING ONA CRESTMONT ORMSBY

*Herdsire at Oakland Farm*

His two closest dams average 1,308 lb. Butter in a year. His dam, Penn State Record, second in world (when made) as a Junior Three-Year-Old, 305 days, Butter, 806.65; Milk 18,243.1. At 5 years, Butter, 7 days, 29.51; 365 days, 1,271.77; Milk, 27,138.0. At 6 years, butter 7 days, 34.596; 365 days, 1,204.94; milk, 27,107.5.

BULL CALVES FOR SALE from cows with records up to 14,860 lb. milk, 588 lb. butter.

*Herd T. B. Tested. This Herd Has NEVER Had a Reactor. Abortion Free.*

**GEORGE W. FRIES**

Franklin County Chambersburg, Pa., R. D. 3

## Producing Ability

is usually an inherent characteristic. At least we have found it so, combined with good feed and cows. Why not?



### YANKEE SEGIS DUTCHLAND ORMSBY

one of the many good cows in this herd

With one hundred good matrons and our well-bred Ormsby Sires we are sure to please you. When in need of a herdsire look us over.

Herd T. B. Clean and Blood Tested.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

**CLARKS GROVE DAIRY FARMS**

Shamokin Pennsylvania

## THIS GREAT COW



### KENMOOR BEAUTY LONGFIELD PIEBE

produced 12,236 lb. Milk, 423.9 lb. BUTTERFAT in a year as a Five-Year-Old; 13,314 lb. Milk, 457.2 lb. BUTTERFAT in a year as a Six-Year-Old in C. T. A. work, milked Twice-a-Day.

### BUY HER SON,

*Born September 4, 1928.*

Sired by PABST GLADIOLE KING, our son of CREATOR. He is marked like his dam, is a rugged, handsome bull and will sire Producers.

**JUSTUS A. JOHNSON**

ACCREDITED HERD

Loomis, Nebraska

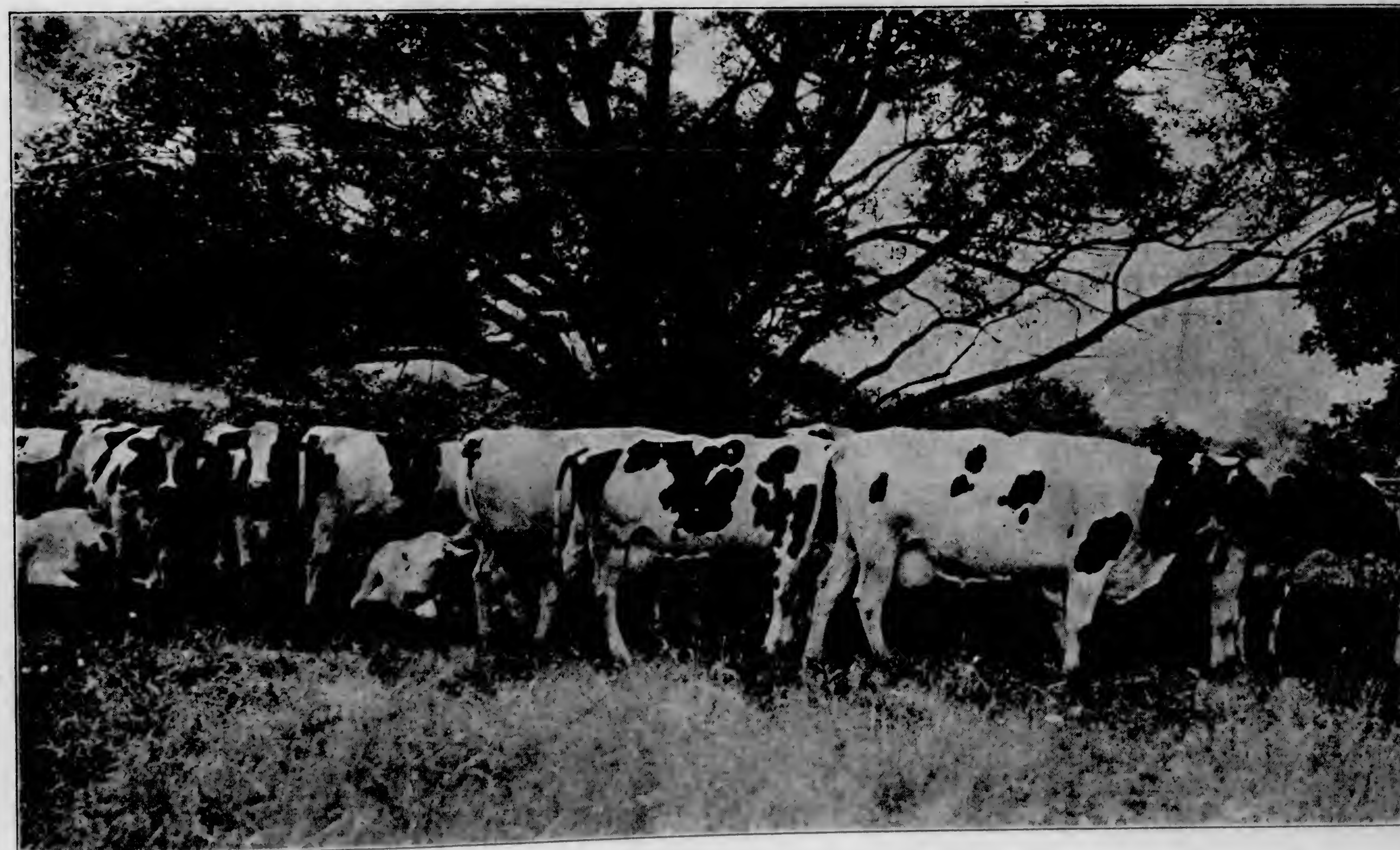
# The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. IX

HARRISBURG, PA., JUNE 8, 1930

No. 11

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c. Per Year



KNEE DEEP IN JUNE



## Virginia Holsteins

are long-lived producers and regular breeders.



DELRAY TWEDE WHITE LADY

was bred and raised here. She is now eleven years old and exemplifies our statement that on Virginia Bluegrass we raise Holsteins that are profit-makers, that milk heavily, test well, live long and drop a live calf year by year.

We offer you Females of all ages—and your Choice of several good young Bulls from our Accredited Herd.

**E. E. ARTZ,**

Strasburg

Virginia

## Take One or Both

**Bull: MAPLE GROVE JOE ONGLEY GLISTA.** Born, November 14, 1929, Mostly White.

**SIRE:** Clever Model Glista, our 34 lb. herdsire.

**DAM:** Ongley Snowdrop Glista, a grand young cow sired by a 20.6 lb. son of Clever Model Glista.

**Price \$75.**

**Heifer: MAPLE GROVE DORA COREVA GLISTA.** Born, October 10, 1929, More White than Black.

**SIRE:** Clever Model Glista.

**DAM:** Maple Grove Annie De Kol Glista, Milk 408 lb., Butter 16.6 lb. as a three-year-old; her dam 493.7 lb. Milk, 20.49 lb. Butter.

**Price \$85.**

*A Good Pair in Every Way. Priced Low and Worth More.*

**MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM**

Frank Jones, Mgr.

Centerville, Crawford Co., Penna.

Herd ACCREDITED March, 1923, and EVER SINCE.

*Desirable in Every Way*

## A CHOICE YOUNG BULL

*Born December 30, 1929*

HIS SIRE IS OUR HERD BULL

**KING SWEET VICTOR**

son of the Gold Medal sire KING SWEET and a nearly 21,000 lb. milk daughter of the noted show cow, Frindaella Elkindale Ormsby, 1,031 lb. butter in a year.

His dam, who produced 11,000 lb. milk in a year is a handsome, big-producing daughter of King Hengerveld Hartje 4th, whose dam was a daughter of Colonel Joh Lyons.

This young bull is four-fifths white, good everywhere and extra good at the rump.

**GEORGE M. DIBBLE & SON**

Starrucca

Wayne Co.

Penna.

*This ACCREDITED herd has just passed another clean test*

## Gettysburg Herd

OFFERS YOU A SON OF



LUNA PONTIAC BERYL 2d

14,477 lb. Milk, 586.75 lb. Butter in 307 days as a four-year-old, C. T. A. Now making a good showing in Dependable Advanced Registry work.

His sire, DE KOL HARTOG PRILLY, is backed by many famous animals, and is from a cow that averaged 4% fat in yearly work.

This young bull was born December 7, 1929. He is nicely marked with a good rump and an exceptionally good top line. A dandy bull that will make a real dairy sire.

**JOHN C. BREAM**

R. D. 4

Gettysburg, Pa.

*This Herd Is Accredited.*

# The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

VOL. IX

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No. 11

## Clyde S. Paine and His Herd

AT THE Fifth Annual Meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., the Members elected to the position of First Vice-President of the Association, Clyde S. Paine of Edison, Nebr.

Mr. Paine is the senior member of the firm of Clyde S. Paine & Son. He was born March 28, 1883, in Central Iowa, his parents moving to Nebraska when he was only nine years old. Since graduation from high school his life has been spent on the farm, first of all with his father and for the past eleven years for himself.

He now owns 320 acres of excellent land and in addition rents 290 acres from the adjoining farm which is owned by his father.

Dairying is only part of the farm activities of Mr. Paine—at the present time he has about 140 head of Hereford calves which will be fattened and marketed. These with 60 hogs and a herd of 22 Holstein-Friesians consume the alfalfa and corn raised on this large farm. This season the Paines will have 240 acres in corn; 70 in small grains; 55 growing alfalfa and the balance in pasture.

The herd is enrolled in the local Cow Testing Association and during the past year averaged 317 lb. of butterfat despite the fact that all the milkers were two-year-olds at time of starting the lactation period recorded.

During the time they have been enrolled in Cow Testing Association work, animals of the Paine dairy are credited with the following meritorious performances:

	Days	Lb. Milk	Lb. Butter-fat
Saron Ormsby Topsy	286	7,150	255.6
Saron Ormsby Belle	367	9,258	371.6
Rolo Floris 2d	359	11,150	359.0
Rolo Florinda	289	11,081	365.0
Rolo Cordelia 2d	295	10,169	316.4
Rolo Sylvia	393	15,407	509.8

These records are for the first lactation period of the different animals and on twice-a-day milking. Saron Ormsby Topsy and Rolo Florinda milked a little over nine



CLYDE S. PAINE  
First Vice-President of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

months. Two of the other animals milked for the year and Rolo Sylvia has been in milk for thirteen months and is still going strong, not being due to freshen until late this summer.

Rolo Floris 2d, Rolo Cordelia 2d and Rolo Sylvia are daughters of Loup View Corona King Clyde 2d. Rolo Florinda was by Butter Boy Canary Colantha from Florens Gerben Colantha and is full sister to the dam of Rolo Floris 2d. Saron Ormsby Topsy and Saron Ormsby Belle are daughters of Prince Ormsby Varsity. It will be seen from the foregoing that a number of the ancestors of the Paine animals were members of the University of Nebraska herd.

The present head of the herd is Curtis Piebe Colonel, born April 30, 1927, and now weighing close to 2200 lb. He is an attractively marked animal—a little more black than

white, and his picture shows that he is straight on the back and has good chest development. Colonel was sired by Varsity Piebe Aristocrat, son of King Piebe Pontiac Segis and Allie Lincoln, credited with producing 1,057.77 lb. butter, and over 22,000 lb. milk in a year.

The dam of Colonel is Jane Gerben Lyons, credited with the production of 1,116.42 lb. butter and nearly 25,000 lb. milk in a year. Her sire was a grandson of the noted Nebraska cow Katy Gerben and her dam was a half sister to Katy Gerben. Allie Lincoln, the dam of Varsity Piebe Aristocrat, is a granddaughter of Katy Gerben, so that Curtis Piebe Colonel carries con-



THE COTTONWOOD DAIRY



siderable of the blood of Nebraska's most famous Holstein-Friesian cow.

Mr. Paine is influential in the affairs of his Community and his neighbors have shown their appreciation of him by electing him to a number of positions of prominence. For four years he was County Commissioner and at the present time is President of the County Farm Bureau and also of the Federal Farm Loan Association of Furnas County. He is a director



CURTIS PIEBE COLONEL

Owned by Clyde S. Paine, Edison, Nebr.

of his local bank and is evidently a man of considerable standing in his Community.

The Paine family consists of Mr. and Mrs. Paine, one daughter, and a son, Russell who, besides being associated in business with his father, is taking a course at the Nebraska College of Agriculture and is now completing his junior year. After graduation he expects to return to the farm. He is particularly interested in dairying and the development of the purebred Holstein-Friesian herd which is already registered in the name of Clyde S. Paine & Son.

The farm is on U. S. Highway No. 38. Forty-seven years ago the owner set out a large number of cottonwoods which have grown into great trees. Because of this fact, the Paine dairy is known as the Cottonwood Herd and the word "Cottonwood" is used as a herd prefix in naming the younger animals.

Many of our highest yielders are being forced beyond their combined milking and breeding capacity. The result is that there is a large wastage of life and breeding power among cows which would in a natural way be producing our best stock for future generations. Milk recording and scientific rationing are essential, but doesn't the great value of milk recording lie in its use as a means of exposing unprofitable animals rather than in its use for the over-exploitation of our most generous yielding cows? Our shows offer prizes for cows giving the heaviest yields of milk or butterfat in 24 hours. Secretaries of the cattle breed societies vie with one another in demanding from their members still greater achievements for propaganda purposes, while British manufacturers of feeds provide large sums for herd yield competitions in order to advertise their products. The result is that too high a value is put on milk yield and too little consideration given to regular and good breeding powers, length of life, hardiness and disease-resisting ability of the animal."—*Rural New Yorker*.

Paying results are reported by breeders who advertise in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

### Our Field Representative

WE ARE proud to announce to our readers that we have secured the services of Mr. W. C. Smith of Andersonburg, Pa., as a Field Representative. Mr. Smith has accumulated a wealth of knowledge regarding agriculture and dairy farming, which especially fits him to be of service to our readers.

As a young man Mr. Smith began his career as a school teacher, teaching school during the winter months and following farming during the summer seasons. Naturally such men become leaders in their community, and so it was with Mr. Smith. Aside from his farm he took an interest in public affairs and was elected County Commissioner for two terms.

Mr. Smith belongs to that class of Community and Nation builders which the late Theodore Roosevelt always admired and never overlooked an opportunity to commend. Mr. Smith is the father of ten children



WILLIAM C. SMITH  
Field Representative of the  
HOLSTEIN BREEDER & DAIRYMAN

that were born and raised on the farm. The youngest son, Robert E., is now attending Pennsylvania State College and his older brother, George W., graduated from that Institution in February—both boys pursuing the Agricultural course. After Mrs. Smith's death in 1924 the father continued the home and now that the family is all grown up, he has dispersed his herd, and rented the farm.

Mr. Smith developed his purebred Holstein-Friesian herd from the cow, Marathon Lady 2d, and the bull, Hengerveld Segis Veeman, which he purchased as calves from Reagan Brothers of Tully, New York, in December, 1913. Both animals were good individuals, and Marathon Lady 2d, proved to be a good producer and a good breeder. Beginning in this slow way, Mr. Smith, without purchasing any other females, developed an outstanding herd of Holsteins which were sold at public auction last March. Mr. Smith is a man with mature and conservative judgment and we are going to recommend him to you without any apology.

## Business Builders!

*Breeder and Dairyman ads. are Business Builders because the readers of this journal are men who milk cows for a living, who buy bulls to head their herds, purebred and grades, and who, desiring to increase the producing capacity and improve the individuality of the animals they own, are in the market for purebred Holsteins.*

*To get in touch with this large and rapidly increasing market at a very low cost, just tell us your problems. We'll do the rest.*

The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman  
Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.



## The Feeding Value of Pastures

By PAUL E. HOWE

Senior Biological Chemist, Bureau of Animal Industry.

ALTHOUGH the value of pastures has long been recognized and studied by investigators, there has recently been a renewed interest in the subject. Such developments in nutrition as the necessity for vitamins, the importance of mineral salts, and the effects of deficiencies of these food factors furnish a broader basis of study than previously existed. Pasture grasses are particularly good sources of vitamins, minerals, and in many cases a high grade of protein.

Inquiry has been extended into the nutritive value of pastures, the deficiencies that may occur in them, and means of increasing their value by the use of well-selected feed supplements, on the one hand, and the enrichment of the soil and pasture management on the other. The nutritive value of pasture is subject to considerable variation. The pasture may consist largely of one type of grass, such as bluegrass, or of a variety of grasses and legumes. Climate, soil, and grazing affect the distribution of plants.

### CLOSENESS OF GRAZING AFFECTS VALUE OF PASTURE

Different stages of plant growth greatly modify the nutritive value of pasture. Young grass, consisting largely of leaves and comparatively little stalk, is richer in protein and soluble carbohydrates and is more readily digestible than older grass in which more stalks have developed. These conditions point to the proper method of utilizing pasture. The grass of a pasture grazed sufficiently close to keep the young leaves growing and to prevent the development of too much stalk has a higher feeding value than one in which the stalks are allowed to develop. The relatively high protein content of the leaves of young grass and the high nutritive value of the proteins indicate that the supplement needed for young and closely grazed pastures is relatively high carbohydrate feed, such as corn, rather than high protein supplements. British investigations show that complete grazing once in three weeks during a good growing season is sufficient to maintain the high nutritive value of a pasture.

The season, particularly the quantity and distribution of rainfall and the temperature, has a considerable influence on the composition of pastures. Seasons of heavy rainfall stimulate the growth of grass whereas dry periods retard it. Seasonal variations then become problems that must be met in the utilization of pastures.

### LIVESTOCK HEALTH DEPENDS ON CERTAIN MINERALS

Enrichment of the ground with fertilizer has a marked effect on the rate of growth and composition of grass. The poor development of livestock and certain clinical symptoms shown by them have been traced in many cases to mineral deficiencies in the soil and plants. Although these deficiencies in most cases may result only in retarded growth of the animals, in others they may be sufficiently great to result in definite symptoms that may be characterized as disease. An example of such a condition is a deficiency in phosphorus. In animals grazing this kind of pasture the chief symptoms are a morbid appetite, stiffness of joints, and a

staggering gait. The animals may eat such substances as dirt or bone. In such cases the disease has been checked or cured with the administration of bone meal or sodium phosphate or by a shift to a pasture known to contain sufficient phosphorus.

In some parts of the country the vegetation is deficient in iodine, and the lack of this element causes goiter and often hairlessness of the new-born young. These effects are largely corrected by including in the rations a feed containing iodine. Pastures low in calcium have been held to be the cause of the mal-development of the bones of horses. A close relation between the mineral content of pasture and the development and stamina of horses has long been recognized. Recent research has indicated also the relation between certain mineral constituents, such as copper and possibly manganese, and the utilization of iron by animals.

These examples illustrate not only the possible deficiencies that may exist in pastures, particularly those that have been overgrazed or long used or are in unusual geological situations, but also the value of pastures as a source of mineral elements. Add to this the high nutritive value of the protein they afford and it is evident that the high regard in which pastures are held by livestock men is justified.

New Jersey cattle owners receive a larger indemnity for cattle condemned for reaction to the tuberculin test than is paid to dairymen in any other state, according to a recent tabulation by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry.

If there were no other reason for milk pasteurization, it would appear to be folly to drink raw milk containing the abortus organism.

There is no authentic record of any milk borne epidemic caused by properly pasteurized milk.

## The Wyalusing Boys' Calf Club

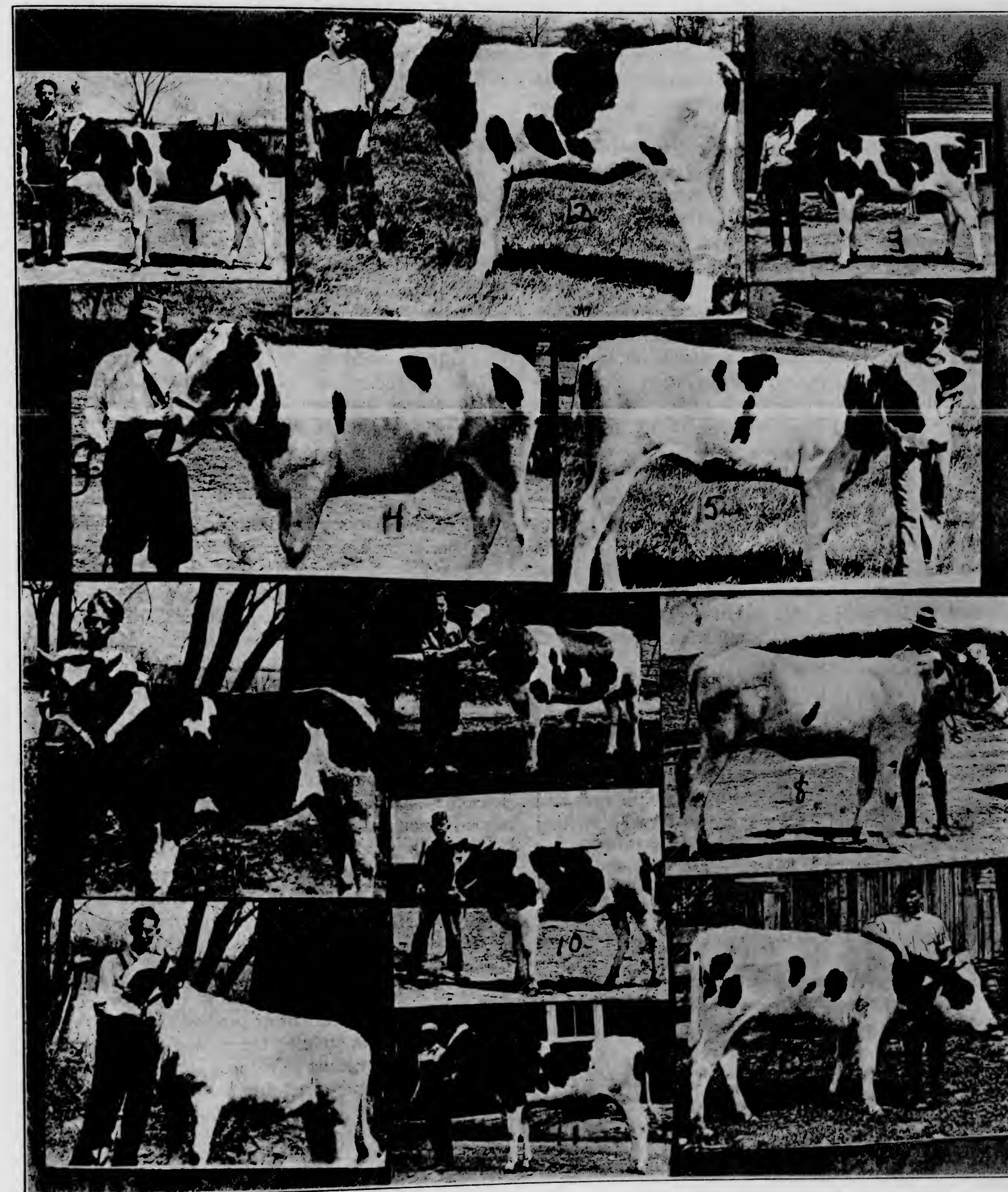
THE Boys' Calf Club, sponsored by the Men's Club of Wyalusing, Pa., is a project of which the community is very proud.

All the calves were from herds in Bradford County, the home county, and all of them were from dams that produced at least 400 pounds of butterfat per year in C. T. A. work.

Mr. C. W. Newman, a well-known and experienced Holstein breeder, represented the Men's Club on the Committee that helped to select the calves. Mr. Newman, who sent us the photographs of the Calf Club Members and their calves, states that the calves were purchased at an average price of \$130 and the boys are to be commended for their diligent and painstaking method of feeding and caring for their calves.

The calves are not only well-grown and well-developed, but the project is also proving successful from a financial standpoint, as the calves are worth more than the actual purchase price, plus feed and care.

The pictures of the boys and their calves tell a far more vivid story than words could begin to tell.



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## The Feeding Value of Pastures

By PAUL E. HOWE

Senior Biological Chemist, Bureau of Animal Industry.

ALTHOUGH the value of pastures has long been recognized and studied by investigators, there has recently been a renewed interest in the subject. Such developments in nutrition as the necessity for vitamins, the importance of mineral salts, and the effects of deficiencies of these food factors furnish a broader basis of study than previously existed. Pasture grasses are particularly good sources of vitamins, minerals, and in many cases a high grade of protein.

Inquiry has been extended into the nutritive value of pastures, the deficiencies that may occur in them, and means of increasing their value by the use of well-selected feed supplements, on the one hand, and the enrichment of the soil and pasture management on the other. The nutritive value of pasture is subject to considerable variation. The pasture may consist largely of one type of grass, such as bluegrass, or of a variety of grasses and legumes. Climate, soil, and grazing affect the distribution of plants.

### CLOSENESS OF GRAZING AFFECTS VALUE OF PASTURE

Different stages of plant growth greatly modify the nutritive value of pasture. Young grass, consisting largely of leaves and comparatively little stalk, is richer in protein and soluble carbohydrates and is more readily digestible than older grass in which more stalks have developed. These conditions point to the proper method of utilizing pasture. The grass of a pasture grazed sufficiently close to keep the young leaves growing and to prevent the development of too much stalk has a higher feeding value than one in which the stalks are allowed to develop. The relatively high protein content of the leaves of young grass and the high nutritive value of the proteins indicate that the supplement needed for young and closely grazed pastures is relatively high carbohydrate feed, such as corn, rather than high protein supplements. British investigations show that complete grazing once in three weeks during a good growing season is sufficient to maintain the high nutritive value of a pasture.

The season, particularly the quantity and distribution of rainfall and the temperature, has a considerable influence on the composition of pastures. Seasons of heavy rainfall stimulate the growth of grass whereas dry periods retard it. Seasonal variations then become problems that must be met in the utilization of pastures.

### LIVESTOCK HEALTH DEPENDS ON CERTAIN MINERALS

Enrichment of the ground with fertilizer has a marked effect on the rate of growth and composition of grass. The poor development of livestock and certain clinical symptoms shown by them have been traced in many cases to mineral deficiencies in the soil and plants. Although these deficiencies in most cases may result only in retarded growth of the animals, in others they may be sufficiently great to result in definite symptoms that may be characterized as disease. An example of such a condition is a deficiency in phosphorus. In animals grazing this kind of pasture the chief symptoms are a morbid appetite, stiffness of joints, and a

staggering gait. The animals may eat such substances as dirt or bone. In such cases the disease has been checked or cured with the administration of bone meal or sodium phosphate or by a shift to a pasture known to contain sufficient phosphorus.

In some parts of the country the vegetation is deficient in iodine, and the lack of this element causes goiter and often hairlessness of the new-born young. These effects are largely corrected by including in the rations a feed containing iodine. Pastures low in calcium have been held to be the cause of the mal-development of the bones or horses. A close relation between the mineral content of pasture and the development and stamina of horses has long been recognized. Recent research has indicated also the relation between certain mineral constituents, such as copper and possibly manganese, and the utilization of iron by animals.

These examples illustrate not only the possible deficiencies that may exist in pastures, particularly those that have been overgrazed or long used or are in unusual geological situations, but also the value of pastures as a source of mineral elements. Add to this the high nutritive value of the protein they afford and it is evident that the high regard in which pastures are held by livestock men is justified.

New Jersey cattle owners receive a larger indemnity for cattle condemned for reaction to the tuberculin test than is paid to dairymen in any other state, according to a recent tabulation by the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry.

If there were no other reason for milk pasteurization, it would appear to be folly to drink raw milk containing the abortus organism.

There is no authentic record of any milk borne epidemic caused by properly pasteurized milk.

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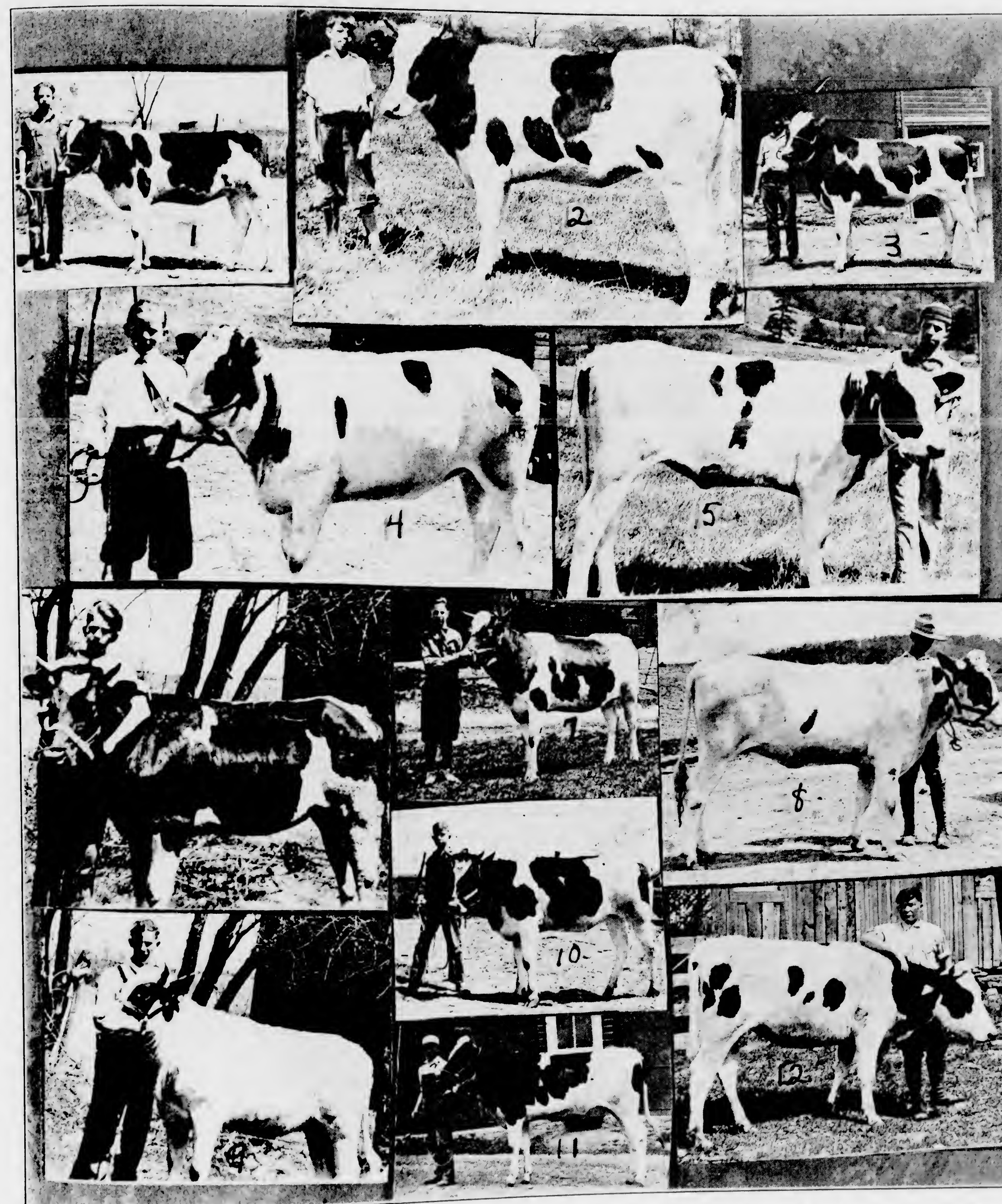
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## DEPENDABLE ADVANCED REGISTRATION

AT THE last Annual Meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., a Plan of recording records of milk and butter production was adopted to be known as the Dependable Advanced Registration Plan.

As a part of the Plan to record Dependable Records, a Milk Record Cabinet has been especially designed to make it possible for the breeders to keep a daily record of milk production of each cow in their herd in duplicate, the original milk record sheet is to be mailed to the Secretary's office at the end of each month, where the records of each purebred cow in the herd will be copied, forming a permanent record.

A limited number of milk record cabinets, that had been made up as samples were available for use when the Dependable Advanced Registration Plan was adopted. These sample cabinets were distributed among the first breeders who entered their herds making it possible for them to begin keeping production records under the plan, February 1st.

We will not attempt to give a complete report of each herd or even mention all the herds that are entered under the Dependable Advanced Registration Plan, however the monthly record sheets as they come into the office furnish much valuable information. It is very evident thus far that the new system of recording production records has many advantages over all former methods.

### R. C. HARVEY'S HERD

One of the first herds entered for Dependable Advanced Registration was that of Robert C. Harvey of Steelton, Pa. During the four months, February, March, April and May, fourteen cows of all ages and all stages of lactation comprising the Harvey milking herd, averaged over 1,120 lb. milk per month.

The cows in the Harvey dairy are all very closely related and resemble each other in physical appearance as well as milking capacity. The following will show the uniformity of the milkers in the herd in production and bloodlines:—

Blanche Lyons Wayne is credited with 5,917.8 lb. milk for the four monthly periods. She is a daughter of Colonel Joh Lyons and her dam was a daughter of King Hengerveld Hartje.

Hengerveld Pipsey Lyons, credited with 5,282.5 lb. milk, was also sired by Colonel Joh Lyons. Her dam, Hartje Hengerveld Pipsey produced 5,708.6 lb. milk in the four months. She is a daughter of King Hengerveld Hartje and her dam was sired by Sir Walker Keyes.

Aaggie Elneta Joh produced 5,627.8 lb. milk. Her sire was Colonel Joh Lyons—her dam, De Kol Aaggie Elneta was by King Pietje Aaggie and was from a daughter of King Hengerveld Hartje.

Hengerveld Hartje Segis, another member of the herd to exceed 5,000 lb. in four months was credited with 5,281.6 lb. Her sire was King Hengerveld Hartje 4th, a son of King Hengerveld Hartje, from a daughter

of Colonel Joh Lyons—her dam, Segis Lyons Hartje was by Colonel Joh Lyons and from a daughter of King Hengerveld Hartje.

### JOHN C. BREAM'S HERD

In glancing over the report of the Gettysburg Farm herd owned by J. C. Bream, we find that Luna Pontiac Baryl 2d, produced 1,637.6 lb. milk during April despite the fact that she freshened early last December.

Gettysburg Julius De Kol, a three-year-old heifer produced 1,247.4 lb. milk during April.

Mr. Bream is very proud of the showing this young cow is making, because she was raised in the Gettysburg Herd, as also was her dam. Gettysburg Julius De Kol was sired by Hillside Julius, a grandson of Colantha Johanna Lad and Woodcrest Pietje.

The Bream dairy consists of good testers, for the report shows that the lowest test was 3.3% butterfat and that the average for the entire dairy was 3.8%.

### RALPH HEISEY'S DAIRY

Mr. Ralph Heisey a former cow tester who lives near Bachmanville, Pa., according to the Dependable Advanced Registry monthly herd report has assembled a herd of excellent producers.

Queen Echo of H. Farm produced 5,434.1 lb. milk, 177.37 lb. butterfat during the months of March, April and May. This six year old daughter of Ormsby Prince Korndyke Lad and Greenfield Queen Echo is milking very persistently, as are her two half-sisters from the same dam.

H. Farm Ormsby is credited with 3,150.9 lb. milk and 119.96 lb. butterfat for the three months' period. This cow is well along in her lactation period. She is a good tester and a persistent milker.

The milk produced by the Heisey dairy averages high in butterfat and when the tester visited the farm on his May trip the average test of all the milkers was practically 3.8%. Mr. Heisey is very enthusiastic over the possibilities of the Dependable Advanced Registry Plan.

Records of milk and butter production to be dependable or of value in judging the animal's dairy qualities or breeding ability must be records of production where the cow is fed and cared for in a way that she can produce milk and butterfat to the extent of her inherited ability to produce economically, and under conditions where there is no attempt made by special fitting, forced feeding or deferred breeding to force the cow to produce large quantities of milk and an increased quantity of fat either at the expense of added feed and labor or by mortgaging her future breeding and milk producing qualities.

The supervision of records of milk and butter production in itself is not enough. We must also know the conditions under which the records are produced, how the cow is fed and cared for, when she was bred

and when she dropped her calves. If a dairyman keeps an accurate record of these things, supervision plays a very small part.

Milk and butter records that represent economical and profitable production are the best known methods of judging the animal's probable breeding or transmitting qualities. By special fitting, forced feeding and deferred breeding, a cow's normal ability to produce milk can be increased from 70 to 100 per cent. Such increase does not represent economical production, neither does it furnish reliable information whereby to judge the animal's true capacity or probable transmitting ability.

## Off Flavors of Milk

ABNORMAL flavors of milk may be placed into two classes:

1. Those that are present when the milk is drawn.

2. Those that develop in milk after it is drawn. The feed of the cow is an important factor in producing abnormal flavors in group 1. Some of the flavors caused by feeds are desirable, as the peculiar flavor produced from eating silage and the "June flavor" of butter in early spring when the grass is luscious. Other flavors, as that caused by the wild onion, by the rag weed, turnips, pumpkins, rape, cabbage, etc., are objectionable, to many. The remedy is to keep the cattle off the feed for a few hours before milking time.

The condition of the cow, aside from her feed may cause abnormal flavors in the milk, such as disease of the udder, and general disease of a feverish nature.

The flavors coming under class 2, are those absorbed and those produced by bacteria. Milk readily absorbs barn odors and flavors, fruit and vegetable flavors and particularly, drug and chemical flavors. The obvious remedy is not to store milk in the presence of such odors. The cresylic acid odors of some fly-sprays and many disinfectants are readily absorbed by milk and are very objectionable.

The flavors usually classed as barny, soapy, malt, bitter, fishy, unclean, fruity, yeasty and moldy, are due to the action of bacteria of the peptonizing and liquifying groups. Strict cleanliness, sterilization of utensils and holding the milk at low temperatures are the methods of prevention of these flavors.

## How a Dairy Cow Uses Her Feed

THE ration of a dairy cow is used for five main purposes namely, maintenance, growth, body fat, development of fetus, and milk production.

A maintenance ration is an amount of feed equivalent to that needed to keep the cow at constant weight when not giving milk or carrying a calf. It is used to keep the vital organs functioning properly, to replace worn body tissues, to maintain body temperature, and to provide energy for muscular activity, such as standing or moving about. The maintenance ration must be considered somewhat as a necessary overhead expense. Apparently none of it, except perhaps some of the protein, contributes anything towards economic pro-

duction, yet, as a general rule, it is the first to be used by the cow and certainly should be the first to be considered in compounding a ration.

An immature animal uses a portion of its feed for growth. For this reason it needs a larger ration than a mature animal of the same weight. The ration for growth requires somewhat more protein than does the maintenance ration.

The feed needed for body fat is of no considerable consequence except during the time when the cow is dry or nearly so; at this time she is storing up a reserve to be used after calving.

When the cow is carrying a calf she needs extra feed to provide for the development of the fetus and the membranes and fluids coexistent with pregnancy. The quantity of feed required for these purposes is not large but is sufficient to be considered.

Just after calving, and for three to six weeks thereafter, high producers do not consume sufficient feed to supply the nutrients needed for milk and for maintenance, and as a result they lose weight. Liberal feeding is desirable but only to the point of supplying the nutrients they can use without undue waste.—*Farmers' Bulletin 1626.*

## Fat Percentage Fixed by Heredity

Professors W. A. Henry and F. B. Morrison of the University of Wisconsin, authorities on the subject, on Page 351 of their Text Book on "Feeds and Feeding," make the following statement relative to the richness of the milk being an inherited quality rather than one that is acquired:

"The Jersey cow gives milk which is relatively rich in fat, and the Holstein, milk that is relatively low in fat. No kind of feed or care will cause the Jersey to give milk like that of the Holstein, or the reverse. Were a piece of skin, clothed with yellow hair, taken from the body of a Jersey cow and grafted on the body of a Holstein cow, we should expect the grafted portion to continue growing yellow, Jersey-like hair. In the same way, were it possible to graft the udder of a Jersey cow on to the body of a Holstein, we would then expect the Holstein to give Jersey-like milk. It is not the body of the cow or the digestive tract, but the glands of the udder which determine the characteristics of the milk yielded by each individual cow. This is what we should expect, for if the milk varied with every slight change of food and condition, the life of the young, dependent on such milk, would always be in jeopardy."

Cows should be supplied with pure water and not have access to stagnant pools because of the insanitary condition of such a water supply. It is well to clean watering troughs regularly and keep them in good repair.

A man is that large, irrational creature who is always looking for home atmosphere around a hotel, and hotel service around the house.

Cash in on your surplus stock by means of a BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN AD.



## Why Cattlemen Lose on Livestock Insurance

LIVESTOCK insurance is a subject of which little is understood by the men who take out the policies and pay the premiums. Most men, when taking out insurance of any kind, rely on the representations of the agent and never read the policy, particularly the paragraphs in small type in which are incorporated many of the conditions which govern the legal liability of the company and free it from payment providing the livestock owner does not govern his actions by just what these paragraphs say and conform exactly to all stated requirements.

Realizing that farmers and livestock owners frequently lose money by not fully understanding their livestock insurance policies and just what such policies require of the premium payer, the *Progressive Farmer*, one of the best known farm papers of the South, is carrying a series of stories which point out where a farmer may pay good money for insurance and not be protected against losses.

One farmer attended a public sale and bought a purebred registered Holstein-Friesian bull, paying \$500 for it. During the sale the seller said that he would turn over the insurance policy he carried on the bull to the buyer, and this was done after the sale. A short time afterwards the bull died from the effects of a piece of baling wire in his stomach. The loss was reported to the insurance company.

The company came back with the statement that no insurance existed on the bull from the day the unlucky owner bought him from the original owner for in the policy contract was a clause which read:

"This entire policy, unless otherwise provided by company endorsement, shall be void if assigned before a loss."

Another livestock man, desiring to have better stock, sold his scrub cows and purchased five registered animals. He insured them for \$2,000 which was the full purchase price. About that time his younger brother got married and the two boys went into partnership, the younger buying half interest in the milkers and supposedly an equal interest in the insurance. The company was not notified.

A leaky roof let rain on some stored feed. The meal molded and it is believed that the mold killed the cows. When the boys put in a claim for their loss the insurance company denied liability, pointing out a little clause in the policy which read:

"This insurance policy, unless otherwise provided by endorsement, shall be void if the interest of the assured be other than the unconditional and sole ownership."

The day the younger man acquired half interest in the cows the insurance stopped. Had the company been notified and the policy endorsed to that effect it would have been liable. Neither of the owners had ever read the entire policy contract.

A third livestock owner purchased a purebred boar for \$250 and insured him for his purchase price. After awhile the boar died. The owner buried the carcass, then went to town and sent in a loss notice to

the company. The company's adjuster asked "Where is the dead hog?" When the grave was pointed out he said "Don't you fellows ever read your policy contracts?" and he showed the hog owner where the policy said:

"The assured shall not dispose of the carcass of the animal without this company's inspection and examination unless and until written or telegraphic permission for such disposal has been obtained from this company."

A fourth owner had been buying livestock insurance for a number of years and had paid considerable premium money without having any loss. He owned a bull which became vicious. The bull's horns were removed and within two weeks he died. When the adjuster wished to know if there was any reason for this decease he was told of the operation and thereupon showed where the policy said:

"Unless otherwise provided herein or added hereto, this company shall not be liable under this policy on account of death of any animal described herein, if, during the life of this policy, it shall have been castrated, dehorned or an operation of any kind performed on any animal not necessary for the preservation of the health of said animal."

The health of the bull was apparently good at the time his horns were removed and the owner had the horns removed for the benefit of his own health and not of the animal. Apparently that reason didn't count with the insurance company for they refused to pay.

Farmers are not the only ones who lose by not understanding their livestock insurance policies. A banker brought up on a farm retained his love of farm life and, on a small place he owned, kept a few saddle horses which he insured for practically their full value.

In due time he lost a valuable mare while she was foaling, and when he tried to collect on his policy he learned that the insurance contract read:

"No liability shall attach to this company by reason of the death of any mare described herein while foaling and, or as the result, directly or indirectly, of foaling during the life of this policy."

The banker was highly indignant for a time, then, after thinking it over, decided that he really had no redress, bought some more horses and to protect himself took all the insurance possible. But a short time afterwards he had another loss; one of his horses died after a veterinarian performed an operation called "nerving" on the animal. But he didn't collect for this one either for the policy read to the effect that "The company is not liable if any operation is performed on the insured animal not necessary for the preservation of the animal's life."

In none of the instances mentioned was the company, under the written and printed conditions incorporated in the policies, legally liable for the losses, yet they had received the premiums and had there been no loss the livestock owner would have paid out his money and never known that he was not protected.

The moral is: Do not pay for any insurance until you have carefully studied the policy and know what you should do and what you should not do. Do not

rely on any agent's statements for the policy covers only what is written or printed therein. In law the written or printed statement stands ahead of any oral agreement. Practically every agreement drawn up by a corporation doing business on a large scale contains a clause to the effect that the company is not liable for any statements or promises made by the agent unless the same are written in the agreement, contract or policy and accepted by the management. Do not pay for what you do not get and READ YOUR INSURANCE POLICIES.

## Silage and Concrete Silos

By W. D. KAISER

SILAGE can be grown on one-half the acreage required to grow its food equivalent in hay, and silage can be stored in one-fourth the space. When the farmer is provided with a good concrete silo he is protected against drought and frost. He has positive insurance against crop failure.

A feature of the concrete silo, which may not be apparent on first inspection, is that it is an extremely handy piece of equipment in bad weather. With the silo full of good fodder, the farmer's boy isn't faced with the task of breaking out half frozen and snow covered corn stalks in the middle of some field in the winter time.

The problem of building a silo can be handled without much difficulty, but it requires some planning in order to determine the right capacity for economical feeding of the herd. As a general rule, the silo should be of such size that at least two inches of silage are fed each day. Fodder requirements will vary according to the type of stock, thus placing restrictions on the silo type. For instance, 525 pounds of silage per day is a minimum feed requirement for 21 beef cattle, but only 13 dairy cows can be fed on this quantity. To feed this amount daily for 180 days will require a silo 10 feet in diameter and 30 feet high. If the stock must be fed for 240 days the silo will have to be six feet higher.

The following table gives quantities of silage required and economical diameter of silo for the dairy herd.

No. of Cows	Feed for 180 Days			Feed for 240 Days		
	Estimated Silage Tons	Size of Silo Diameter Feet	Height Feet	Estimated Silage Tons	Size of Silo Diameter Feet	Height Feet
13	47	10	30	63	10	36
15	54	10	33	72	10	40
20	72	12	32	96	12	39
25	90	12	37	123	14	37
30	108	14	34	144	14	42
35	126	14	38	168	16	37
40	144	16	35	192	16	42
45	162	16	37	216	18	39
50	180	16	40	240	18	42
60	216	18	39	288	20	41
70	252	18	41	336	20	46

In most communities, the services of a reliable concrete silo contractor can be secured, for the widespread use of monolithic concrete, concrete block and concrete stave silos have built up the contracting field for these types of construction. Where an able contractor is available, it is generally desirable to have the silo built by him under contract.

In a great many cases, the cost of a silo built under

contract is no greater than if the owner built the structure himself. In the absence of a good contractor, the farmer may build his own concrete silo if he can secure a good foreman for the job or, if he is competent, he may supervise the work himself.

Any way you look at it, a concrete silo is a good investment for the progressive farmer. The economics of feeding silage have been proved, and no modern livestock farm can get along without this valuable form of fodder or without a modern concrete silo to keep it in.

Competition in dairy farming is continually placing the industry on a more commercial basis and the man who is engaged in it and who realizes and treats this as an important factor is one step nearer success.

There is danger in taking the advice of another, however eminent he is, without careful investigation.

Benefit your neighbor by getting him to subscribe for the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

## Naturally Polled Holsteins



The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., at its Annual Meeting held in Harrisburg, January 23, 1930, adopted a resolution recognizing Polled Holsteins as a distinct STRAIN. All naturally Polled Holsteins descended from Polled ancestors are to be registered with a Special Certificate on which is to appear a cut of a Polled cow or a Polled bull.

If you are a breeder or owner of naturally Polled Holstein-Friesians, return the Registry Certificates of such animals to the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association to have them properly registered.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Secretary.  
Lock Box 30 Harrisburg, Pa.



## The Werley Herd

ON HIS farm of 486 acres located near Hamburg, Pa., Dr. K. D. Werley has a herd of 31 purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle. At the head of the herd is the bull, Artis Pontiac Waldorf, a two-year-old son of Aaggie Artis Ormsby and Irene Pontiac Waldorf who was by Sir Waldorf Pontiac Korndyke.

The junior herdsire is Richland Joy, who was a year old last January—his sire was Tritomia Joy Ormsby Skylark, a son of the noted show bull and show sire, Tritomia Pietertje Ormsby and of Joy Ormsby Skylark, a daughter of Sir Ormsby Skylark. Richland Joy was from Dutchland Konigen Olive Denver, credited with producing 18,000 lb. of milk and 744 lb. of butter in a year as a four-year-old. Her sire was a son of King Segis Pontiac Konigen and her dam was a daughter of that well-known sire.

Dr. Werley founded his herd by purchasing ten animals from Kentucky herds. Several of these animals



DR. K. D. WERLEY AND RICHLAND JOY

have made a splendid showing in the local C. T. A., in which they have been enrolled about a year. Abbekerk Piebe Flora is credited with producing around 20,000 lb. of milk in a year. This showy animal was from Jewess Abbekerk Flora and was sired by King Piebe of York 7th, a bull that won prizes in a number of show-rings and that sired a number of stylish daughters.

Mabel Concordia Korndyke is credited with producing a thousand pounds of butter in seven months. This cow, now twelve years old, was sired by Sylvanmere Concordia De Kol and her dam was Mabel Idlewild Korndyke. She is a very attractive animal, straight on the back, carries a large well-placed udder and is very light in color.

Another cow of which the doctor is very proud is Crescent De Kol Segis, now eleven years old. Her sire was Lassie Margolyn Segis and her dam Ykemadese De Kol Beauty, a daughter of Ykemadese De Kol 2d, and Cheshire Maple Crest Pontiac Lad.

The milk from this herd is shipped to Philadelphia and the returns are the main source of income, although the surplus bull calves command a ready sale for breeding purposes.

Dr. Werley is greatly interested in his farm and dairy and personally oversees all the farm operations.

This spring, fifty acres of corn were planted. In the fall the corn will be stored in the silos of which there are now two, and two more will be built before the crop is ready to harvest.

Dr. and Mrs. Werley have seven children,—four boys and three girls, and they live in a large, well-arranged stone house on the farm. The barn is also built of stone with wood additions. Dr. Werley rebuilt this barn according to his own designs and it is certainly very convenient. The doctor is quite a business man, and during the past two years has been instrumental in bringing a large number of black and white cattle from Kentucky which have been sold to his neighbors, giving these dairymen foundation stock of good producing ability.

Dr. Werley is a good dairyman, and we believe he and his herd are destined to exert a large influence upon dairying, and the black and white breed in his section of the country.

## Agriculture in New Brunswick

IN AN attractively arranged 166-page publication containing 33 photographs, 10 sketch maps, and a general map in color, which has just been issued by the Department of the Interior, Canada, is given detailed information about the natural resources of the province of New Brunswick and the opportunities they present for an industrial activity very much greater than has hitherto been attained in that maritime country.

Of particular interest to readers of this periodical will be the 31-page section devoted to farm lands and farming. It describes how farm lands can be cheaply secured, the type and extent of agricultural lands, field crops—the 1929 output of potatoes was valued at \$8,260,000—the live stock and dairying industries, and fruit growing; also the present status of the potato starch, vegetable and fruit canning industries.

This publication can be obtained from the Director, Natural Resources Intelligence Service, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.

## In the Big Valley

THERE are many good producing herds of Holstein-Friesian cattle in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, particularly in the neighborhood of Belleville. This section of country is called the "Big Valley." It is underlaid with limestone and is very fertile. Nearly all of the residents are thrifty farmers and good stockmen who know what constitutes a good dairy cow and who appreciate the Holstein-Friesian breed for its practical economic dairy value. Well kept farms, good buildings and tidy barnyards are characteristic of this section of the country through which a representative of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN recently took a short trip. Some of his notes will appear in this paper from time to time.

Isaiah Kanagy, whose home is on the State Highway about three miles south of Belleville, recently started a herd of good Purebred Holstein-Friesians. He has acquired a good knowledge of the dairy business. His father, Eli Kanagy, for a number of years owned

a good producing Holstein-Friesian herd which was dispersed at public auction some time ago.

Mr. Kanagy at the present time has twelve head of purebreds, but will increase this number in the near future. He has a farm of seventy acres, level and fertile, that will easily grow feed for a much larger herd.

Orrie G. Peachey, who has been interested in purebred cattle for a number of years, is now living on a hundred-acre farm to which he moved last spring. He has a Holstein-Friesian herd, part grade and part purebred. Some of the purebreds were purchased at the dispersal sale of his father-in-law, Eli Kanagy. One of his grade cows carries 511/512ths of pure blood. Nine generations ago a purebred Holstein-Friesian bull was mated with a cow of no particular breeding and purebred bulls have been used each generation since that time. The production of this dairy is made into butter and the skim milk is fed to the calves with very gratifying results.

On the other side of Belleville is the farm of Rudy J. Yoder, who at the present time has 18 purebred Holsteins. From the appearance of his buildings and cattle Mr. Yoder evidently is an excellent farmer and caretaker. His herd is enrolled in C. T. A. work and for three consecutive years averaged above 300 lb. of butterfat. In 1928 the average for the fourteen cows was 373.7 lb.

Mr. Yoder led out for our inspection a very nice looking pair of cows which he purchased when they were calves from his brother, Amos, who is no longer active in the Holstein-Friesian business. He has a good looking herd and from the implements stored in the barn and near-by sheds, believes that up-to-date farm machinery lightens labor and lowers the cost of production.

## A Virginia Holstein-Friesian Herd

E. ARTZ, of Strasburg, Virginia, believes that dairy cattle thrive better if they are outdoors most of the time, basing his belief on the ground that the cow is naturally an outdoor animal and even now while thoroughly domesticated prefers her freedom to being stabled. For this reason the stable at the Delray Stock Farm is connected with a large covered shed where the animals can be fed in racks and troughs and where they may go outdoors whenever they wish.

The soil on Delray Stock Farm is derived from the weathering of limestone. Bluegrass grows so luxuriantly that it runs out alfalfa. Because of the feeding value of the hay—mixed alfalfa and bluegrass—and the richness of the silage, very little grain is purchased. During the winter the cows receive crushed corn in addition to their roughage. The results are very satisfactory.

The Delray herd is headed by Sleepy Hollow Major Pontiac, now two years old, a son of Major Shenva Evendale and Shenva Pontiac Beauty. This bull is backed by wellknown bloodlines and combines in his

pedigree the Pontiac, Cornucopia, and Sadie Vale strains.

A number of well-bred bulls have been at the head of this herd, several of them coming from Blacksburg, the home of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute herd which has had a marked influence on the Holstein-Friesian breed in the "Old Dominion State."

The majority of the younger members of the dairy herd were sired by Prince Ormsby Buckeye, a grandson of V. P. I. Buckeye Pauline Korndyke. Six daughters of this bull in the herd owned by the Virginia Polytechnic Institute averaged 676.77 lb. butter, 15,451 lb. milk in yearly work. Only one of these animals was full aged, two were four years old, two of them three years old and the other one a two-year-old heifer when these records were made.

The offspring of Prince Ormsby Buckeye are choice individuals. They are straight and level, light in color and the heifers show evidence of developing into big producers.

The majority of the animals in the Delray herd are light in color. The eldest animal is the cow, Delray Tweede White Lady, now eleven years old. She is a double granddaughter of Spring Farm Lady Korndyke, son of Sir Korndyke Cornucopia and Tweede White Lady, a cow noted in her day for individuality and tremendous producing capacity. Delray Tweede White Lady is a large, light-colored cow of dairy type that has been a consistent producer and a regular breeder. A dairyman with a barn full of cows like her would soon be on the road to "Easy Street."

The Delray Stock Farm is owned by B. F. Richards who has been a Holstein-Friesian breeder for about sixteen years and formerly bred purebred Durhams and purebred Jerseys. Mr. Artz, who has managed the farm for the last six years is a son-in-law of Mr. Richards, and in addition to looking after this herd manages a 200-acre orchard near by.

Part of the milk produced at this establishment is sold to a local distributor and the rest of it is marketed through the Shenandoah Coöperative Milk Producers Association. The herd has been state and federally accredited for the past six years.

Paying results are reported by breeders who advertise in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

## Just What You Need

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Every Holstein breeder should keep an accurate and permanent Herd Book record.

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HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.



# FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

## Lightening Summer Work

SUMMER time with its pleasures and beauty will soon be here, and nowhere is it seen to such good advantage as in the country. Only when you have had to spend a day in the city, then leave the hot streets to return to the cool beauty of the country can you realize to the full the pleasure of country life. But this season of the year is also the busiest one for the farmer's wife. The men have so much work to do that many of the smaller chores are left to the women, and besides that there are the chickens and garden which are often the special work of the women of the family. Then from the beginning of the season there are few days when canning or pickling is not on the program, sometimes on a large scale. And, of course, more company than at any other time of the year, for good roads and automobiles bring more people into the country than ever before, for if your friends never remember you at any other time they do about the time the spring chickens are ready, and the strawberries or some other berries attain their fullest and most luscious growth. No complaint, of course, but the fact remains that all this and much more make the good old summer time a mighty busy time for the farm housewife. So all the more need that her work should be planned so as to save both body and nerves, and give her a chance to get some enjoyment out of this beautiful time of the year.

Now it is almost impossible for anyone else to plan another woman's work. No one else knows her particular problems as well as she herself, but there are a few general suggestions which others have found useful, that might be of help in showing how work may be systematized and steps saved. Some of these may be done by the housewife herself, and others need the coöperation of other members of the family, and if they are like most men and children they will need only a hint or two to be found willing to try to lighten the burdens of mother. Much extra work is caused by mere thoughtlessness, so maybe a reminder or two may not be amiss.

### ROUTINE

Housework, as well as any other kind, should have a certain practical routine for each week, but it should be elastic. Reason and not merely habit should be the guiding principle of any plan of work, so that it may be adaptable to necessary changes. For instance—Monday has always been regarded as sacred to the laundry work. Whether this is because it came the day after Sunday and our forefathers believed that "cleanliness was next to Godliness" or whether the old days were less sanitary and garments were changed only once a week, and that on Sunday! It is doubtful if either of these reasons hold good to-day, so why must Monday be laundry day unless it is the most convenient day of the week, since the house was well tidied over

the week-end and there is enough food left from the Sunday dinner to make much cooking unnecessary. If Monday suits best, by all means wash on Monday, otherwise do it on the day that suits best. And so with the rest of the housework, especially that which comes only once or twice a week. A certain routine will keep one from getting overtired, since there will be just so much hard work each day, and so much lighter work. Also, should one be prone to procrastination, a fixed program helps one to do to-day what one might be tempted to put off till tomorrow.

### PLANNING MEALS

Planning meals ahead helps considerably with the drudgery of "three a day." It enables one to be sure to have on hand all the food that will be needed. Sometimes the unexpected lack of a certain article may mean that the whole menu must be changed. Similarly, when starting to make any particular dish, be sure you have all the ingredients and get them ready before you begin, for it means additional work if you have to go hunting in the cupboard or opening a drawer after you have had your hands in the flour. One good way to avoid the disappointment of finding yourself out of some much needed article, is to keep a tablet hung on the kitchen wall, and as soon as you find any commodity getting low, place it on the list of things to be bought. This is especially necessary with supplies that need replenishing at only long intervals. These may seem rather unimportant things but they go far to making work lighter.

### SAVE YOUR STEPS

Let your head save your heels. Before going to work in some distant part of the house or outdoors, be sure that you have with you all the necessary supplies that you need so that you will not have to return for just one. When there are certain articles that must be taken upstairs, do not make a special trip up with them. Place them on one of the lower steps and take them along the first time you go up for some other reason. In one family it is an understood rule that everything placed on the lower steps is to be carried up by the first one going up, and left for the one whose business it is to put it in its proper place later. The same applies to things left at the head of the stairs, so no one need try to carry too much down. This is one of the helps that calls for the coöperation of the others in the family, who will undoubtedly respond gladly to any suggestions along this line.

### PUT THINGS AWAY

Another great help which also involves the others in the family is the habit of putting things back where they belong as soon as you are through with them. So many people lay things down, leaving them to clutter up the house, and to be picked up and put away by some one else. In this respect, women are

the worst offenders with hats, coats and hand bags. Being in a hurry, they often shed them at the first convenient place, while they rush away to some waiting work. Men have a naughty little habit of leaving tools—and many other things—just where they got through using them, and some one else has to pick them up and put them away. Occasionally they leave their slippers just where they changed into other shoes, and often hang coats and hats on nails intended for other purposes. And just one more little tip, that will save much laundry, and this is intended for all and any whom it may concern. Hands should be well washed and rinsed *before being dried on the towel*. Too many people wet their hands well, soap them well, loosen the dirt well, and then wipe most of it off on the towel. If you do not believe this, go and look at the family towel in the bath room or kitchen. All those black marks have to be washed out by mother.

### WHEN CALLERS CALL

An unexpected caller often interrupts the morning work, and hinders the doing of the work that had been planned. If possible, take that caller into the kitchen and go on with your work. If that is out of the question, have some mending handy and by doing that work while chatting you can use the time it would have taken to finish the interrupted job. You will both enjoy the visit more because you are both conscious that no time is being wasted. Should you have a favorite radio program to which you would like to listen even in the morning, no time need be lost if your work is planned to keep your hands busy while your mind is being entertained.

None of these things seem like very big ones but the sum of them may be just the difference between being too tired to enjoy life and being always alert and ready for whatever may come to hand. It is just another instance of little grains of sand.

## Improved Method of Casein Manufacture

ONE of the bitterest fights in Congress on the tariff bill, particularly in the Senate bill was over Casein. Party lines were forgotten and Senators who had hitherto voted consistently together went on opposite sides when the tax on imported Casein was up for discussion. Leaders of the great coöperative milk associations petitioned Congress for an import tax of eight cents a pound, although in the territory in which several of these organizations operate, little or no casein is manufactured. The advocates of a low tax claim that the domestic product is inferior to imported Casein and lacks both quality and uniformity.

Now comes the announcement that in the laboratories of the Federal Bureau of Dairy Industry a method has been developed for producing a grain-curd Casein of high quality and uniformity that is low in ash, high in adhesiveness, dissolves readily, and the solution has a low viscosity and good spreading qualities, properties of special importance to manufacturers of coated paper, the largest users of casein in this country. The principal use of casein in paper manu-

facture is to bind clay to the fibrous base of the paper, the clay, when rolled between hot roller giving the paper a smooth printing surface.

The amount of Casein now imported annually represents approximately a billion pounds of skim milk, so that if all the casein used in this country is made in the United States, our dairy producers and manufacturers would find an industrial outlet for an additional five hundred thousand pounds of skim milk. At the present time about 25,000 tons of casein is used in this Country and more than half of this amount is imported.

Man comes into this world without his consent and leaves it against his will. When he comes first into the world everybody wants to kiss him; before he goes out they all want to kick him. In his infancy he is an angel; in his boyhood he is a devil; in his manhood he is everything from a lizard up; if he is a poor man he is a poor manager; if he is rich he is dishonest; if he is in politics you can't place him; if he goes to church he is a hypocrite; if he stays away from church he is a sinner; if he donates to foreign missions he does it for show; if he doesn't he is stingy.

Butter as a product is so vital a part of the economic structure of our country, and its inherent qualities in flavor, nutrition, and health sustaining properties are so important, that we may take for granted that the industry will not be destroyed or seriously disturbed for any length of time. W. F. JENSEN.

## A Pocket Herd Book



for the Busy Breeder is nearly as Essential as his pocketbook. He keeps it with him so that he can give breeding dates, production records and pedigree of his animals at any time. It keeps him POSTED.

Given as a Premium with a two-year subscription to the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. New or Renewal.

Cut out this AD, write your name and address, attach your check, Postal Money Order or a ONE dollar bill and mail to us. The Pocket Herd Book will come to you by return mail and you will receive the paper for two years.

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## Forced Production Limits Progeny

By E. M. HARMON

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Mr. Harmon, who is Associate Editor of *Successful Farming*, delivered the following address at a banquet held by the Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association.

The illustration given of Missouri Chief Josephine is an example of what the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN has many times stated—that forced records are not a true indication of the economical producing ability of a cow and that in selecting foundation animals, breeders should pay attention to the reproducing ability as well as the producing capacity shown under practical, economic dairy conditions.

**D**URING the past ten years the dairy industry has made remarkable progress. To-day we are producing between 125 and 130 billion pounds of milk a year from the same number of cows required to produce 89 billion pounds a decade ago. It is doubtful if any industry with anything like a comparable magnitude can show equal gains in efficiency.

It is worthwhile, however, to check on ourselves with a view to learning just what are the reasons for this increased efficiency. I believe when we do this we will have to agree that improved feeding practice, attention to pasturing systems, and better conditions of housing and management are the factors largely responsible. It is my candid opinion that we would have difficulty in proving that improved breeding practices or better breeding stock have had very much to do with it.

This highly developed efficiency on the part of our dairy herds is bringing on a new set of problems. Of primary importance to the breeder is the effect that the purebred is having on the dairy industry. A thorough study of this effect is not as reassuring as we would like to have it.

To-day in the dairy herd improvement associations of the country one-third of all the purebred bulls are reducing production, another third are giving material increases and the balance are just about maintaining the standards set by these herds. This condition offers a challenge which must be met by the breed associations and by the individual breeders themselves.

We recognize the fact that the dairy herd improvement association herds are better than the average. We realize that it takes better bulls to increase production and profits in these herds than in average herds yet these are the herds and their owners are the men who are shaping the thought for the dairy industry. No breeder nor breed association can afford to see such a high percentage of its bulls cutting production and profits in these herds. This problem demands the best thought on the part of all of us.

Probably one of the things that has been especially misleading to us in the past has been our conception of records and the transmitting ability of animals. We must first realize that there may be a vast difference between the cow's producing ability and her transmitting ability. We must not be led astray by phenomenal records made by sports or freak animals. We must come to the place where we will have information on the producing ability of entire families. It is only by knowing the general level of production within an entire family that we can hope to know the ability of

the individuals in that family to transmit profitable production. I personally know of a great many individuals who have been led astray by an individual high record which probably meant nothing so far as the producing or transmitting ability of the animal in question was concerned. I know of lots of men who have been disappointed in herd bulls which they have purchased in just this way. Purebred Breeders must come to the place where they can give the prospective buyer more assurance in the way of uniformly good records than can possibly be obtained from an individual record on the dam of the bull or some other animal in the pedigree.

Another point of tremendous importance in selecting foundation animals is the ability to reproduce as well as to produce. In this connection I have in mind the Holstein herd at the University of Missouri. All of the animals in that herd are descended from three cows which were purchased 29 years ago. One of these original cows left a single daughter in the herd. This daughter was Missouri Chief Josephine, at one time the second highest record cow in the world and the highest record college-owned cow. The record and the reputation which Missouri Chief Josephine made has been responsible for the sale of thousands of dollars worth of foundation stock, yet the family itself was a failure. Only about 15 per cent of all animals in the herd to-day are descended from this cow and only about 15 per cent of the surplus stock which has been sold comes from this cow. A few phenomenal records have been made but they have not been good reproducers. On the other hand one other of the original cows was a consistently high producer throughout her life and left three daughters all of which were good producers. More than 50 per cent of the herd to-day is descended from this one cow. More than 50 per cent of the surplus stock sold have been descendants of her.

This illustration brings out a point to which purebred breeders have devoted entirely too little attention. We have reached the place where purebred breeders must put on the market foundation animals which are reasonably sure of being pure for profitable production and satisfactory reproduction. These are a set of problems which will challenge the best minds yet they must be met if the purebred industry is to do its part towards elevating the dairy industry to a high level of prosperity.

For the growing child there is no food ordinarily used that can be considered as good a source of calcium as is milk.

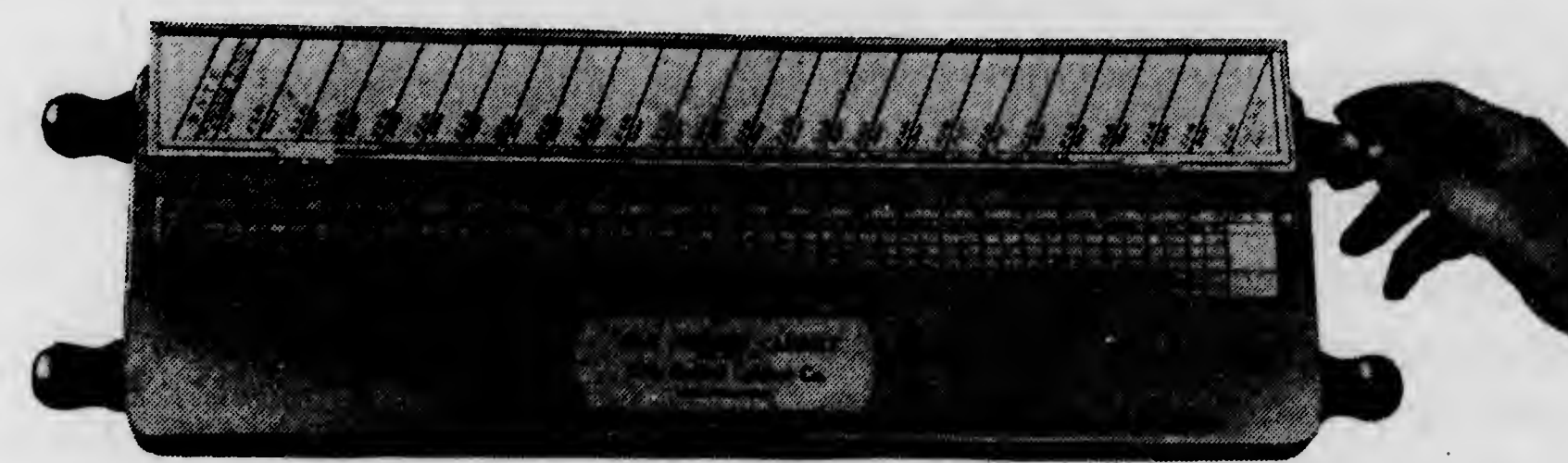
Calcium is needed not only for the normal development of bones and teeth, but for normal cellular control. Where it is lacking, nerve disorders quickly follow.

Paying results are reported by breeders who advertise in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

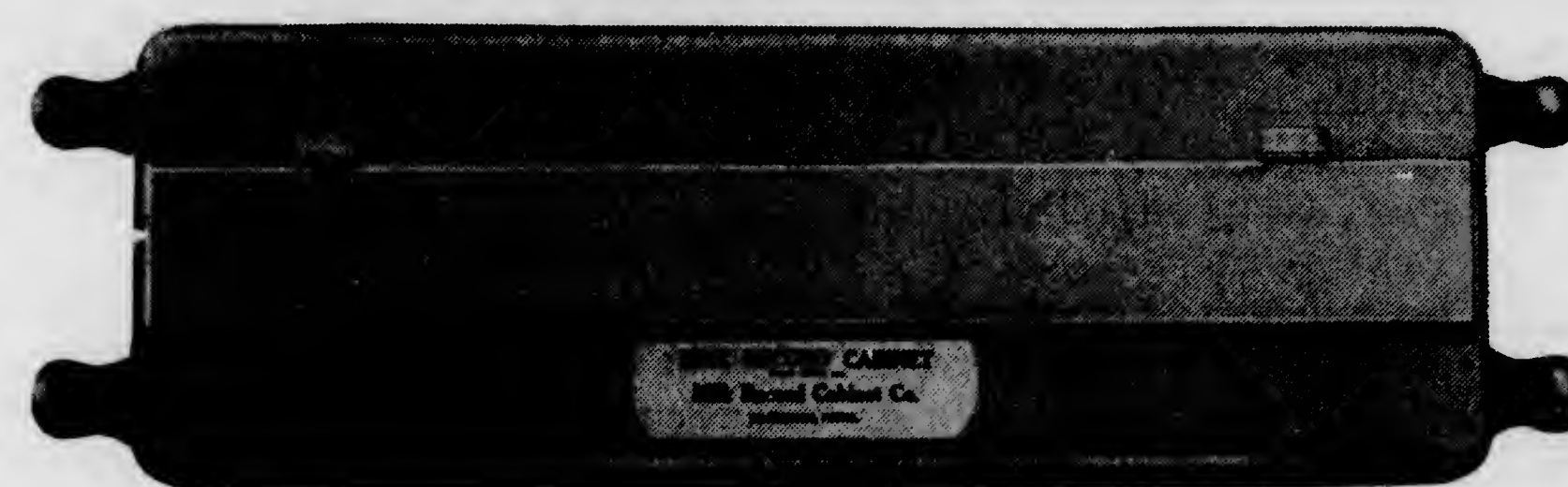
## The New Milk Record Cabinets Are Here!

### Order Your Cabinet Now

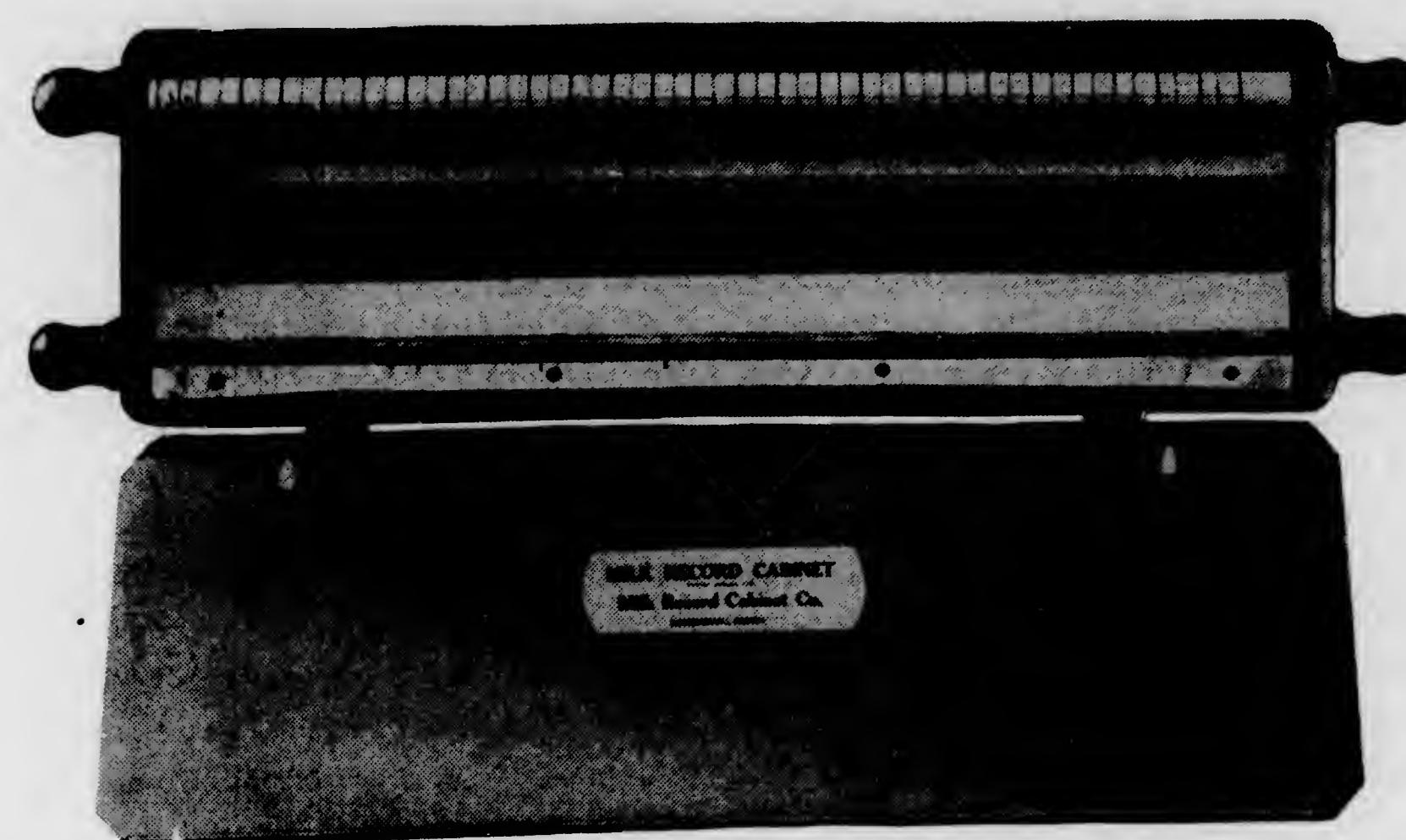
The Milk Record Cabinet greatly simplifies the work of keeping Accurate and Dependable Herd Records. Every Breeder of purebred dairy cattle should have one of the Cabinets in the stable or milk room. Records to be of value must be preserved. By means of the Cabinet a complete Herd Record can be kept.



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Cabinets are constructed of sheet steel. They are 21½ inches long, 7 inches wide, 2½ inches deep. Plated with Udyllite. Looks like silver and will not rust. The rollers are of wood. The Cabinets are simple to operate. Neat in appearance and will last a lifetime. The Cabinets are for a 25 cow dairy or less. Price complete, delivered with one year's supply of milk record sheets, \$5.50.

**MILK RECORD CABINET COMPANY,**  
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## The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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JUNE 8, 1930

**The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.**

### The Price for Registering and Transferring a Bull

SOMEONE has compared the prices charged for registering and transferring a bull in the Old Association with the cost of recording a deed of a farm at the recorder's office at the County Seat, stating that it was more expensive to register and transfer a bull in the Old Registry Association than it was to convey the title to a farm in case of sale.

There was a time when breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle had to put up with these prices or go out of business, but conditions have changed. A breeder from a central western state after sending an application for registry and transfer to the Old Association and enclosing \$7.00 to pay the cost of registering and transferring a bull was notified that it would cost him \$4.00 additional or \$11.00 to register and transfer one animal. In his reply refusing to pay over more money, he threatened to join the Harrisburg Association. At that the Secretary of the Brattleboro "Outfit" cautioned the breeder not to have anything to do with the Harrisburg Association telling him, that the Certificates were not recognized by Holstein breeders who are well informed.

Speaking of "WELL INFORMED BREEDERS" just what would the well informed breeders say in reviewing the prices of cattle sold at public auction in Pennsylvania during the past few months and the breeders who bought them requesting that they be registered and transferred through the New Association. It is our belief that the WELL INFORMED BREEDERS are the ones that DO appreciate the value of the New Association.

Well informed or misinformed, the Brattleboro Outfit will have to show the Breeder from the Middle West who has joined that multitude of WELL INFORMED BREEDERS who are no longer going to accept false

and misleading propaganda that emanates from the Old Association. This is the letter he writes the New Association and it is one of many similar letters that are constantly being received from WELL INFORMED BREEDERS.

"May 24, 1930.

"DEAR SIR:

"The Old Association wanted \$11.00 to register and transfer a bull calf and I told them I would not pay it, so I am sending you their letter and you can see what they said. Please send me full information and blanks to register and transfer. Hope to hear from you at an early date.

"Respectfully yours.

### Old Association Elects H. H. Wing as President

AT THE Annual Meeting and election of officers of the Old Registry Association held at Denver, Colorado, on June 4th, H. H. Wing, formerly connected with the Animal Husbandry Department at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., was elected President, succeeding Frank O. Lowden.

Frank S. Walker of Orange, Virginia, was elected Vice-President, succeeding L. M. Thompson of Montrose, Pa.

The three Directors whose four-year term expired, W. S. Moscript, John A. Bell, Jr., and M. D. Buth, were re-elected. Frank O. Lowden was elected a Director to succeed F. M. Peasley of Cheshire, Connecticut, whose term expired, and J. D. Riordan of Wisconsin, was elected a Director to fill the unexpired term of Fred Pabst, Oconomowoc.

### That's Our Trouble Too

A CROSS-SECTION of our morning mail indicates that breeders don't need advertising when they can sell their surplus, that they can't pay for advertising when they have no money, and that when they do advertise and we make such a good paper that they sell out quickly then they cancel for they don't want to be bothered with so many inquiries. Now what is a fellow to do? Guess we'll have to educate them to the fact that experience has shown that consistent advertising pays best, for it insures sales when the demand is slack and permits of better prices when demand is good. Steady, consistent advertising pays best in the long run.—*American Sheep Breeder.*

### Why Two Salaries for One Politician?

WE HAVE called the attention of our readers to the fact that James A. Reynolds of Cleveland, Ohio, a politician that at one time was connected with the management or served as manager or herdsman of the Cleveland City Farms, has been able to work himself into the management of the Old Registry Association.

It is our belief that the Secretary of a Purebred Dairy Cattle Registry Association holds, or should hold, the most responsible position and naturally would receive the highest salary for his services paid to anyone by the Association.

### Why the Holstein-Friesian Cow Is Popular

THE popularity of the Holstein cow is founded upon her profitableness. She is not a pet nor a plaything—she is a machine—living, breathing, producing and reproducing—but a machine just the same. Men may lose sight of her true mission—may use her as a means to gain power and place for themselves—they may use her for speculative purposes—but when we study the history of the breed we shall note that such cattle owners—we cannot truly term them breeders—are, from a breed standpoint, merely ephemeral—they are with us today and are gone tomorrow. But the patient, mild-eyed "foster-mother of the human race" will maintain her place when those who, from greed, thoughtlessness or ignorance, misconstrue her mission and misuse her productive powers, have realized that Nature visits, with a sure and severe punishment, those who violate her laws and abuse her creatures.

### Free Spenders

THE published financial report of the Old Registry Association for the past year shows that \$15,882.90 was received in interest on bonds, bank deposits, etc., yet the net worth of the Association was increased only \$14,206.93. In other words, the Association's funds were expended so freely by the Political management that the receipts from membership, registration and transfer fees were all expended and \$1,275.97 additional.

For many years, until 1919, the Association was managed by a small Board of Directors and officers composed of conscientious and conservative men. The Association's net worth on April 30, 1919, was given as \$367,000.00. It was operated at a profit for the previous year of over \$64,000.00 and the fee charged members for recording a transfer of ownership, was the small sum of 25 cents.

The present management with a \$1.50 fee to members and \$3.00 to nonmembers, is barely able to keep in spending money without encroaching upon the reserve fund largely accumulated when the Association was conservatively managed.

Notwithstanding the amount which the Association has received in interest on the reserve fund accumulated largely before the present Political management came into control, the Finance Committee, in its published reports, admits a depreciation in the Association's net worth as follows:

	Depreciation in net worth
1920-21 .....	\$25,707.63
1921 .....	59,909.67
1922 .....	40,000.00
1923 .....	40,896.15
1924 .....	56,830.63
1927 .....	31,873.48
	\$235,197.56

Notwithstanding the above losses in the form of depreciation in the Association's net worth, the Political Millionaire Board of Directors and Officers imply that the affairs of the Association are being carefully, conservatively and intelligently managed.

The fact that James A. Reynolds is drawing two salaries from the Association's treasury; that his salary has been increased, first as Chairman of the Executive Committee and then as Treasurer at an average rate of approximately \$500.00 a year, and that his combined salaries now exceed, by upwards of one thousand (\$1,000.00) dollars, the salary of the Secretary of the Association or the salary of the Superintendent of Advanced Registry, presents the appearance that something is wrong.

According to the Association's financial report, James A. Reynolds has drawn the following amounts from the Association's Treasury as salary:

1922 Salary, Chairman of the Executive Committee	\$2,000.00
1923 Salary, Chairman of the Executive Committee	3,000.00
1924 Salary, Chairman of the Executive Committee and Treasurer	3,288.89
1926 Chairman of the Executive Committee	\$3,583.35
Treasurer	2,000.00
Total Salary for year	\$5,583.35
1927 Chairman of the Executive Committee	\$4,000.00
Treasurer	2,000.00
Total Salary for year	\$6,000.00
1928 Chairman of the Executive Committee	\$4,000.00
Treasurer	2,583.33
Total Salary for year	\$6,583.33
1929 Chairman of the Executive Committee	\$4,000.00
Treasurer	3,000.00
Total Salary for year	\$7,000.00

At the Association's Annual Meeting held in 1921 a By-Law Amendment appeared in the Call, over the signature of the same Mr. James A. Reynolds, asking that the Board of Directors be given the right to amend, alter or repeal the Association's By-Laws from time to time as they saw fit, or words to that effect.

Everyone must know that By-Laws are the rules and regulations which the members or Stockholders of an Organization make to govern the conduct of their Officers and Board of Directors. This By-Law Amendment appearing over Reynolds' signature, asking that the members give the Directors the privilege of making the Association's By-Laws, was only another way of asking the privilege of spending the Association's accumulated reserve fund and raising fees without asking the Members' consent.

It was openly stated at the time, by prominent members of the Association, that it looked like a scheme to get hold of the Association's reserve fund and spend the breeders' money.

Bearing out this contention, we find the leader, or one of the leaders, in the movement to deprive the members of the old Association of their right to a direct vote, now drawing two salaries from the Association's Treasury.

The drawing of two salaries is a political trick which in some states is considered to be unlawful.

Wife (reading paper)—"It says here that a girl, single-handed, landed a fish, at a Long Island resort, weighing 145 lb."

Hubby—"What's his name?"



## A Cow's Stomach

THE cow's stomach is divided into four compartments. Apparently cows chew their feed and mix it with saliva only enough to permit it to be swallowed into the large compartment of the stomach known as the rumen or paunch. This compartment acts as a reservoir and softens the coarse feed through the action of body heat and mixing with water. It appears also that the action of certain bacteria in the paunch may be beneficial.

Cows chew their cud for the purpose of further reducing the size of the feed particles so that passage to the other compartments of the stomach may take place. Any feed that is in a sufficiently fine state of division may pass on directly without rechewing. The paunch is never empty; additional feed enters every time a cow eats, and the new and old materials are mixed. Although some of the roughage, such as hay, passes through the digestive tract in about 1½ days, some of it remains in the body for 10 days or more.

The next compartment of the stomach is known as the reticulum or honeycomb. Its contents are more watery than those of the paunch. It is here that foreign material, such as gravel and pieces of metal, collects and remains. Sometimes a sharp piece of wire or nail penetrates the wall of this compartment, with fatal results.

The third compartment is called the omasum or manyplies. Across it are divisions resembling leaves of a book, and it is between these leaves that the food passes. The contents of this compartment are much drier than those of the others.

Although some absorption of nutrients into the blood takes place through the walls of the first three compartments, their main function appears to be the preparation of the food for the action of the fourth and last compartment, or true stomach, known as the abomasum. It is here that the digestive juices act on the proteins and convert some of them into a state permitting their absorption through the walls of the stomach.

The food then enters the intestines, where it is further acted upon by the bile, pancreatic juice, and other juices, which digest the fats and carbohydrates as well as some of the proteins. Most of the food absorption takes place through the walls of the intestines.

## Purebred Cattle Jockies

Here in America in connection with the Registry Associations there has been a system developed to record records of milk and butter production. The purpose of this system, as set forth in the By-Laws when it was first established, was to aid in the selection and culling of animals.

However, notwithstanding the purpose for which this system was originally intended, it has been used to promote speculation and instead of the system being used to cull inferior animals, it has helped the owner of such animals to sell them at an increased price. Cattle that cannot qualify as economical producers when put to the pay-at-the-pail test can, under Forced Official record making conditions, make a creditable

showing when the cost of making the record is not considered.

In those early times, no one set themselves up as "Crack" or "Expert" breeders to the extent that they supplied their neighbors with breeding stock and yet could not produce enough milk in their own dairies to pay operating expenses. We can find no account in the early history of any of the dairy breeds where the making of Forced Records and the conducting of FAKE Auction Sales was carried on as legitimate breed improvement or dairy extension work.

## The New Milk Record Cabinet

EVERY breeder of Purebred Dairy cattle, regardless of the breed, should install one of the New Milk Record Cabinets to make his dairy equipment complete.

The Cabinet makes the keeping of permanent herd records most simple and easy. The Cabinet can be hung on the wall or placed on the table or shelf. In either position, it is always in readiness to receive the record by opening the cover on the front of the Cabinet. Calving dates and breeding dates can be recorded accurately and permanently in less time than it takes to write about it or read about it.

The Cabinet was originally designed to make it possible to record herd records in duplicate, as is required of herd owners whose herds are entered in the Dependable Advanced Registration. The original Milk Record Sheet is to be mailed to the Secretary's office at the end of each month.

The Cabinets should prove to be of value to all dairy farmers that weigh their milk and keep a permanent herd record, in that the Cabinets greatly facilitate the work of keeping such records, by providing a convenient method of retaining the record sheet and protecting it while in and out of use.

It is impossible to keep the Milk Record Sheet clean and sanitary in the average stable or milk room, unless it is protected. The Cabinet was especially constructed for that purpose. The Cabinets are made of sheet metal and are 21½ inches long, 7 inches wide and 1½ inches deep. They are plated inside and out with Udyllite which gives them a silver appearance and protects them against rust. They are fitted with wooden rollers to which the milk record sheet is attached. Each Cabinet is designed for a 25 cow dairy or less. When more than 25 cows are kept in one herd, two or more Cabinets would be necessary depending on the number of cows in the herd.

The price of the Cabinet delivered with one year's supply of milk record sheets is \$5.50.

While there are wide variations in the milk yield and the percentage of fat from individual cows, the average percentage of fat during an entire lactation period is fairly constant from year to year. The average percentage of fat is an inherited trait and is subject only to minor variations. On the other hand, while maximum milk production is fixed fairly definitely by heredity; feeding and management influence the quantity of milk produced very decidedly.—*Bulletin 222, Mo. Ag. Station.*

# How to Save Money and Receive Better Service!



This Is a Question Constantly Being Asked by Holstein Breeders Everywhere!



## THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE!

All of your registered animals may be recorded in the New Association by forwarding their papers to the Secretary's office. New certificates will be issued carrying ownership record to date. The fee charged members for this service is 25 cents for each animal. Non-members are charged 50 cents for each animal.

All of your unregistered animals may be registered by making application for registry on one of our regular forms. Use the names and numbers of the sires and dams as they appear on their registry certificates regardless of the Association in which they are registered.

*If the sire and dam are registered in the Old Association and have not been recorded in the New Association, attach their registry and transfer papers to the application. These papers will be returned promptly with the registry certificate of the offspring.*

*The fee to members for registering a male or female under one year of age is \$1.00. Over one year of age, \$2.00.*

**This Association Makes No Extra Charge for Registering Males**

**Transfer Fee---Fifty Cents to Members**

Animals registered in the Old Association may be transferred through the New Association to new owners at a total cost to members of 75 cents per animal.

**Life Membership Fee, \$10.00**

**Save 50% of your Registration and Transfer Fees by joining the Association.**

Every breeder and dairyman should join in this great movement to restore public confidence in the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry by placing the Herd Registry on a sound, conservative, up-to-date and business-like basis.

**Howard C. Reynolds, Secretary,**  
P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.



## Showy and Productive

**A**MONG the many big producing cows at Clark's Grove Dairy Farm, is Old Inn Zera Ormantha, a cow that Floyd Randall, the Herd Manager, says has produced a hundred pounds of milk in a day. Her picture certainly shows a cow of great producing ability. She has size, depth of body, a large well-placed udder and extraordinary milk vein development.

Old Inn Zera Ormantha was sired by Colantha Sir Rag Apple Pontiac, a son of Denton Colantha Sir Rag Apple and Phroney Pontiac. Her dam, Old Inn Calmia Ormsby, is a granddaughter of King Korndyke



OLD INN ZERA ORMANTHA  
This cow has produced 100 lb. milk in a day and is a member of the Clark's Grove Dairy Herd, Paxinos, Pa.

Colantha Ormsby and Denton Colantha Sir Rag Apple, who for ten years has headed the herd at Beltsville, Maryland, owned by the U. S. Government where his daughters and granddaughters have proved themselves good producers.

That Producing Ability is usually an Inherent Characteristic is the experience of the management at Clark's Grove Dairy Farm. When given good feed and care, daughters of good cows are superior as producers to daughters of cows of medium quality. Every breeder knows that this rule also applies to bulls—that some bulls are superior to others in transmitting ability and that in nearly every instance the superior transmitters are from good cows that are members of good producing families.

At the head of the Clark's Grove Dairy Herd is the bull Winterthur Boast Segis Ideal. He was sired by a son of King of the Ormsbys and his dam was a big producing daughter of Sir Inka Prilly Segis. This herdsire was purchased after a long and careful search, during which many herds were inspected. He has proven to be a high class sire, his daughters being straight and uniform with all indications of developing into good producing cows.

The members of this herd have passed tuberculosis and blood tests and low prices are being set on the sons of Winterthur Boast Segis Ideal in order to place them at the head of good dairy herds.

## Youngsters Get the Right Start

**W**HEN the herd of C. E. Stouffer of Shippensburg, Pa., was sold at public auction May 20th, many of the visitors noticed that two of the calves in the stable were not numbered and it was announced that these two calves belonged to Walter and Helen Stouffer, children of Mr. C. E. Stouffer.

Walter and Helen are members of the Franklin County Boy's and Girl's Calf Club, which was recently organized under the auspices of the Franklin County Holstein-Friesian Club. There are fifty-two members in the club, all parts of Franklin County being represented.

Helen Stouffer's heifer has been named Johanna Prilly Hendrick Girl. She was born January 30, 1930, and is largely white in color. Her sire, King Colantha Hendrick De Kol traces to many famous animals including King Quality, King Segis Champion and Korndyke Butter Boy, sires noted because of the producing ability of their descendants.

Helen's heifer is a daughter of Johanna Prilly Pontiac Girl, one of the best cows in the Stouffer herd. She is a good individual and a big producer and among her ancestors are many cows noted for heavy production, and a number of well-known bulls including Sarcastic Lad, the grand champion show bull at the St. Louis World's Fair.

Walter Stouffer's heifer is a daughter of Meadow Lane Oswego De Kol Lady, a good looking young cow and a big producer. In her pedigree occur the names of many famous animals including May Echo Verbelles, King Segis and the great producing and transmitting cow, Blanche Lyons.

A picture of Walter Stouffer's heifer was shown on page 268 of our May 8th issue, but was incorrectly labeled, the father's name being given instead of the son's.

Walter purchased his calf at the sale of Ira Barr's herd last March and it has certainly grown and thrived under the care of its new owner.

When the Franklin County Calf Club was formed, the Holstein breeders of Franklin County avoided some of the mistakes made by organizers of similar organizations who often send many hundred miles for calves for their sons and daughters, thus changing the environment of the animals and purchasing from herds of which they know very little. Then there is the expense of the selecting committee and the transportation of the animals, all of which adds to the initial investment made by the young owners. Incidents have come to our knowledge where the calves delivered in their new homes cost as much as two-year-old heifers of equal quality in the same county, thus the boys and girls are handicapped at the very start.

The Franklin County Calf Club was started with animals raised in or near Franklin County.

## Selection in Animal Breeding

By GEORGE M. ROMMEL

**I**N ORDER to make the best out of the hereditary material represented in one's herd, and to use the laws of nature to the best advantage, one must have clearly in mind a standard which he sets for himself as the ideal toward which he must work. This standard must be definite and should be as practical and simple as possible. The exercise of selection, wisely and judiciously pursued, offers the breeder one of the two most effective means of bending to his own purposes the operations of chance, which otherwise nature will use to his confusion and undoing.

Our modern breeds of farm animals are an improvement over the stock from which they sprang. There is, therefore, a constant pull backward and downward against which the breeder must work by wise selection and skillful matings. If this intelligent direction by human skill should be removed, our animal stock would rapidly degenerate to the level of the types of centuries ago.

Selection should be designed to correct faults in the parents, and, as a rule, the male is depended on to do it. A few concrete cases will illustrate. If the females have a tendency to be too leggy, select a male that is compact and close to the ground. If the backs are not ideal, select a male with an exceptionally strong back. If the sow's feet are not the best, get a boar that is unusually strong in his feet with strong, upright pasterns. We might multiply these illustrations indefinitely. Therefore, a sire should be a better individual than the female with which he is to be mated; otherwise the standard of the herd or flock may decline. To some extent a breeder may extend these principles to the grandparents, but for practical work on a farm that is producing market stock it is unnecessary to go farther back than the sire to be selected. In other words, don't buy a poor male merely because some one tells you he has a good pedigree.

The breeding animals selected should look the part. Good bone; deep, broad chests; strong, broad backs; and fully developed bodies should be emphasized. Especial attention should be paid to the head, for that part of the body tells many a story which otherwise would be overlooked. Width between the eyes, full, prominent eyes of pleasing appearance, broad muzzles, and prominent nostrils indicate points of value both to the breeder and the feeder. In males, strong evidence of masculinity is important. The evidence of the masterful impressiveness of the masculine sex is often apparent in very young animals and may be taken to indicate a youngster that with proper feed and care will grow out into an impressive sire. In females we look for femininity, without indications, however, of weakness of constitution. Avoid cows, for example, with heads like those of steers. These points make up in total what breeders call "character" and are among the most important considerations which a breeder must bear in mind in building up his herd or flock.

Good feed, care, and attention are valuable adjuncts to selection. Unless feeding permits full development we cannot select intelligently the animals which have received and can transmit the characters we desire to perpetuate. Starved animals which never have had an opportunity to demonstrate their capacity to produce meat, milk, wool, or other valuable commercial products, furnish poor material from which to select individuals capable of maximum and most economical production.

One must use these rules of selection with judgment and common sense. While faults undoubtedly can be corrected by the use of males of superior individuality, it may be unwise to use some females for breeding even market stock because they may be too inferior for either high grades or purebreds, is often the more sensible course and the more profitable in the end.

Selection alone, however, is not certain to result in steady progress. Different combinations of hereditary elements may result in apparently the same characteristic. In practicing selection a man may introduce at any time the blood of a line which merely looks like that of his own stock, but which breeds differently. The result is the undoing of past progress, the next generation showing the variability characteristic of the second generation of a cross. Only by breeding within relatively narrow limits can one be reasonably sure that he is mating animals which both look alike and have the same heredity.

## Feed and Fat Percentage

**T**HE belief is widespread that feed is one of the causes of the variation in the percentage of fat. Many experiments have been conducted to find some feed or feeds which would permanently increase the fat content of milk. These experiments without exception have failed. When cows are being fed so as to maintain live weight, no feeds have been found which will cause a permanent increase in the percentage of fat. Rapid changes in the kind or quality of feeds generally produce changes in the yield and composition of milk until the cows become accustomed to the changed conditions but no permanent effect has yet been thoroughly demonstrated. In all cases changes which have been thought to be due to the feed, may be explained in other ways.—*Bulletin 222, Mo. Ag. Station.*

Advertise in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. It pays.

## HEIFER CALVES

Purebred and Hornless



They will grow into big producing, high testing cows.

Their sire is my great herdbull,

ORIGIN SIR ONACO CORNUCOPIA,

whose six nearest dams averaged 18,143.6 lb. Milk, 911.66 lb. Butter in yearly production. The average test of the SIX was 4.1% Fat.

Their dams are well-bred, handsome cows, who produce heavily on twice-a-day milking.

If you could see the load of milk that leaves this farm every day, you would write or visit us right away.

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Herd Accredited—Inspection Invited



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## For a Quarter of a Century

I have been giving satisfaction selling  
Holsteins.



Yet, while I specialize in the "Black and Whites" I will sell anything my patrons wish me to sell, any time and any place. In fact, I am well broken—always willing to work—single or double."

Write or wire for dates.

GLENN R. MEAD

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## Sales and Pedigree Work

Are you planning to sell your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER

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If you want heavy milkers that are sound and free from disease, write me your wants.

W. A. EBERTS, Penna.  
Lehigh, Penna.

## PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

July 15—Minnesota State Fair Grounds, National Type Sale.  
August 20-21—Gilbertville, Mass., Second Robinsdale Consignment Sale.  
September 10—Seward, Ill., Logan Farm Sale.  
October 10—New Paltz, Ulster County, New York. Annual Ulster County Holstein Sale.  
October 11—Reedsburg, Wis., Kirkpatrick's Quality Bull Sale.  
November 4-5—Chippewa Falls, Wis., Northern Wisconsin Holstein Sale.  
November 4-5—Fond Du Lac, Wis., Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale.  
November 6-7—Madison, Wis., Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale.  
November 18-19-20-21—Watertown and Waukesha, Wis., U. S. National Fall Sale.

### BIG CROWD AT FREDERICK SALE

At the sixth annual sale of the Frederick County Holstein-Friesian Breeders, held at the fair grounds, Frederick, Maryland, May 22, fifty-one animals brought \$8,865.00, an average of \$172.82. Fourteen bulls averaged \$145.00; 37 females, \$184.73, and twenty-four cows in milk averaged \$204.79. There was a large attendance, visitors coming from Virginia, Pennsylvania and West Virginia as well as the home State.

The highest priced cow brought \$410.00, and was purchased by John D. Holter, of Middletown, Maryland. A cow consigned by Charles Wertheimer, of Frederick, Maryland, brought \$355.00, being purchased by J. D. McCulloch, of Newville, Pa. The highest priced bull brought \$230.00. He was consigned by McKendree Walker and Sons, of Gaithersburg, Maryland, and was purchased by W. O. Dosh, also of Gaithersburg.

### BLOOMINGDALE HERD DISPERSED

The Bloomingdale herd established at Somerville, New Jersey, in 1889, by the late A. A. Cortelyou, was dispersed at public auction May 10th, by the owner M. W. Faintoute. The Bloomingdale herd in past years had a great deal of influence on the Holstein-Friesian breed, for among the sires that have headed this establishment were Johanna Rue 3d's Lad, Hengerveld De Kol and King Fayne Segis.

There were 71 animals led into the ring and they brought \$14,960.00, an average of \$210.70. The lowest price was \$30.00 and the highest, \$1,025.00 which was paid for the 23-months old herdsire, Bloomingdale King Matador. His sire, the eleven-year-old bull, Bloomingdale King Fayne sold for \$240.00, and the other herdsire, Count Korndyke Posch, now eight years old and winner of many prizes in the show ring, brought \$195.00.

The top price paid for a female was \$925.00. This was for a yearling heifer, Bloomingdale K. F. Duchess, a daughter of Bloomingdale King Fayne and Bloomingdale Segis Duchess. In contrast to this price, her full sister, a February calf, brought only \$100.00 and her dam, the seven-year-old cow, Bloomingdale Segis Duchess brought \$360.00. The second highest price for a female was \$380.00 for the eight-year-old cow Benetta Alcartra Johanna.

One feature of the sale was the comparatively high prices realized by the young stock. The fourteen heifers under two years old, including six calves, averaged \$226.43.

Most of the animals were taken by New Jersey buyers. A number of the animals went to Pennsylvania. The highest priced female went to Connecticut. New York State was also represented.

Recently a farmer in Franklin county sold a cow to a dealer. Five days later she died. A post mortem revealed that the cow had a number of nails in her stomach. The dealer refused to pay for the cow on the ground that she was not sound at the time of purchase. The case went before a local justice of the peace who decided that the dealer must pay for the cow.—*Pennsylvania Farmer.*

### DEAMER HAS GOOD BULL

Alva Deamer is raising a nice little Holstein-Friesian herd on his farm near Marion Center, Indiana County, Pennsylvania. His herd is headed by the seven-year-old bull, De Kol Mary Burke Alcartra, a good looking son of East Side Farm De Kol Alcartra and De Kol Mary Burke.

At the present time Mr. Deamer has twenty-two purebred Holsteins of which twelve are of milking age. Several of the animals possess individuality of a high order and one of them was exhibited at the Indiana County Fair where she was awarded first prize in her class.

The Deamer Farm contains 100 acres and is well watered. Passers-by are attracted by the large silo built with flue brick and looking as though it would last for a century.

### BRIGHT BOY

Little Johnny was at the farm for the first time. After watching the man milk the cow he was asked, "Now you know where the milk comes from, don't you?" "Yes," replied Johnny, "you give the cow some breakfast food and water and then you drain the crankcase."

## CLEANING UP AFTER THE T. B. TEST

BY THOS. H. BARTILSON

Probably no phase of the dairy industry has received more publicity during the last few years than has the eradication of bovine tuberculosis. With testing being conducted in most of the dairy sections of the country dairymen everywhere have been confronted with information on this problem.

From most of the discussion of the subject, however, one could very easily be led to believe that there is nothing much to a program for eradicating this disease from any herd than simply to have the herd tested by a competent veterinarian, dispose of any reactors found, replace them with new stock, and then blithely proceed with the production of tuberculosis-free cattle.

Which is probably more or less true if in the test no reactors were found. But if tubercular cattle were found in the herd, disposed of according to regulations, there still remains one of the hardest but most important parts of the eradication program, a proper and complete clean-up of the barn and premises before replacement stock are brought into the herd.

Unfortunately, many dairymen do not quite realize this extreme importance, or if they do, still try to get by with half-way measures. And there is no room for half-heartedness in doing this job. The most thorough kind of cleaning is demanded.

The average person doing the clean-up gets little farther than the rough work, unless he has been well coached by some one who realizes the dangers of a half-way job. In starting this rough work all the cobwebs and dirt should be swept from the ceiling and side walls of the dairy barn. Following this all the old litter, chaff, straw and manure should be cleaned out of mangers, stalls, alleyways and gutters, actually scraping the dirt loose from boards or concrete until the barn has all the appearance of being clean.

When this heavy dirt has been removed the barn should be thoroughly swept with a stiff-bristled broom to get out all of the very fine dirt and dust that is sure to have been missed.

To all appearances at this stage of the game the barn is clean enough for any purpose, and too many dairymen are likely to consider themselves about done with the task of cleaning. Actually they haven't yet near reached the goal of reasonable protection from the danger of a carry-over of the disease.

Using concentrated lye and hot water at the rate of about half a can of lye to an ordinary bucket of water, all of the wood work or concrete and iron of stalls, stanchions and mangers should be thoroughly scrubbed. If of wood construction, while the boards are still damp they should be scraped thoroughly to remove any dirt that might still be adhering to them. If properly done this scraping will make wood work looking almost like new.

As for yards and feedlots, all manure, straw, corn stalks, or other litter, and any old straw stacks should be removed and burned or hauled out on crop land where it can immediately be turned under.

The worst of the clean-up is now over. The rest is comparatively easy—considering the labor expended in getting to this point. All that remains to be done is to thoroughly spray the barn and premises with a strong disinfectant. A saponified cresol solution is preferable for this purpose, used at the strength of one quart of disinfectant to five gallons of warm water. This solution should be sprayed thoroughly over walls, ceiling, stanchions, mangers, feed-way, floor and all other parts of the barn, and around the barn-yard and any other part of the farmstead where the cattle have spent much time. A liberal amount of spray solution should be used for this part of the job; the more, the better.

Such a clean-up program sounds like a hard job—and it is. But how much better to make a thorough clean-up of the place before bringing replacement cattle into the herd than to run the danger of having tuberculosis carried over into these new animals through carelessness in making the clean-up.

### ELECTRICITY ON DAIRY FARMS

Milking machines operated by electricity are growing in use among dairymen living in the state of Washington. The Golden Arrow Dairy is owned by Anderson and Norby, of Renton. Three men, with a four unit electrically operated milking machine, milk 120 cows and deliver the product in the milk house in two hours and forty-five minutes. To operate the milking machine, pasteurizers, bottling machines, ice machine and other dairy equipment, this farm uses 23½ horse power.

Near Kent is a dairy farm operated by Smith Brothers. Here with a four-unit machine, two men milk 122 cows in three hours. To milk the cows by hand in the same time would require five good milkers. In this case the milking machine shows an actual saving of \$2,934 a year. The estimated cost of hand-milking is \$5,400 a year. The actual cost of machine operation is \$2,160. Add to this electric power cost, \$120; 8 per cent interest on \$700 machine, \$56; depreciation, \$70; maintenance, \$60, and the total is \$2,466.

Motors for operating the dairy equipment aggregate 28¾ horse power, and the power bill is from \$35 to \$40 a month.

The refrigerator car of the future is likely not to carry ice but to be cooled by a refrigerating system which operates by power derived from the car wheels. Government officials are at present investigating the possibilities of a system invented by a recent graduate of the North Dakota Agricultural College.

When you write an advertiser, tell him you saw his ad in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

## Proven Sire Wanted

Colantha Breeding Preferred

TRESSLER ORPHANS' HOME,  
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Is Handled Under  
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### CREDITABLE PRODUCTION

The Holstein-Friesian herd of P. J. Stein of Muncy, Pa., averaged 9,851 lb. milk and 334.1 lb. butterfat in the White Deer Valley Cow Testing Association, which closed its fifth year of operation, April 1st. The highest producer of the fifteen cows in this dairy was the registered Holstein "Miller," credited with 13,036 lb. milk and 455.7 lb. butterfat.

The Holstein-Friesian herd of W. C. Gauger, of Watsonstown, is credited with averaging 348.1 lb. butterfat and 10,398 lb. milk. A two-year-old member of this herd produced during the year 430.2 lb. fat and 11,721 lb. milk.

The herd of Walter Gresh, also of Watsonstown, Pa., averaged 346.9 lb. butterfat and 10,310 lb. milk.

Boss: "So you want off this afternoon, eh? Grandmother dead, I suppose?"

Office Boy: "No, indeed, she has two tickets to the game."



## COMMONSENSE FEEDING METHODS



### MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS

That the practice of feeding mineral supplements to dairy cows has increased greatly during the last few years is indicated by the extensive sale of commercial mineral mixtures, the common use of such substances as steamed bone meal and ground limestone in home-mixed rations, and the prevalence of ready-mixed grain feeds containing "minerals."

Apparently the belief, which seems to have become general, that mineral supplements to the dairy ration are necessary has been due to: 1, outstanding benefits obtained by feeding minerals to hogs, chickens, and experimental rats; 2, favorable results obtained by feeding minerals to cattle on rations markedly deficient in calcium or phosphorus; 3, wide publicity given the results of some metabolism tests which have shown milking cows to be losing calcium and phosphorus at a rapid rate; 4, a few rather favorable results obtained in metabolism tests where mineral supplements were fed; 5, hopes that minerals might aid in preventing or overcoming the ravages of abortion disease and sterility.

Prominent authorities still differ as to the necessity for adding minerals to dairy rations. The general opinion seems to be that, inasmuch as they apparently do no harm and may do some good, their use is to be recommended until more is known about the requirements of dairy cows for such substances and their ability to utilize them. Therefore, mineral supplements are regarded by many as insurance against deficiencies which may occur. However, as it costs to carry insurance, the return should in general justify the expense.

A number of investigators have found that high producing cows; that is, cows producing 30 to 40 lb. or more of milk daily, lose calcium and phosphorus from their bodies. The question arises—even if they do make good this loss during the latter part of the lactation, does it have any ill effects on their health? The Ohio Experimental Station conducted experiments lasting five years and eleven months in an attempt to solve this question.

At the beginning of the experiment, a number of cows were divided into two groups approximately equal in milk production. Heifers raised in the herd were added to these groups and in all, 29 cows were used.

The two groups were cared for and fed alike except that one group received

dicalcium phosphate, a commercial product precipitated from dissolved bone in the process of extracting gelatin from bone. This was fed at the rate of two pounds to every 98 pounds of grain. The ration usually consisted of mixed hay, corn silage, and a grain mixture containing corn, oats, oilmeal, bran, and cottonseed meal. The cows had access to pasture, this being supplemented with grain. Some soiling crops were fed during the last two summers.

The ration without the dicalcium phosphate was reasonably well balanced, but it is doubtful if it contained enough minerals to prevent the loss of calcium and phosphorus from the bodies of the animals during the early part of lactation. The cows were generously fed, and kept in good condition.

In this experiment no marked beneficial or detrimental results on the health of cows fed dicalcium phosphate were noticed. This agrees quite well with results obtained at some other experiment stations under similar conditions. The indications seem to be that marked improvement in the health of cows fed minerals need not be expected when the usual ration is not markedly deficient in minerals or the cows are not very high producers.

### COMMERCIAL FEEDS

If all stock feeds were exactly the same—no maker would ever put a name on his feed. "Feed" would be just feed. But, there are good, poor, and indifferent feeds on the market, so makers of worth-while feeds have to identify their products by name.

But, merely putting a name on feeds does not overcome your risk entirely, because the people who make poor or indifferent feeds put their names on their feeds too. They could not sell you very much feed if they just called theirs "cheap feed." That is why it always pays you to judge dairy feeds by applying good business principles.

There are a few sound business fundamentals that you should apply to any feed before buying it. These principles will enable you to quickly measure the value of any feed by good business standards. They will save you money and trouble and time. Use them on any feed you buy.

These principles that you should apply to any feed are: How long has the feed been on the market? Who makes it? What is the standing of the company in the feed business? Is the feed as good today as when it was first made? Is it a

cheap feed—one made to a price? Or is it a feed made to sell on its merits? Is it making profit for other feeders?

After all is said and done you are feeding your livestock for the profits you hope to derive.

### COW FIGURES ARE BEST

The coefficients of digestibility are used to calculate the digestibility constituents of a feeding stuff, and until fifteen or twenty years ago the digestible nutrients were used exclusively for calculating rations in the feeding of animals. Developments in scientific knowledge concerning feeding stuffs have rendered the use of digestible constituents an antiquated method for calculating rations, although many people are still using them. The digestible nutrients do not show the real feeding value of the feeding stuffs, for the reason that the nutrients digested from different feeds have different values to the animal body. The use of the digestible nutrients for comparing the values of different feeds is correct only when one pound of digestible nutrient in one feed is equal in productive energy to one pound of digestible nutrient in other feeds. When these digestible nutrients are known to have different values, the use of the digestible constituents as a basis of calculation in feeding experiments, on the assumption of the equality in value of the nutrients, is of course no longer permissible.—*Texas Agricultural Station Bulletin 402.*

### SILOS ARE ESSENTIAL DAIRYING EQUIPMENT

By A. L. HAECKER

The workman must be provided with tools, also the factory; just as essential the farmer should have necessary equipment. I am inclined to believe stock farmers, especially those practicing dairying, frequently try to do their work without necessary equipment. Losses from poor production of the herd and unnecessary labor due to a lack of equipment often render the business unprofitable.

### RATIONS AND LABOR

Rations and labor are the biggest expense items in the stock business and therefore the two principal departments which must have careful attention. The rations should be first considered as the cost of feeding is the largest item. To supply foods properly balanced and low in cost the silo has proven a necessary equipment. This is true because it stands ever-ready to house and preserve cheap, succulent forage which can be abundantly grown on practically any farm. To save labor, especially with the dairy farmer, he must so house his stock that they will be comfortable and that the work of caring for them will be materially reduced.

Profits in the stock business are generally made by good feeding. Good feeding is supplying the animal with its required food elements at a low cost, or with profit.

To provide a balanced, nutritious ration requires the stock keeper to plan ahead. He must figure out his next winter's

ration at this time in order to plant the proper crops and provide the proper feeds.

### VALUABLE FOOD STUFF

With all things considered, the cheapest source of digestible carbohydrates is found in corn or cane silage. It is not difficult to produce from 10 to 15 tons per acre of this valuable food stuff which can be fed either winter or summer, and which can be carried over from one year to another. With this in view, we can safely say that every stock farmer outside of the open range should have an ample supply of silage. The best balance for corn or cane silage is found in legume hay or pasture. Alfalfa, clover and sweet clover are the leaders.

To obtain the greatest profit we must supply the animal with its requirements. This means liberal feeding. No one ever made a profit by starving his stock. Our cattle should be considered as machines and we wish the machine running at full capacity. So far as possible, make animals, especially cattle, consume large quantities of roughage; this will make for greater profit. To get large production we must feed concentrates. These can be purchased with regard to their price and nutrients. It is well to balance the concentrates, so whatever grain you feed, whether it be 2 pounds or 20, you will feed a balanced ration. For largest profits, high-producing animals will as a rule give the greatest reward.

### REDUCE NUMBER OF COWS

We are making rapid progress in improvements, in breeding and feeding. With less dairy cows this country has produced in the past year considerable more dairy products. We can still further reduce the number of cows and increase the product and profits providing we feed economical, balanced rations.

The silo economically preserves the forage of the summer and creates pasture conditions during the winter. Silage will save in round numbers, about 30% on the ration. Where all costs are considered it can be figured that the silo will save 12 cents on the cost of producing a pound of butter and about \$1.00 on the cost of producing 100 pounds of beef and mutton. These figures are deducted from experiments where all items of expense are considered.

### NECESSARY FOR BEST RESULTS

The stock farmer of tomorrow will find proper equipment essential in economical production. We are moving at a rapid pace and we must all keep up with the procession. If any department of our industry lags, they will soon be in distress. Poor equipment on our farms is one of the principal causes for our agricultural ills.

For over a quarter of a century practically every experiment station and college of agriculture, as well as thousands of stock farmers, have demonstrated that the use of the silo is not only economical but necessary for best results and still we find even among our dairy stock farmers they are less than one-fourth supplied. Good stables with comfortable stalls, gut-

ters that are handy to clean out; carriers, etc., have proven to be necessary for greatest economy, and still the great majority does not have them. We are told that they cannot afford this equipment, but we find they are supplied with autos and other so-called necessities. If we analyze this matter down we will find in a large majority of cases there has been a real lack of figuring and planning on necessary equipment for saving labor and increasing production.

### FEED PRICES AND MILK PRICES

Profits in the dairy industry depend on the margin between the cost of milk production and the amount received for the product. Feed, labor, and overhead are the main items of cost that enter into production.

In the *Bimonthly Bulletin* issued by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, J. H. Sitterley has an article on the relation of dairy feed prices to the price of milk. The grain ration mentioned, which is in general use in Medina County, Ohio, consists of 29 lb. corn; 28 lb. oats; 16 lb. oilmeal; 10 lb. cottonseed meal; 14 lb. bran and 3 lb. gluten.

Of the total cost of milk production according to cost studies in Medina County, 45 to 55 per cent was feed of which fully 50 per cent was concentrates. The price of concentrated feed varies from month to month and year to year, while the labor and overhead costs remain fairly constant.

### THE RATIO OF THE PRICE OF DAIRY FEED TO THE PRICE OF MILK

Year	Cleveland Milk price Dol.	Feed price per cwt. Dol.	Equivalent in feed of 100 lb of milk Lb.
1920	3.40	3.09	110
1921	2.45	1.57	156
1922	2.01	1.61	125
1923	2.72	1.77	154
1924	2.41	1.87	129
1925	2.55	1.92	133
1926	2.49	1.63	153
1927	2.51	1.73	145
1928	2.46	2.04	120
1929	2.41	1.93	126
10-year average	2.54	1.86	136

In the table a comparison is made for the past ten years of the amount of concentrated dairy feed one hundred pounds

of milk would buy. Northeastern Ohio feed prices and Cleveland milk prices were used.

The ratio of the price of dairy feed to the price of milk has been below the ten-year average for most of 1928 and 1929. Feed prices for both years were above average, while milk prices for the same period were somewhat below average. For the past ten years in Northeastern Ohio one hundred pounds of milk has equalled in price 136 pounds of dairy concentrates, or one pound of dairy concentrates has been equivalent in price to approximately three-quarters of a pound of milk.

### GOOD FOR CALVES

A calf grain mixture that has given satisfaction in Southern Pennsylvania consists of—

100 lb. cracked corn  
100 lb. whole oats  
100 lb. bran  
75 lb. oil meal

This is fed with alfalfa hay. Young animals appear to have the power to digest unground grain and there is very little waste in this practice. After the animals are a year old, the oats and corn are ground.

BREEDER Ads pay big dividends.

### Special Trial Offer

Regular price \$1.50 per year. Send 25c in stamps for special three months' trial offer.

AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER  
61 Exchange Ave. Chicago, Ill.



**CRUMB'S**  
Chain Hanging  
**STANCHIONS**

Also Water Bowls  
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I can SAVE MONEY  
for you. Send for  
booklet.

**WINTHROP W. DUNBAR**  
Box 443, FORESTVILLE, CONN.

## Purebred Holstein-Friesian

Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale

**EUGENE B. BENNETT, Old Home Farm,**

**Allamuchy, New Jersey**

A STRICTLY BUSINESS, ACCREDITED DAIRY HERD



# The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

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## LIVE STOCK

**GOOD FAMILY MILK GOATS FOR SALE.** BELGIAN YARDS, Kinderhook, N. Y.

**LARGE BERKSHIRES.** Best of breeding. Choice spring pigs, \$15.00 each, either sex. DILTS AND GERMAN, Roseville, Ohio.

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**FEEDING LAMBS AND CALVES** bought on order. Fall delivery. Ranches for sale. Wire or write. W. C. McLAUGHLIN, Denton, Montana.

**ATTENTION** for best grade dairy heifers at reasonable prices. Write Shannon Cattle Company, South St. Paul, Minn.

**LIVESTOCK** Farmer would take 6 purebred Holstein dairy cows on shares. Reliable party. Address Department W, care of HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

**FOR SALE.**—Rag Apple De Kol Quality. Born July 25, 1929. Sire, King Korndyke Quality De Kol, 30-lb. bull with eight 30-lb. sisters. Dam, a granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs, a heavy milker, 3.7 test. This bull is more white than black—a show bull. T. B. tested. Ready for service. Price \$125.00. Dr. B. F. Myers, Chambersburg, Pa.

**DEHORN YOUR DAIRY.** Handsome Hornless Holstein bull calf, \$50.00, with papers. CLAUDE PERSONS, Delevan, N. Y.

**HEREFORD CATTLE.**—400 head of fancy steer and heifer calves and yearling steers. Also springer heifers. T. B. tested. Will sort. Wire G. F. Greber, Fairfield, Iowa.

**FOR SALE.**—12 Good Grade Holstein-Friesian Cows in all stages of lactation, some fresh, others due to freshen soon. Tuberculin Tested. B. Joustra, Allamuchy, New Jersey.

**SHEEP! SHEEP! SHEEP!** Fine and coarse wool breeding ewes in any number at CHEAP PRICES also feeding wethers. Also all breeds of rams and ewes and fitted show flocks at reasonable prices. Can supply you with anything in purebred or high-grade live stock on fancy high grade Jersey cows, fresh or springers. T. B. and blood tested—from three to six years old and weighing 900 lb. each. Good colors. Shipped direct from Springfield, Mo.,

on order in carlots at \$95.00. Freight paid. Also two-year-old grade Jersey heifers, fresh or close springers at \$72.50 per head delivered in carlots. Bank references and list of satisfied customers gladly furnished. Canadian bred Lincoln and Cotswold Yearling ewes \$30.00 per head. Satisfied customers my best references. Write your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. LEWIS H. FERGASON, Windham, Greene Co., N. Y.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**ELECTRIC BENCH SAW TABLE** only \$39.75 complete. Ask for specifications. EMPIRE FOUNDRY, Ash St., Delevan, N. Y.

**WHITE FLEMISH. GREATEST MEAT AND FUR RABBITS.** Bargains in highest class stock. E. M. TIMBERLAKE, Hammonton, N. J.

**HARDY CABBAGE PLANTS.**—Good delivery guaranteed. Leading varieties. 500-90c; 1000-\$1.25; 5,000-\$5.00. BUCKEYE FARMS, Dept. E. Box 541, Youngstown, Ohio.

**CIGARS.**—Buy your smokes direct from factory at factory prices. \$1.00 brings you our Sample Case containing 25 cigars. 4 different Brands. COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO., Dept. H., Dallastown, Pa.

**MILLIONS OF CABBAGE PLANTS.**—Wakefield, Flatduch, Ballhead, Copenhagen; Tomato, Baltimore, Stone, Matchless; Beet and collard plants. 500—75c; 1,000—\$1.25. Ruby king pepper, Porto Rico, potato plants, 500—\$1.30; 1,000—\$2.40, prepaid. WALTER J. BURGESS CO., Courtland, Va.

**NICE CABBAGE PLANTS.**—Wakefield, Flatduch, Ballhead and Copenhagen tomato. Stone, Baltimore, Matchless; Beet and collard plants, 500—75c; 1,000—\$1.20; Ruby King pepper, Porto Rico, potato plants, 500—\$1.30; 1,000—\$2.35, prepaid. EVERGREEN PLANT FARM, Courtland, Va.

**MILLIONS OF FROST-PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS.**—Leading varieties 300—\$1.00; 500—\$1.25; 1,000—\$2.00, prepaid. Expressed, \$1.25—1,000. Collard, tomato, onion, same price. Pepper, potato, 500—\$2.00; 1,000—\$3.25. Plants guaranteed to please. FAIRVIEW PLANT FARM, Franklin, Va.



## DOGS

**FOR SALE.**—English Bull pups. Pedigreed. \$10 each. ADRIAN GILLMAN, Waynesville, Ohio Rt. 5.

**AMERICAN BULL TERRIER PUPPIES.** Males \$20.00; females only \$15.00 with papers. Will run the huns off a flying. CLAUDE PERSONS, Delevan, N. Y.



## POULTRY

**TURKEY EGGS.** Special prices. All breeds. Strictly Purebred. Write WALTER BROTHERS, Powhatan Point, Ohio.

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS.**—\$5.00, young turks \$1.00. 130 breeders. No delays. GYPSY CAMP FARM, Rensselaer, N. Y.

**BARRED ROCK PULLETS** \$3.00 each. Chicks April and May, \$10.00 per 100 postpaid. WEST-DENTON HATCHERY, Denton, Md.

**BUFF COCHINS** \$4.00 PAIR. WHITE Silkies and Japanese Blacktails \$5.00 pair. TWIN SPRING FARM, Penlynn, Pa.

**FOR 17 YEARS HOUSEWORTH'S CHICKS LEAD.**—S. C. White and Brown Leghorns. 250 to 290 egg strain \$8.80 per \$100. HOUSEWORTH'S LEGHORN FARMS, Port Trevorton, Pa.

**MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS** for hatching, ten cents each, delivered. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. G. KENNEL, Atglen, Pa.

**5,000 STATE ACCREDITED BABY CHICKS FOR MAY.** Free Delivery, 14 varieties. Prize winners. None better. Write DORRIS HATCHERY, Harrisburg, Ill.

**UTILITY BRONZE TURKEY, BREEDERS.** Hundred Hens, Limited number toms. Related and non-related. Imported stock. GLENN & HEWITT, Importers, Woodbine, Maryland.

**THOROUGHbred NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS,** Toms, \$15.00; hens, \$8.00. Send stamped addressed envelopes for inquiry. Satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. EARL R. BROWN, Chaumont, New York.

**JERSEY BLACK GIANTS. WHY RAISE TURKEYS** when JAYBEEGEE CHICKS will go as large as 13 pounds. All breeders State tested and trapnested. Chicks \$23.00 per 100. Free circular. JAYBEEGEE POULTRY FARM, Sloucum, R. I.

**WHITE PEKIN AND INDIAN RUNNER DUCKLINGS.** BRONZE TURKEY poults and baby chicks. 14 Standard breeds. Write for illustrated catalog. RIDGWAY DUCK HATCHERY, Larue, Ohio.

**QUALITY BABY CHICKS DELIVERED** weekly throughout the year, Leghorns, Barred, White and Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds, Wyandottes, White and Buff Orpingtons, Anconas, Black and White Minorcas, Black Giants and Brahmas, from \$12 per hundred up. Shipped by prepaid parcel post, live delivery guaranteed. Also breeding stock and eggs. Catalog free. HARRY WOOD COBB, National Distributor of Baby Chicks and Breeding Stock. Gettysburg, Penna.

## JAMES FRANK MARSHALL

James Frank Marshall, of Beyer, Pennsylvania, one of the most prominent farmers and dairymen in Indiana County, a leader in his community and a member of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., died May 17th, after a week's illness.

Mr. Marshall lived his entire life in the township of South Mahoning. He was born near Plumville, sixty-seven years ago, and followed farming and dairying his entire life. For many years he served on the School Board of South Mahoning Township and was prominent in every line of progressive endeavor in that section.

He was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Plumville and as late as Sunday, May 11, taught his Bible Class. He was also a member of the executive board of District No. 1, of the Sabbath School Association of Indiana County.

Besides Mrs. Marshall, he is survived by two sons, Dale and Robert, and one grandson, Keith. Mr. Marshall was greatly respected and had many friends. He was a man of pleasing personality, a good farmer and a good citizen. He was a staunch advocate of the Holstein-Friesian breed. He purchased his first Registered Holstein-Friesian, August, 1912, in New York State, and, at the time of his death, the firm of J. F. Marshall & Son owned a herd of 67 animals.

## A SUCCESSFUL AUCTIONEER

One of the most successful auctioneers in the Central West is Col. C. M. Hess of Akron, Ohio.

Colonel Hess is looked up to as one of the leaders in his profession. He has had a varied and life-long experience as an Auctioneer. Beginning in a small way, he has extended his clientele among breeders and owners of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle, until he now does the selling at many consignment and dis-

persal sales in the Central Western and Eastern States. He has officiated at a number of good sales in Maryland and Pennsylvania.

To be successful an Auctioneer must know the value of the articles he sells. He must also be a good judge of human nature. He must not only be fair to the seller but also to the buyer.

Colonel Hess has these attributes and to this fact and his own pleasing personality much of his success as an Auctioneer is due.

## FOR AMERICANS ONLY

A Pan-American Agricultural Conference will be held at Washington, D. C., September 8th to 20th. Although several Pan-American Scientific and Commercial Congresses have been staged, the coming assembly will be the first of its kind to deal exclusively with Agricultural Questions.

The conference will consider broadly the problems of research in agriculture and forest development and methods of preventing and eradicating diseases and pests affecting plants and animals. Sponsors of the conference also anticipate that in discussing agricultural economics the members will explore the problems of competition which are now beginning to bear heavily on the nations in the tropical and subtropical regions of this hemisphere. Tropical countries of other continents now offer growing competition in production of such products as rubber, coffee, sugar, cocoa, cotton and other vegetable fibers, tobacco, and citrus fruits. In many of these products the New World formerly enjoyed practical freedom from competition.

During the past few years many purebred cattle have been shipped from the United States to Mexico, Panama and countries in South America. Some of the problems connected with this growing trade will be discussed at the meetings.

In view of its broad scope and because it is anticipated that important

private associations of agriculturists and stock raisers will participate, it is expected that every American nation will benefit from the deliberations of the conference.

## PAYING BY CHANCE

A certain milk distributor, having had a lot of trouble getting one of his customers to pay his bills, finally lost patience and wrote him a threatening letter. A few days later he received the following reply:

"DEAR SIR: What do you mean by sending me a letter like that? Every month I place all my bills in a basket, and then I figure out how much money I have to pay on accounts. Next, I blind-fold my bookkeeper and have her draw as many bills out of the basket as I have money to pay. If you don't like my way of doing business, I won't even put your bills in the basket."

## THREE MONTHS OF GOOD WORK

During the three months of February, March and April, Holstein-Friesian herds were very prominent in the Adams County Cow Testing Association.

Tester Lee A. McCauslin, has averaged the production of the twenty-three herds under his supervision. The heaviest producing herd, owned by Thomas N. Cashman, of York Springs, averaged 43.3 lb. butterfat and 1,211 lb. milk for three months. The herd of R. M. Spangler averaged 38.8 lb. fat and 1,109 lb. milk. The dairy owned by A. B. C. Williams, of York Springs, averaged 35.5 lb. fat and 1,026 lb. milk. George E. Motter, of Littlestown, is credited with an average of 33.2 lb. butterfat and 896 lb. milk. Other herds that show a very creditable average for these consecutive months were owned by Edgar Leer, York Springs; J. C. Bream, Gettysburg; Roy Weaner, Gettysburg, and Harry E. Brown, Fairfield, Pa.

BREEDER Ads pay big dividends.

## A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



## This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

## A Profitable Business--

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big-Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.



**F**OR years I have translated and prepared Holstein-Friesian literature to be distributed in South American countries. I have also had much experience in corresponding with breeders in those countries who have purchased animals from the United States. I now offer my assistance and cooperation to breeders who desire to get in touch with the promising and profitable South American market.

**RALPH E. MORETON**  
102 MAIN ST., BRATTLEBORO, VT.

## YOU CAN BUY

At Reasonable Prices



### CHOICE YOUNG STOCK

from Heavy Producing Cows, and sired by **ROLO CALAMO CHAMP**, a handsome son of Rolo Pontiac Fayne.

**Ralph G. Roop,**  
New Windsor, Maryland  
Carroll Herd is **ACCREDITED**  
and has Never Housed a Reactor.

## Your Next Herdsire

Should be a son of

### BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO

whose daughters are persistent producers in general dairy and C. T. A. work.

We have some nice ones around a year old and ready for service. Their dams are heavy milking cows of well-known blood lines; good testers and superior individuals.

We will be pleased to give you full particulars, prices, etc.

**L. L. ALLIS**

Rummerfield Bracford Co. Penna.  
This is an **ACCREDITED HERD**.

### PUREBRED AND HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS

I handle only the best. Would be glad to quote you prices.

**W. J. Few**  
West Chester, Pa.

### PATTON'S DAIRY

The Holstein-Friesian herd of J. S. Patton, of Hartstown, Pa., consists of sixteen cows,—grade and purebreds. In the Western Crawford Cow Testing Association, this dairy averaged 9,577 lb. milk and 336.2 lb. butterfat. The two highest producers were both four-year-olds at the time the Association was started. Arra Bell, an unregistered animal, is credited with 11,793 lb. milk and 458 lb. butterfat and Queen Segis Minerva, a registered heifer with 12,674 lb. milk and 403.4 lb. butterfat. Queen is a daughter of Cromdell King Segis and Queen Minerva Segis De Kol.

### ATTRACTIVE AND WELL BRED

In this issue J. C. Bream, of Gettysburg, Pa., is advertising a very handsome young bull born early last December. The dam, Luna Pontiac Beryl 2d, has a C. T. A. record of 14,477 lb. milk, and 586.75 lb. butter. According to the Tester's figures the value of her production during the past association year, was 380.90 and the profit above feed costs was \$267.79. This year Luna Pontiac Beryl 2d is enrolled both in C. T. A. and Dependable Advanced Registration work. She is a consistent producer and a good tester. During the month of May, 1930, according to the figures of Tester Lee McCauslin, she averaged 3.7% butterfat.

Luna Beryl Pontiac 2d is of good producing strains and is a granddaughter of Dutchland Colantha Denver Prince.

The sire of the bull Mr. Bream is offering is De Kol Hartog Prilly—he is from a cow that averaged 4 per cent fat in a year's work and was sired by Prilly Segis Sir De Kol, a grandson of King Ormsby Ideal and King Segis Alcartra Prilly.

### THE LAST OF THE LONGHORNS

The Texas Longhorn has joined the buffalo. A few weeks ago the last wild, free one, "Bob Sutton," untamed, defiant "outlaw" and historic link with the old Southwest, was brought in from the range to spend his few remaining years, fittingly enough, with herds of two infinitely more ancient denizens of the plains that stand perilously near the edge of extinction—the buffalo and the antelope.

"Bob Sutton" will be kept at the L. A. Schreiner ranch, Kerrsville, Texas, together with a few cows. There are also sixty or seventy head of Longhorns in the Wichita National Forest of Oklahoma.

The Longhorn's Genealogical Tree goes back to the days of Cortez. The conquistadores brought the first cattle to North America from the hills of Andalusia, in Southern Spain. Two centuries before any cattle were sent to Texas the Spaniards were successfully raising good ones in Mexico. The first herds crossed the Rio Grande into Texas when the missions were built. Around each mission the padres kept good-sized herds of beef and milk cattle, and oxen for transporting heavy loads.

As the years passed numbers of these cattle escaped and became wild, running as free on the endless prairies as the bison and the antelope. Settlers arriving from the States east of the Mississippi late in the eighteenth and early in the nineteenth centuries found herds of runty, scrawny wild cattle everywhere, with horns out of all proportion to the animals' size. They were fleet, tough creatures, as well adapted to the arid region as the antelope and deer or the buffalo herds that were growing less numerous. After a time all Texas cattle became mixed with these wild ones and assumed the appearance of the rampant, big-horned rovers.

After the Civil War, herds of Longhorn cattle were driven from Texas and marketed, but as the country became settled, progressive cattlemen introduced animals of the beef breeds and their progeny, being short legged and carrying more flesh, could not successfully manage the overland trip of a thousand to 15,000 miles. The older breed with its huge horns made poor travelers by rail. The last year that a herd of cattle "went up the trail" was 1895 and soon after very few were seen in the market.

### NEW PLANTS MAY BE PATENTED

Both houses of Congress have passed a bill, which is now awaiting the signature of President Hoover, that provides for the patenting of new and distinctive flowers, fruits or plants. In commenting on the bill Representative Fred S. Purnell, of Indiana, one of the authors of the measure, said:

"The passage of this bill marks a new era in the history of American agriculture and horticulture. After a century of discrimination against those who have patiently experimented with plants, flowers and fruits, we now propose to give these scientists the same opportunity to participate in the benefits of the patent system as has been given industrial inventors."

### MAD COW BITES GIRL

The Crawford County *Press* reports that Freda Sahloff, a thirteen year old girl living near Waukeshon, Wis., was severely bitten on the arm by a mad cow.

The cow was chasing pigs and Freda tried to stop it when the animal turned suddenly and bit her. The cow was killed and its head sent to Madison where it was examined and symptoms of rabies were found. Freda is now under treatment at Shawano and is expected to recover.

### BATHS MUST BE MORE DAINTY

Mother came into the bathroom to find wee Ned in the midst of giving the kitten a vigorous shampoo. "Oh," she protested, "I don't believe that the mother cat would like to have you wash her child that way."

"Well, I can't help it if she doesn't like it. I just can't lick the kitty like she does," came the serious reply.

### THE GENTLE COW

The gentle cow, content, pursues  
The order of her quiet ways.  
Where grass, bedecked with cooling dew,  
Invites, with coming of the day.

She finds a life of sweet repose.  
Where fields slope to the river's brink.  
Where drooping low, the willow groves,  
Beneath whose shade she stops to drink.

Unhurriedly, she crops her way  
Among the grasses and the flowers.  
Until the lengthening shadows, gray  
Proclaim the passing of the hours.

Then, homeward, with expectant eyes  
She turns her slow and measured tread,  
Bearing the foamy, snowy prize  
She captured as the hours fled.

Though uneventful, this is how  
Her life of happiness is led,  
All homage to the gentle cow,  
Who gives us butter for our bread.

Who teaches, too, that peaceful ways  
May truest happiness impart,  
And sunshine shed on all our days  
While sweet contentment fills the heart.  
—A. D. SMITH.

### MORE COWS IN PENNSYLVANIA

The number of dairy cows on farms in Pennsylvania increased in all counties excepting four during 1929, according to the estimates of the State Department of Agriculture. The estimated number of milk cows and heifers two years old and over on farms, January 1st, this year, was 889,00—the highest since 1925.

The counties which lead in number of dairy cows are, Chester, 42,550; Lancaster, 38,850; and Bradford, 38,330.

The average value per head of the dairy cows was estimated at \$112—the highest on record. With one exception this figure exceeds the average value in all the leading dairy states.

Dairy cows in Pennsylvania at the present time represent an investment of almost \$100,000,000. Dairying provides the largest single source of farm revenue in the State.

### NINETEEN YEARS A BREEDER

For nineteen years, Howard Dromgold, of New Bloomfield, Pa., has owned purebred Holstein-Friesians, and at the present time has fourteen cows in milk and seven very promising yearling heifers. His herd is headed by De Kol Clothilde Veeman Piebe a five-year-old bull, whose sire was De Kol Veeman Piebe Ensign and whose dam was Lady Valentine Clothilde 2d, a daughter of Hillview Beryl Pontiac. This bull is a good individual—very long bodied and straight on the back.

A younger bull, born September 7, 1929, is De Kol Jetske Clothilde, a son of the senior sire and from Jetske Colantha Aaggie, a daughter of Korn-dyke Colantha Aaggie and Mary Jetske Netherland.

Mr. Drumgold's dairy is milked by a mechanical milker. The farm is located

a short distance from New Bloomfield. The farm house is built of stone, the barn of wood with a stone foundation. A spring on a near-by hill furnishes running water for the house and barns.

Mr. Drumgold is a good feeder and caretaker and his cows show every evidence of being producers and of returning a satisfactory profit for their feed and care.

### FARM PRICES LOWER

The general level of farm prices on May 15th was 3 points lower than on April 15th, and, at 124 per cent of the pre-war level, the index of prices paid to producers was 12 points lower than on May 15th a year ago, the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics announces.

Lower prices for cotton, grains, meat animals, and dairy and poultry products accounted for the decline from April 15th to May 15th. Potatoes, apples, and cottonseed were the only commodities which rose in value per unit during the month.

Compared to a year ago, the May 15th farm price index for cotton and cotton seed was down 29 points; farm prices of poultry and poultry products were down 24 points; meat animal prices down 22 points; dairy products, down 16 points; and farm prices of grains, down 8 points. Grain prices were the lowest since October, 1922.

### ALWAYS WELCOME

Among the recent visitors to the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN Office was Ralph S. Heisey, of Backmanville, Pa. Mr. Heisey who formerly was a cow tester has been farming for several years and has built a good dairy of purebred Holstein-Friesians. The herd is enrolled in the Lebanon County Cow Testing Association and last year averaged 10,919 lb. milk and 371 lb. butterfat.

The younger members of this herd are daughters of H. Farm Lad. This bull is backed by a number of well-known sires. He is a son of Ormsby Prince Korndyke Lad who was by Ormsby Korndyke Lad from a daughter of King Pontiac Carlotta. His dam, Elsa Netherland Royal Odessa 2d was sired by King Ormsby Segis.

### MARYLAND PRODUCERS

The herd of George C. Zentz and Son, of Rockey Ridge, Maryland, averaged 814 lb. milk and 30.8 lb. butterfat during April, while enrolled in the first division of the Frederick County C. T. A. Sadie, a purebred, leading her 21 stablemates by producing 1,455 lb. milk and 56.7 lb. butterfat.

In the same Association, the cow Japonica, owned by Charles Wertheimer, of Frederick, is credited with the production of 1,770 lb. milk and exactly 62 lb. butterfat.

Teacher (to little boy)—"Freddie Brooks, are you making faces at Nellie Lyon?"

Freddie Brooks—"Please, teacher, no ma'am; I was trying to smile at her and my face slipped."

## THE REASON WHY

*Why Do Full Brothers and Sisters Vary in Type?*

Answers to this and hundreds of similar questions You ask yourself can be found in the book

### THE BASIS OF BREEDING

Written by **LEON F. WHITNEY**, a farmer and livestock breeder who has gone deep into scientific reasonings and investigations and in this profusely illustrated 260-page book explains in plain language, Heredity, Production and Re-Production.

**PRICE, \$3 a Copy.**

Order Through The  
**HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN**  
Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

## Polled Holsteins



combine all the virtues and good points of the greatest breed of dairy cattle on earth with the desirable characteristic of "Hornlessness."

Why cut or burn off horns when they can be bred off by using a "hornless" sire?

Place a Polled Holstein Bull at the head of your herd. Prices and Quality are both right.

**GEORGE E. STEVENSON**  
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Is a \$1.00 a year farm and home Texas Monthly Journal, but to introduce it into new homes, we will give a Serial Story Club subscription for 25c. Send your quarter today and get all the numbers containing our current story, "The Settling of the Sage," a book-length story of the west.

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**SPECIAL:** Clip this, attach \$1.00 cash or money order, and send to us and we will send you our paper for a year and mail you postpaid one of our boxes of 100 envelopes and 200 note sheets printed to your order—a \$2.00 value for only \$1.00.



## Everybody Knows

THAT



### ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE

my splendid herdsire is "THE WORLD'S RECORD BULL." But EVERYBODY

### DOES NOT KNOW

that ROLO'S Daughters are Producing 33% MORE MILK and a HIGHER PERCENTAGE OF BUTTERFAT than did their dams at the same age.

Rolo is transmitting this wonderful Producing Ability as well as Choice Individuality through his Sons. I offer You your Choice of a Dozen ranging from a few weeks to a year old.

Write today for Pedigrees and Prices.

**Charles Wertheimer, Frederick, Md.**

Accredited Herd. Prices Right.

## Producing Ability

Is Usually an Inherent Characteristic. At least, that has been our experience when good feed and care are given such cows as



### LILLY WHITE COLANTHA DE KOL

While she is making a great showing as a producer in our herd we have many others just as good.

With one hundred good matrons and our well bred Ormsby sires we are sure to please you. When in need of a herdsire look us over. Herd T. B. Clean and Blood Tested.

Reasonable Prices

Satisfaction Guaranteed

**CLARKS GROVE DAIRY FARMS**

Shamokin

Pennsylvania

## The Kind You Like



Large Healthy Cows with straight backs, square udders and well placed teats. Cows that milk heavily. test well and drop a live calf every year.

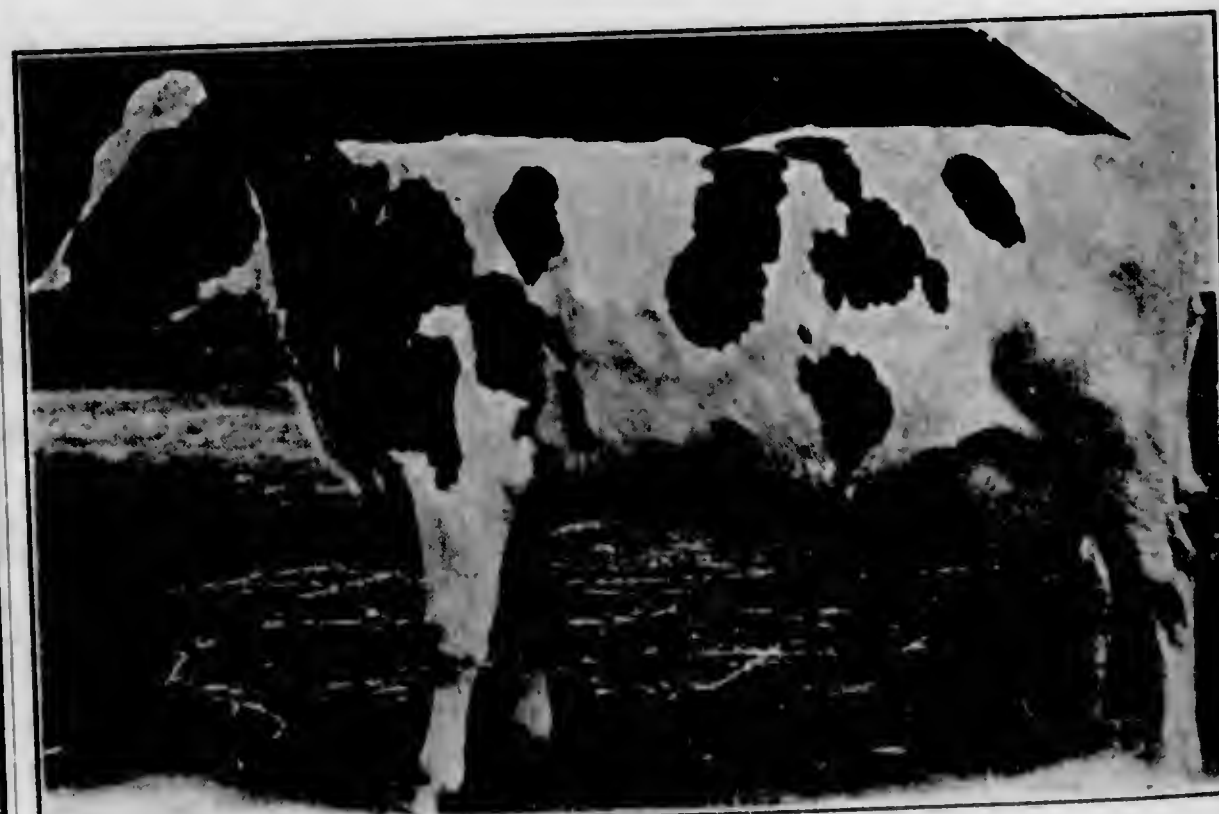
I offer Choice Young Bulls at Reasonable Prices. Place your order now.

**ROBERT C. HARVEY**

Highspire Dauphin County Pennsylvania

Herd T. B. and Blood Tested

## THIS GREAT COW



### KENMOOR BEAUTY LONGFIELD PIEBE

produced 12,236 lb. Milk, 423.9 lb. BUTTERFAT in a year as a Five-Year-Old; 13,314 lb. Milk, 457.2 lb. BUTTERFAT in a year as a Six-Year-Old in C. T. A. work, milked Twice-a-Day.

**BUY HER SON,**

Born September 4, 1928.

Sired by PABST GLADIOLE KING, our son of CREATOR. He is marked like his dam, is a rugged, handsome bull and will sire Producers.

**JUSTUS A. JOHNSON**

ACCREDITED HERD

Loomis, Nebraska

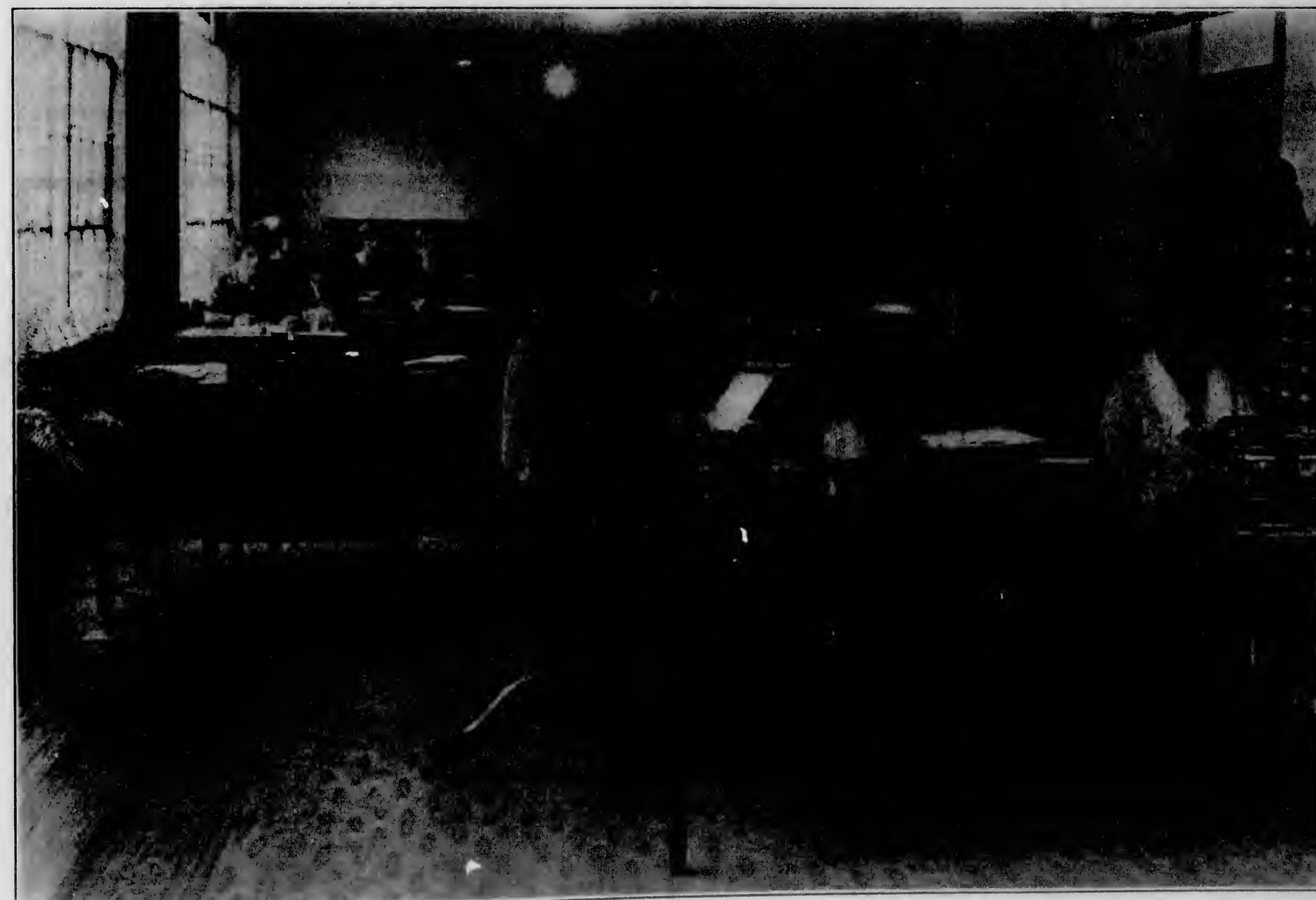
# The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

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HARRISBURG, PA., JUNE 22, 1930

No. 12

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c. Per Year

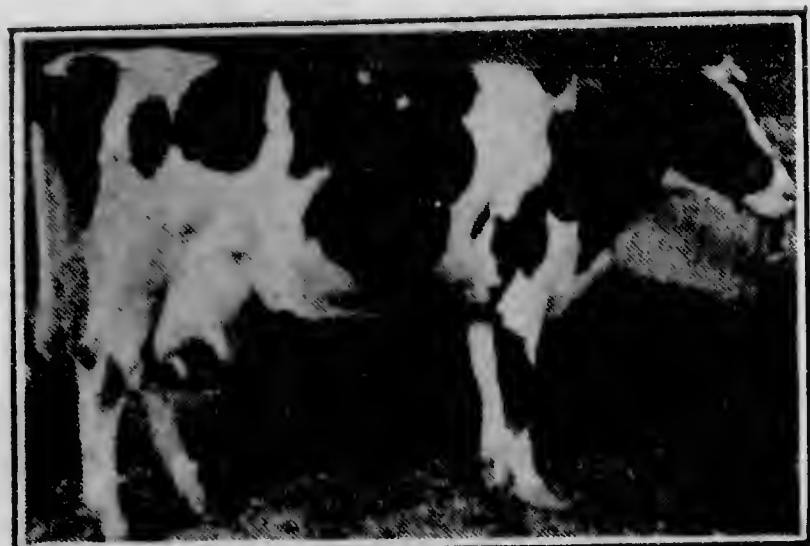


RENDERING A BETTER SERVICE AT A GREAT SAVING IN FEES, HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN REGISTRY ASSOCIATION, INC., HARRISBURG, PA.



## Gettysburg Herd

OFFERS YOU A SON OF



LUNA PONTIAC BERYL 2d

14,477 lb. Milk, 586.75 lb. Butter in 307 days as a four-year-old, C. T. A. Now making a good showing in Dependable Advanced Registry work.

His sire, DE KOL HARTOG PRILLY, is backed by many famous animals, and is from a cow that averaged 4% fat in yearly work.

This young bull was born December 7, 1929. He is nicely marked with a good rump and an exceptionally good top line. A dandy bull that will make a real dairy sire.

JOHN C. BREAM

R. D. 4 Gettysburg, Pa.

*This Herd Is Accredited.*

## Take One or Both

Bull: MAPLE GROVE JOE ONGLEY GLISTA. Born, November 14, 1929, Mostly White.

SIRE: Clever Model Glista, our 34 lb. herdsire.

DAM: Ongley Snowdrop Glista, a grand young cow sired by a 20.6 lb. son of Clever Model Glista.

Price \$75.

Heifer: MAPLE GROVE DORA COREVA GLISTA. Born, October 10, 1929, More White than Black.

SIRE: Clever Model Glista.

DAM: Maple Grove Annie De Kol Glista, Milk 408 lb., Butter 16.6 lb. as a three-year-old; her dam 493.7 lb. Milk, 20.49 lb. Butter.

Price \$85.

*A Good Pair in Every Way. Priced Low and Worth More.*

MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM

Frank Jones, Mgr.

Centerville, Crawford Co., Penna.

Herd ACCREDITED March, 1923, and EVER SINCE.

## Everybody Knows

THAT



ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE

my splendid herdsire is "THE WORLD'S RECORD BULL." But EVERYBODY

DOES NOT KNOW

that ROLO'S Daughters are Producing 33% MORE MILK and a HIGHER PERCENTAGE OF BUTTERFAT than did their dams at the same age.

Rolo is transmitting this wonderful Producing Ability as well as Choice Individuality through his Sons. I offer You your Choice of a Dozen ranging from a few weeks to a year old.

Write today for Pedigrees and Prices.

Charles Wertheimer, Frederick, Md.

Accredited Herd. Prices Right.

## Take Your Choice!

I have some dandy young bulls sired by a son of



KENMOOR JOHANNA ORMSBY MERCEDES

In two years of C. T. A. work, she produced 28,772 lb. MILK, 1,009.2 lb. BUTTERFAT in everyday dairy work and twice-a-day milking.

The dams carry the blood of the great dairy cows, Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d and Early Dawn Peep 2d.

Prices Right

Herd Accredited

JUSTUS A. JOHNSON

LOOMIS

NEBRASKA

# The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

VOL. IX

HARRISBURG, PA., JUNE 22, 1930

No. 12

## Common Sense Methods of Keeping Herd Records

IN NORTH HOLLAND where the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle was developed by the Dutch dairymen, we are told that once or twice each year the surplus cattle were sold. The best animals were selected and retained for dairy and breeding purposes and the balance sent to the public market.

The Dutch dairyman did not keep production records on the individual cows in his herd therefore, in making his selection, he must have judged the merits of his cattle by comparison. Being closely associated with his cattle, he was in a position to know which cows and which families of animals grew and developed the best, bred the most regularly, gave the most milk and were the most persistent milkers. By following these common sense and practical methods in the absence of more definite information which he might have had if he had kept records, he was able to cull his herd satisfactorily and successfully.

Solomon Hoxie, describing conditions in Holland on his first visit in 1879, made the following statement:

"Farmers residing in different localities and hence upon different soils rarely exchange cattle. Dutch self-esteem makes the farmers in a given locality believe that their cattle are the best in the world, and Dutch persistence keeps farther and son for generations breeding in the same line and for the same purpose. Indeed, this system prevails in the human family. The true Friesian never marries a foreigner. The farmer rarely ever sells cattle except on the public markets. These markets are held upon some particular day of each week during the months of September and October. At this time the farmer looks over his herd, selects out his finest cattle, those best adapted to his own particular use, drives the balance to the public market place, sells them for what he can get, and returns to his farm to repeat the same process from year to year and from generation to generation....."

"Here are found on every market day, fresh cows with enormous udders, fat cows, heifers that have never been bred, cows lean from excess of milk production and calves of all ages. The cattle that the farmers regard as their best are invariably kept at home. These are as precious stones in their sight, they will almost as quickly part with their wives and children as from them."

It is the concentration of family blood lines coupled with intelligent selection and mating that enabled the Dutch dairymen to develop what has proven to be the greatest breed of dairy cattle on earth.

The recording of records of milk and butter production as practiced here in America was unknown at the time the first Purebred Holstein-Friesians were imported. In fact, the first system of recording milk and butter production officially was undertaken by the Dutch Friesian Association of which Mr. Solomon Hoxie was Secretary. Mr. Hoxie was also the first Superintendent of the Advanced Registry Department when the Dutch Friesian Association united with the Holstein Breeders Association of America, forming what is now the Old Registry Association.

The MOTTO followed by the Dutch Friesian Association, as found in Volumes II and III of their Herd Book, is in part as follows:

"The Association prefers records that have been produced without forcing. Every record has to be established by the appearance of the cow, etc.

"It is the policy of the Association to avoid giving countenance to exaggerated statements of the quality and character of this breed, etc.

"Every breed of cattle that lays any claim to public recognition as a dairy breed, has had its phenomenal cows with marvelous milk or butter records; every breed has also had its worthless cows, that may have come to public notice through reports of impartial experimenters. Manifestly it would be unjust to take the latter class as the true exponents of a breed. Equally improper would it be to seek to impress the public mind with the idea that such phenomenal cows are its true representatives. It is for the interests of the majority of the breeders of any valuable breed, as well as for the public interest, that data be given upon which a correct average production may be safely estimated, under the varying conditions of climate, care, and feed. Such records may not startle and attract, like those of phenomenal cows, yet they are the best foundation upon which a valuable reputation can be built."

Unfortunately the Registry Association through its Advanced Registry Department did not adhere to the policy of accepting only such records as represented normal and economical production as was evidently the intention in the minds of those early pioneer breeders when they first established the system. Quite the opposite has resulted.

Exaggerated statements of phenomenal records have been indorsed and exploited by the Association to the extent that forced and phenomenal records have been given preference over those records that represent the



animals' normal and economical milk and butter producing ability.

Sensational advertising propaganda based upon phenomenal records has been repeatedly used in efforts to sell cattle. These deceptive and exaggerated statements have oftentimes resulted in fooling the public and deceiving other breeders to pay high prices for record animals for breeding purposes when their increased value was entirely imaginary.

Through the adoption of a plan whereby the Agricultural Colleges took over the supervision of forced records, it helped to give such records precedence for sale purposes in a similar way that the endorsement of a reputable banker would aid the selling of worthless securities.

We need not prove the above statements or accusations as proof is evident everywhere. When the craze for making forced records was at its height ten years ago, hundreds of test supervisors working under the direction and supervision of our Agricultural Colleges were traveling about from farm to farm supervising such records. We are now told that less than 1½ per cent of the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle for the past ten years have patronized the Advanced Registry Department and less than 3 per cent of the total animals have been placed on test. In other words the unsoundness of the system is working to its own destruction. Forced or exaggerated records are of no value in determining the animal's milk producing ability or probable transmitting qualities. In other words forced records are of no value to the dairy farmer or the constructive breeder. Their only value is to fool and fake the public and that is what they have been used for.

Second, the expense attended with the fitting and feeding cows previous to and during the period covered by the record together with the destructive influence which forcing cows to make high records has upon their health and their future usefulness as profitable dairy animals and breeders, would condemn the system even though the records were valuable. In other words if we have to spoil a good cow and spend the price of a good cow in order to learn whether she is a good or poor cow,—it's a Poor System.

Third, the expense of supervising records of milk and butter production is unwarranted and unnecessary. For this reason—if the records represented the cow's ability, then the owner's statement as to the amount of milk would suffice and in the event that his word was questioned, the cow would stand as proof.

It is customary in the business world when an article is purchased that it should be as good or better than recommended, if not, a reputable business house will replace the article or refund the purchaser's money. The practice of misrepresenting an article for the purpose of deceiving the purchaser is no longer tolerated in the business world and should not be tolerated in the Purebred Dairy Cattle Industry and, more particularly, the Registry Association should not put its stamp of approval on any performance record of any purebred dairy cow that misrepresents or exaggerates her inherited normal ability to produce milk and butterfat economically.

If the matter of recording records of milk and butter production is placed on an honest and honorable basis

along the same general principles that were outlined by the Dutch Friesian Association, if only such records that represent economical and profitable production are accepted and recorded, their integrity will not be questioned and in case it is questioned the cow should stand as proof.

The whole structure of our purebred dairy cattle industry is based upon honor. A breeder of purebred dairy cattle might own one or more sires and many females. When applying to have an animal registered, he states which of his cows was the dam of the animal which he registers and which bull was the sire. He also gives the date of service and date of birth, and his statements regarding these things are accepted without a question.

If the owner's statement can be accepted as to the breeding of an animal when the Association has little or no proof with which to verify his statements, why is it necessary to go to the expense and trouble of having one or more supervisors present when he milks his cows, to see if he weighs the milk honestly, when if he makes false statements in regard to the milk producing ability of his cattle, the cattle should stand as convincing proof to confirm or deny his statements.

#### DEPENDABLE RECORDS

The plan of recording records of milk and butter production adopted by the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., known as the Dependable Advanced Registry Plan, greatly simplifies the work of keeping Dependable Records, reduces expense and extends to every breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle the opportunity of keeping permanent and dependable records on each of his producing females.

The requirements as to care and feed of cows are as follows:

The cows in herds entered for **Dependable Registration** shall be milked twice daily, bred to drop a calf each year; they should be fed and otherwise cared for in conformity to economical and profitable milk and butterfat producing standards. Cows that produce 60 or more pounds of milk daily at freshening time, may be milked three times daily for the first 60 days of their lactation period, providing they produce on an average of 20 lb. at each milking.

Any attempt on the part of the owner, his agent or employees, to force cows entered for **Dependable Advanced Registration** to produce milk or butterfat beyond their natural inherited ability, by keeping such cows excessively fat, over-feeding, four times a day milking or deferred breeding, or any other practice not consistent with economical or profitable dairying but that may temporarily increase the milk flow or the richness of the milk, shall not be permitted.

The New, Revised, and Dependable Plan of recording records is right in line with what the breeders and public demand, and is sure to grow in popularity. There will be an increased demand for animals with such records. Dependable Records will help you and help your breed, and be of untold value, in that it will tend to place our records of purebred cattle on a Dependable Basis.

## Figuring to Fool the Public—Explained by Norton

IN THE June 8th issue of the *Holstein-Friesian World*, H. W. Norton of the Advanced Registry Department of the Old Registry Association attempts to explain the method which was used in computing herd averages of herds entered in the Herd Improvement Registry as published in Volume I, of the Red Book. His explanation in part is as follows:

"As we continue to have some inquiries in regard to the method employed in figuring herd averages in connection with the Herd Improvement Test, it may be well to give some further explanation, using one of the herds as an example and showing in detail just how the averages are figured. It should be understood at the outset that all cows and heifers that have freshened are counted in the herd for the full number of days represented whether in milk or not. The only exceptions are cows with less than three-quarters of an udder and cows past twelve years of age at the beginning of the herd test year that have previously completed a long-time test either in Advanced Registry or Herd Improvement Test. Such cows may be omitted at the request of the owner, but all others must be included.

"In reporting productions in the Red Book, we have shown number days in milk in each case, but in computing the average number of cows in the herd during the year, each cow is charged against the herd for the full number of days during which she has been a member of the herd regardless of length of milking period. This plan of reporting may be somewhat confusing, perhaps, and it would be better to add another column, giving the number of days each cow was a member of the herd, thus showing the portion of the year which she represented in the herd average. Without this figure, it may be that some people in studying the averages would assume that each cow is figured according to her milking period instead of according to the period during which she is a member of the herd—the method actually employed, which we believe is a fair method.

"Let us take a herd and analyze the method of figuring the average, showing each cow's part in the herd average. We will take the herd of F. E. Orton, Unadilla, Nebraska."

"The report of F. E. Orton's herd as recorded in the Red Book is as follows:

F. E. Orton, Unadilla, Neb., Class 3B-2C, March 31, 1929.

	Age	In Milk	Lb. Cls.	Lb. Milk	Av. % Fat	Fat Lb.
Lady Pontiac Belle Gerben 1171701	1-10	82	C	2,722	3.7	102.3
Lancaster Pontiac Belle Gerben 1149916	4-3	326	B	14,753	3.9	569.0
Lancaster Pontiac Corona Lass 1146504	2-3	349	B	17,567	3.0	525.7
Lancaster Pontiac Waldorf Lady 106,3099	3-2	306	B	17,367	3.2	547.2
Lancaster Waldorf Pontiac Queen 1032185	3-6	280	C	9,776	3.9	376.7
Segis Alma of U. Neb. 1126386	2-3	45		2,542	3.0	77.1
Segis Pontiac Waldorf Belle 909598	5-11	21		1,453	3.8	54.9
4.1 Cows Averaged		344		16,154	3.4	549.5

We will not reprint Mr. Norton's detailed explanation regarding the freshening date, age, and number of days in milk of each cow in the Orton herd, but will reprint the table which accompanied the article, summarizing the results:

	Yrs.-Mo.	Days Age in Test	Days in Milk	Cl.	Lb. Milk	% Fat	Lb. Fat
Lady Pontiac Belle Gerben	1-10	85	82	C	2,772	3.7	102.3
Lancaster Pontiac Belle Gerben	4-3	365	326	B	14,753	3.9	569.0
Lancaster Pontiac Corona Lass	2-3	365	349	B	17,567	3.0	525.7
Lancaster Pontiac Waldorf Lady	3-2	309	305	B	17,367	3.2	547.2
Lancaster Waldorf Pontiac Queen	3-6	293	280	C	9,776	3.9	376.7
Segis Alma of U. Neb.	2-3	48	45		2,542	3.0	77.1
Segis Pontiac Waldorf Belle	5-11	38	21		1,453	3.8	54.9
Total		1,503	1,409		66,830		2,252.9

In explaining the table, Mr. Norton states:

"This shows that the seven different cows include only two that were actually members of the herd throughout the year, the others being heifers fresh for the first time during the year or animals bought or sold during the year. Charging the two animals for a full year each and the others for the time in the herd, we have a total of 1,503 days represented, and dividing this number by 365 gives an average of 4.1 cows in the herd for the year. The total production of the seven different cows which actually represented 4.1 cows in the herd through the year was 66,230 lb. milk and 2,252.9 lb. fat, an average of 16,154 lb. milk and 549.5 lb. fat per cow for 4.1 cows during the year."

Mr. Norton tells his readers that the total of 1,503 days, representing the days in test, is divided by 365 days. The factor, 365, represents the number of days that it takes the earth to travel in its orbit around the sun and has no bearing whatever upon the lactation period or the gestation period of a dairy cow.

Each dairy cow, to be the most profitable to her owner, should, in a yearly period of 365 days, produce milk during one normal lactation period of from 305 to 330 days and for the balance of the year, she should be permitted to go dry during which time the food that she consumes goes to supply nourishment to the unborn calf and to store up energy previous to starting off on another lactation period.

In other words a purebred dairy cow, to be the most profitable, should utilize her milk-producing ability and her breeding qualities to the limit of her inherited ability. Experience has shown that the cow that is milked 305 to 330 days and is bred to freshen within twelve or thirteen months is the most profitable. In other words—the year as applied to dairy cattle must be divided into a milking period and a dry period. If the 1,503 days were divided by the normal lactation period of 305 or 330 days, it would have substantially increased



the average number of cows in the herd, so that the average number would have been nearer the actual number, thus reducing the factor of error in Mr. Norton's method of figuring.

On the other hand, if Mr. Norton had divided the number of days in milk which he gives as 1,503, by the distance from Chicago to New York instead of the time it takes the earth to travel around the sun, he would have been able to reduce the average number of cows in the herd to two or less and thus increase the average production to, say, 33,415 lb. milk and 1,126 lb. butter.

The yearly production of the Orton herd as shown in the above table, reprinted from the Red Book, gives all of the facts in regard to the production of each cow in the herd. The little deceptive comment regarding herd average, which the Department added, is unnecessary.

The only purpose, apparently for perpetrating this deception in regard to the average production of the herds entered in Herd Improvement Registry is for publicity purposes. The Agricultural and Dairy Press throughout the land has been furnished with news items and editorial comments, based upon Mr. Norton's deceptive methods of computing herd averages.

In referring to this plan of computing herd averages Mr. Norton makes this statement:

"This seems to be a fair method of arriving at a herd average, as surely we could not charge cows purchased or sold during the year for more than the actual number of days during which they were members of the herd. Similarly, with first-calf heifers it seems fair to charge them against the herd from date of freshening."

A fair way of arriving at the herd average as far as breeders of dairy cattle are concerned, would be to average the production of those cows in the herd during all or the major part of one lactation period. The actual number of such cows in the herd should be figured and their actual production. The milk produced by cows that were not included in the average should be excluded from the figures in computing the average.

Mr. Norton's concluding statements in his explanation are as follows:

"This method of figuring herd averages has one objection which has been recognized from the start. It allows an owner who wishes to make a showing a chance to boost his herd average by starting with fresh cows and replacing them after six months or so with other fresh cows. By this method two fresh cows—each in the herd six months—would be figured as one cow for the year and this would obviously be unfair. A careful analysis of the records of the first hundred herds completing a year in the Herd Improvement Test showed no indication of juggling of this sort. Even though the herd was changed during the year, it would be difficult to demonstrate any intent on the part of the owner to increase the average by manipulation as such changes might easily appear in the course of the ordinary buying and selling.

"It might be more satisfactory to require that cows included in the herd average must be members of the herd at least nine months, as is done by the Ayrshire Association, and when uniform rules are worked out for all breeds, this requirement may be added. Until

then it will probably be best to make no further changes in our own rules."

Mr. Norton admits that, under his plan of computing herd averages, a fresh cow may be placed in the herd, milked for six months, sold and replaced by another fresh cow, and at the end of the year the two cows would figure as one cow in his report.

Then, Mr. Norton goes on to state, that the first 100 herds completing a year's work in the Herd Improvement Plan, showed no indication that an attempt was being made to juggle production by substituting cows.

The herd owner should be entirely relieved of any responsibility or suspicion, as Mr. Norton attempts to point out. It is Mr. Norton's method of computing herd averages and not the herd owner, that substitutes one cow for another. The owner's record, showing the production of each cow in the herd, is recorded in black and white in the Red Book but in computing herd averages, by the method which Mr. Norton has used, the milk produced by two cows is credited to one cow. That is clearly brought out in computing the averages on the Orton herd.

Mr. Orton's herd contained seven different cows during the year. Mr. Norton, in computing the average production of the herd, has reduced the number of cows from an actual number of seven to an average number of 4.1. All of the milk produced by the 7 cows has been divided equally among the 4.1 cows, increasing the actual production of the herd which was 9,461.4 lb. milk to 16,154 lb.

Our readers who have copies of the Red Book can check over the actual production of each cow in the herds entered in the Herd Improvement Register. In this way the actual production of each cow in the herd or the actual average production can be compared with the average production and the average number of cows in the herd as reported.

In making this review it will be found that in those herds where the same cows and the same number of cows remain in the herds throughout the period, the actual number of cows in the herd will be identical with the average number and the actual production will correspond to the reported average production. On the other hand, in all herds where the number of cows is increased or decreased during the year, the reported average number of cows will always be less than the actual number and the average production greater than the actual production.

In our issue of April 8th, we reviewed rather completely the method that was used in computing herd averages of herds entered in the Herd Improvement Registry.

Do you recall any famous American that attributed his success to winning cash prizes, free trips and silver loving cups? Neither do we. But young Americans, apparently, have to be bribed to do their best these days.

Plan your cropping system and your haying operations to get high protein forage, and fight declining milk prices with decreased expenses for feed.

ADS in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN sell surplus stock.

## A Successful Breeder and Dairyman

THE dairy herd of William T. Kephart, of Tyrone, Pa., led for production all the herds enrolled in the Blair Cow Testing Association, which finished its second year June 1st.

The Kephart herd averaged 10,737 lb. milk and 403.1 lb. butterfat on twice-a-day milking. Eight different animals each produced more than 400 lb. butterfat in the year and this number represents two-thirds of the dairy.

Valley View Peggy Korndyke Wayne as a three-year-old, is credited with 12,116 lb. milk and 466.9 lb. butterfat. Valley View Dorothy Pontiac Wayne, a



WM. T. KEPHART (RIGHT) AND BLAIR TEMPLETON,  
Holstein-Friesian breeders living near Tyrone, Pa.

five year old, had to her credit 12,595 lb. milk and 440.1 lb. fat. These two cows are daughters of Valley View Beryl Pontiac Wayne—Peggy being sired by Sir Segis Pontiac Grace, and Dorothy by Briggs De Kol Grace. Two grade Holsteins, in point of blood lines very closely related to the two half-sisters, stand next, Spot being credited with 12,284 lb. milk and 423.1 lb. fat and Violet with 11,650 lb. milk and 416.6 lb. fat. Both are five-year-old cows.

Valley View Fay Pontiac Korndyke as a three year old has to her credit 10,147 lb. milk and 406.4 lb. fat. Her sire was Sir Segis Pontiac Grace and her dam was Valley View Pauline Korndyke. A four-year-old grade Holstein is credited with 11,057 lb. milk and 405.6 lb. butterfat and the three-year-old Valley View Betty Pontiac De Kol produced during the year 15,673 lb. milk and 402.2 lb. fat. Her dam was Valley View Lady Pontiac De Kol and her sire was Sir Segis Pontiac Grace, a son of Sir De Kol Grace Pontiac Segis and Lady Segis Pontiac Netherland.

Mr. Kephart has every reason to be proud of the production of his dairy cows as all of the purebreds mentioned, as well as their dams, were bred and raised at the Kephart establishment.

With unlimited money at his command, a good judge of dairy cattle can purchase a dairy of good cows, buy-



VALLEY VIEW LADY PONTIAC  
DE KOL

Bred and raised at Valley View Farm,  
Tyrone, Pa., W. T. Kephart, owner.

ing two or three in a place, but it takes a real breeder and a capable judge to develop such a herd of consistent producers as can be found at the Kephart farm.

Valley View Farm is also noted for its black and white hogs. A little over two years ago Mr. Kephart held a sale in which he disposed of 200 purebred Spotted Poland Chinas.

The use of money in speculation, hoping that we may become suddenly rich through a rise in the price of our stocks, is what is impoverishing many people right now.

*Desirable in Every Way*

## A CHOICE YOUNG BULL

*Born December 30, 1929*

HIS SIRE IS OUR HERD BULL  
**KING SWEET VICTOR**

son of the Gold Medal sire KING SWEET and a nearly 21,000 lb. milk daughter of the noted show cow, Frindaella Elkindale Ormsby, 1,031 lb. butter in a year.

His dam, who produced 11,000 lb. milk in a year is a handsome, big-producing daughter of King Hengerveld Hartje 4th, whose dam was a daughter of Colonel Joh Lyons.

This young bull is four-fifths white, good everywhere and extra good at the rump.

**GEORGE M. DIBBLE & SON**

Starrucca

Wayne Co.

Penna.

*This ACCREDITED herd has just passed another clean test*



## Heilbronn Dairy Farms Now

FOR 198 years the Heilman family of Cleona, Lebanon County, Pa., have owned the land which has been called Spring Dale Dairy Farm.

In the year 1732 John Peter Heilman, then twenty years old, left his native home at Heilbronn, a small village near Wurttemberg, Germany and emigrated to this country, settling near Cleona where he took up 300 acres of land. Frank L. Heilman is a member of the 6th generation of the Heilman family that has lived on this place—his son, Russell who manages the farms



FRANK L. HEILMAN  
Successful business man, farmer, and  
Holstein booster

and herd is the 7th, and the 8th generation is represented by Russell Junior and David, sons of Russell and therefore grandsons of Frank Heilman.

Heilbronn means "Health Site" and it has been decided to name the Heilman establishment, Heilbronn Dairy Farms. On June 7th, the Pomona Grange of Lebanon County held a very impressive home dedication ceremony there in charge of John A. Hershey, Master of Fontana Grange. The principal speaker was George Schuyler, Master of the Berks County Pomona Grange.

Nearly all the Lebanon County Granges were represented and a number of visitors came from adjoining counties. The celebration received wide publicity and is reported to be one of the most successful farm dedications thus far held by the Pomona Grange.

## A Summer Dairy

MARTIN BENSLEY, who lives about a mile from Milford, Pa., has a good Holstein-Friesian dairy.

Milford, in fact nearly all of Pike County is "vacation land." Every year, crowds of vacationists come here from New York City, Philadelphia and other cities to escape the heat, to rest, hunt, fish and generally enjoy themselves. They consume large quantities of milk,

cream, and other dairy products and pay good prices for them. The milk from the Bensley dairy helps to supply this demand and consequently the cows freshen in the spring and get a generous rest during the winter months for there is no other near-by market available.

There are 22 cows in the Bensley Dairy of which only a portion are Purebred Holstein-Friesians. The herd is headed by the yearling bull, Ted Segis Alcartra, a well-built, attractive son of Alcartra Segis Posch and Baroness Segis Belle, animals of Canadian bloodlines.

One of the most attractive cows in the herd is Korn-dyke Pontiac Echo Lass whose dam was Korndyke Hengerveld and who was sired by a son of King Paul Pontiac Echo.

The farm on which Mr. Bensley resides was formerly a Guernsey breeding establishment and is owned by a wealthy New York City man who named the place "Model Farm." This farm contains 300 acres, of which only 175 can be termed farm land. It is a beautiful place, park-like in appearance, is well-watered and bordered by the picturesque Delaware River. Mr. Bensley, with his mother, has operated the farm for the past seven years and now owns a good producing herd which is on the State and Federal Accredited list and has never contained a reactor.

## Dr. Babcock Awarded Capper Prize

STEPHEN MOULTON BABCOCK, professor emeritus of Agricultural Chemistry at the University of Wisconsin, has been awarded a gold medal and the first annual Capper prize of \$5,000.00 for distinguished service to American Agriculture. His invention in 1890 of the test bearing his name for butterfat in milk made possible the growth of today's important industry, Dairying, so eminently a part of American Agriculture.

The Inventor did not patent his discovery but gave it without recompense, in hopes that it would benefit the Dairy Industry. The prize, which will be awarded annually, is given by Arthur Capper, Senior U. S. Senator for Kansas, who says he desires to provide a concrete expression of gratitude to some of the persons who make contributions of national importance to Agriculture.

Dr. Babcock is an agricultural chemist. He was born at Bridgewater, N. Y., in 1843. He received his A.B. degree at Tufts in 1866, studied chemistry at Cornell, 1872-75, received his Ph.D. degree at the University of Göttingen, 1879, and got his LL.D. at Tufts in 1901. He was instructor of chemistry at Cornell, 1875-76; chemist at New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, 1882-87; professor of agricultural chemistry at Wisconsin University, 1887-1913 (emeritus); chief chemist of Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, 1887-1903; assistant director, 1901-1913. He was awarded a bronze medal by the Wisconsin Legislature in 1889, the grand prize at the Paris exposition in 1900 and the grand prize at the St. Louis exposition in 1904.

The Babcock Test is in general use in every dairy country. The Holstein-Friesian fraternity owe thanks to Professor Babcock because the test he invented demonstrated the amount of butterfat contained in milk given by Holstein cows. Because the fat globules are

small, the butterfat or cream in Holstein milk does not rise as quickly to the surface as it does in milk from the Channel Island breeds, and so its richness is not so readily apparent to the eye.

Heretofore the outstanding men in science, literature, and in various other creative arts have been awarded valuable prizes for their achievements. This is the first time that the men who devote their lives to working for agriculture and those engaged in the basic industry have been eligible for a prize of any kind, nationally speaking. The award will be formally made to Dr. Babcock this October at the National Country Life Association Convention to be held in Madison, Wisconsin, where the recipient lives.

## Will Represent U. S.

THE Oklahoma Boy's Dairy Judging Team left Stillwater, Okla., May 28th, on their way to England where they will represent the United States in the International Dairy Judging Contest.

The Boys spent two days in Washington, D. C., as guests of the United States Department of Agriculture. After crossing the Atlantic they will tour the British Isles and adjacent European Countries before they compete with English and Canadian teams at the Royal Agricultural Show at Manchester, England, July 9th.

## League Re-elects Officers

AT THE Annual Election of the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association, Inc., held at Albany, N. Y., June 20th, Fred H. Sexauer of Auburn, N. Y., was reelected President for his third term.

J. D. Miller of Susquehanna, Pa., and J. D. Beard-slee of New Berlin, N. Y., were reelected vice presidents. J. A. Coulter of Watertown, N. Y., was reelected secretary, and Chester Young of Napanoch, N. Y., was reelected treasurer.

L. A. Chapin of North Bangor, N. Y., and H. H. Rathburn of New Hartford, N. Y., were reelected to the Executive Committee.

The Dairymen's League is reported as having over 40,000 members in the New York Milk Shed.

## New England Dairymen Protest

NEW England Dairymen are protesting against a ruling of the Boston Board of Health which prohibits after July 15th, the sale of cream in Boston, unless it is separated at milk plants or creameries.

In every New England state, particularly in Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire, dairymen separate their milk on the farms and keep the skim milk for feeding purposes, shipping cream to the cities. Thousands of dollars worth of equipment such as separators must be junked and the dairymen who refuse to comply with the regulation will have to seek new markets for their cream.

The action of the Boston Health Department came as the result of a previous order which went into effect February 16th, barring cream from uninspected sources.

This kept from the Boston market a considerable amount of Western cream. The ground on which the bars were put up against uninspected cream, was "Quality of Product."

## Franklin County Calf Club

THE Boy's and Girl's Holstein Calf Club of Franklin County held a meeting June 10th, on the farm of J. E. Witherspoon of Chambersburg, Pa. There were present 43 of the 56 members, beside 35 members of the Franklin County Holstein-Friesian Club. M. D. Moor, County Agent of Washington County, Maryland, was the principal speaker and gave a lecture on "Selection of a Dairy Cow," using for demonstration purposes a cow and five of her daughters. This group, all in milk, came from the Witherspoon and Ralph Small herds. A judging contest was staged using a group of six mature cows and a class of four calves of the Calf Club heifers.

The next meeting of the club will be held in July on the farm of H. H. Stottlemeyer near Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, reports the well-known Holstein-Friesian breeder, S. R. Miller, who helped to organize the Club.

Little Alfred had been taking his baby sister for a walk. When he returned he ran up to his mother and asked excitedly: "Mamma, if Jeanette ate tadpoles would they give her a bass voice like the frogs?"

"Mercy, no," said mother. "They would kill her."

"Well," said Alfred. "They didn't."

## The Kind You Like



Large Healthy Cows with straight backs, square udders and well placed teats. Cows that milk heavily. test well and drop a live calf every year.

I offer Choice Young Bulls at Reasonable Prices. Place your order now.

ROBERT C. HARVEY

Highspire Dauphin County Pennsylvania

Herd T. B. and Blood Tested



## Moving the Old Association's Offices

AT THE recent meeting of the Old Registry Association, a resolution was introduced and passed, authorizing the construction of a building at Madison, Wisconsin, at a cost not to exceed \$80,000.00, in which to house the Association's offices—the Extension Department located at Chicago, and the Advanced Registry Department located at Delavan, Wisconsin, to be moved into the new building.

No doubt, eventually, the Secretary's offices now located at Brattleboro, Vermont, will be moved to Wisconsin.

There is really no occasion for moving the Association from Brattleboro. The business of a Registry Association is transacted largely by mail, it costing no more to send an application for registry or transfer from Texas or the State of Washington, than it does from New England or any of the other states.

Most of the first importations of dairy cattle in early years, went to the New England States and as a result many of the dairy cattle registry associations located their registry office in New England. The Guernsey Association has its offices at Peterboro, New Hampshire, the Ayrshire Breeders' Association office is at Brandon, Vermont, the Old Association's offices are at Brattleboro, Vermont, the Devon Cattle Club, at Meredith, New Hampshire, and the Dutch Belted breeders have their office at Rockville, Connecticut.

All of these offices are permanently established, and as stated before, inasmuch as the registry business is largely a mail order business, there is no advantage to the members or breeders in changing the location.

The proposal to move the Association offices to Madison and spend \$80,000 of the Association's money for a new building revives the old feud which was started in the Association some fifteen years ago, by Mr. F. F. Field of Brocton, Massachusetts.

Mr. Fred F. Field, owner of Dutchland Farms herd before it was dispersed, was serving as a Director of the Association and a member of the Literary Committee. Some differences arose within the Committee relative to the employment of a publicity agent. Mr. Houghton decided with other members of the committee resulting in a break between Mr. Houghton and Mr. Field.

Previous to the 1918 Annual Meeting of the Association, held at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Mr. Field entered into a proxy campaign to defeat Mr. Houghton for reelection. It is alleged that Mr. Field had three plans to defeat Mr. Houghton.

His first plan was to obtain enough votes to elect some one as Secretary in Mr. Houghton's stead.

Second—amend the By-laws, making the office of Secretary appointive by the Board of Directors instead of elective by the members.

Third—move the Association's offices away from Brattleboro, Vermont, to some Central Western city or town.

Mr. Houghton at that time was a man well along in years, all of his business connections were centered at Brattleboro, and it was believed that if the offices were

moved he would resign as Secretary rather than sacrifice his business interests at home.

Unable to get the support of the better element among the membership of the Association to join him in the effort to defeat Mr. Houghton, Mr. Field was said to have formed an alliance with certain cattle dealers in and about Syracuse, including the Stevens Brothers, who at that time were active dealers, and a Lawyer by the name of O. U. Kellogg at Cortland, whom Mr. Houghton referred to as a man who was often appearing in defence of crooked cattle dealers, or words to that effect.

It was Mr. Kellogg who introduced an amendment in the Call of the Meeting of 1918, to amend the By-laws making the office of Secretary appointive by the Board of Directors. It is the same Mr. Kellogg, who during the past ten or twelve years has been serving as the Association's Counsel at a salary said to be \$5,000 a year and expenses. The aggregate which he has drawn from the Association's treasury, could be safely estimated to be in the neighborhood of \$60,000.

As a bait to attract a following from the Central West, it was alleged that Mr. Field agreed to move the Association's offices, if they would only come to his assistance and help him defeat Mr. Houghton.

Previous to the Annual Meeting in 1918, a bitter proxy campaign was waged by personal letters and through the press, in which Mr. Field and his followers attacked Mr. Houghton's ability, his reputation and his integrity. Also Mr. Houghton's friends did not hesitate to voice their views and opinions in regard to Mr. Field and his followers.

The effort to defeat Mr. Houghton at the 1918 Annual Meeting failed. Mr. Field and his forces went down to defeat. Identified with Mr. Field in this campaign or in voting at the Convention was Mr. John A. Bell, Jr., of Pennsylvania; James A. Reynolds of Cleveland, Ohio, who stated at the time that he was not a member, but voting members' proxies; Jerry Riordan of Wisconsin; O. U. Kellogg and the Stevens Brothers of New York, and many others who have been identified with the Association's management during the past eight or nine years.

The following year, 1919, at the Annual Meeting in Philadelphia, the Field group that was defeated at Milwaukee in 1918, gained control of the Association, placing in office a "hand picked" Board. It was at this meeting in 1919 that the transfer fee was increased from 25 cents to \$1.00 to members, and from 50 cents to \$2.00 to non-members and the late D. D. Aitken was voted a \$12,000 salary and expenses, behind closed doors.

The following year at the Annual Meeting held at St. Paul, Minnesota, in June, 1920, Mr. Field's followers from the Central West who were said to have an understanding that if he were successful in his campaign to gain control of the Association, the Association's offices would be moved, were waiting and ready to receive their reward, and at the St. Paul meeting, James A. Reynolds offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Board of Directors are hereby instructed to investigate the question as to the advisability of selecting a national home for this Association either by purchase or the erection of a suitable building with power to act in accordance with their judgment, the building to be of such character and the location to be such as will in their opinion best suit the needs of this Association for the years to come."

The above resolution proposing to move the Association's offices and spend its accumulated reserve fund, was placed squarely before the membership by a resolution, introduced into the Call of the 1921 Annual Meeting, to rescind the Reynolds' resolution and leave the Association's offices at Brattleboro.

The Hon. Frederick M. Peasley led the fight to rescind the Reynolds' resolution and came into the Annual Convention at Syracuse with upwards of 2,500 proxies. Judge Peasley had received bushels of letters, as he expressed it, from breeders all over the land protesting against moving the Association's offices and the payment to the President of a \$12,000 salary.

By the largest vote ever cast at any Annual Convention, the resolution to rescind was passed; the members going on record as being in favor of having the Association's offices remain at Brattleboro.

Mr. Reynolds and his fellow Directors having control of the Association's management took occasion to get even with the membership for rescinding the resolution, by voting to discontinue the Extension Department at Brattleboro and establishing new offices at Chicago, Illinois. In other words, they began immediately to move the Association's offices out of Brattleboro.

It might be mentioned in this connection, that at the Syracuse Convention where Mr. Reynolds' resolution to move the Association's offices was rescinded, he had fathered another resolution asking that the Board of Directors be given the power to alter, amend or repeal the Association's By-laws, etc. This By-law amendment was withdrawn when it was evident that it would be defeated by an overwhelming vote.

Then came a Special Meeting in the Fall of 1921, when the members of the Association were deprived of their right to a direct vote through the adoption of the Delegate or Political form of Government.

At the first Annual Meeting after the members were deprived of a direct vote, the Secretary's office was made appointive by the Board of Directors. It is said that at the first Directors' meeting after this resolution became effective, Mr. Field, after humiliating the late Secretary Houghton in the presence of other Directors, agreed to bury the hatchet and voted for his continuance as Secretary.

Mr. Houghton had been very friendly to the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN staff until this time and had proposed and entered into a clubbing agreement whereby his paper, the *Holstein-Friesian Register* and the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN could be obtained by a joint subscription.

After Mr. Houghton's office became appointive by the Board of Directors, he became a slave to the political management and was no longer free to serve the members as in former years.

After Mr. Field had accomplished his purpose in gaining control, and domineering the affairs of the Asso-

ciation, he resigned from the Board of Directors, dispersed his herd and, greatly to the disappointment of some of his Central Western followers and their leaders, he went on record of being in favor of leaving the Association's offices at Brattleboro. Thus he drops out of the picture.

Mr. Frederick M. Peasley of Cheshire, Connecticut, who fought to retain the Association's offices at Brattleboro, was dropped from the Board of Directors at the last Annual Convention and Frank O. Lowden was elected in his stead.

Mr. Fred Pabst of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, who was elected a Director in 1918 by Mr. Houghton's friends when Mr. Field was defeated, also retired from the Board of Directors and a Mr. Jerry Riordan of Wisconsin was elected to fill Mr. Pabst's place on the Board.

It has required ten or twelve years for the politicians and millionaires to gain control of the Association and shape its affairs so that they could move its offices where they could use them to a better advantage for political purposes.

During the past ten years, various departments of the Association have been moved out of Brattleboro and established in other parts of the country. The purpose for this, as has been mentioned many times during the past ten years, was to remove the Association's offices, piecemeal so to speak, and then unite all of its offices at some other location.

It was a foregone conclusion, when the political form of government was adopted and the members of the Association were deprived of their right to a direct vote, that the Association would be exploited, and as long as there was any money left in its treasury and breeders continued to contribute towards its support, extravagance would continue.

To us, it matters not whether the Association's offices are located in Brattleboro, Vermont, or Madison, Wisconsin, but we do oppose the principle of moving the offices of Registry Associations around the country merely to satisfy personal or political greed of the management that happens to be in control, and that to us seems to be the only purpose for moving the offices away from their present location.

Politicians are usually in favor of spending public funds. It is only when public funds are appropriated for building and other purposes, that politicians are able to award contracts to their friends and collect a rake-off, and there will be many that will look upon the spending of the Association's reserve fund for a new office building, in just this way.

"Gus," said Bill, as he caught up with him on the way back to camp, "are all the rest of the boys out of the woods yet?"

"Yes," said Gus.

"All six of them?"

"Yes; all six of them."

"And they're all safe?"

"Yep," answered Gus, "they're all safe."

"Then," said Bill, his chest swelling, "I've shot a deer."—*Super-maid Aluminator*.

ADS in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN sell surplus stock.



## Cheese Market Low

UNORGANIZED dairy farmers of the New York Milk Shed whose milk goes to cheese factories are sustaining heavy losses because of the nation-wide surplus of dairy products.

Prices on the Gouverneur, N. Y., cheese market, which is the biggest inland cheese exchange of the East, are running around six cents per pound under last year's figure. A year ago cheese was selling on the Gouverneur market at 22 cents. For several weeks it has been 16 cents.

For the month, from May 20th to June 20th approximately 5,000,000 lb. cheese will be made in New York State. Of that about 2,000,000 lb. will be made in the plants of the Dairywomen's League Coöperative Association, Inc., which it is reported is in no hurry to force its make onto the market. That members of the League stand to benefit from their organization's policy is indicated by the *American Creamery and Poultry Produce Review*, which says in its current issue:

"In New York state a considerable part of the make of fresh cheese is controlled by the Dairywomen's League, which is accumulating its surplus when unsalable at its own price. The past week the League has been able to sell some round lots upstate unparaffined at 19 cents, occasionally 19½ cents, and is storing the balance."

## What Is a Freemartin?

WHEN twin calves are born one a male and the other a female, the female is known as a Freemartin. "Freemartins" are usually sterile. Very few of them will breed. The male calf however, of such a pair of twins, will breed, their sexual organs being normal. Some Registry Associations including the New Holstein Friesian Registry Association, Inc., do not register "Freemartins" until they have proven to be breeders. When twin calves are born one a male and the other a female it is usually more profitable in the long run to sell the female for veal. Keeping them until they get to be of breeding age in hopes that they will prove to be breeders usually results in disappointment as only a few such females ever get with calf.

## Just What You Need

An up-to-date Herd Book at a reasonable price that will last a life time.

Every Holstein breeder should keep an accurate and permanent Herd Book record.

Order a book today—prices as follows:

Fifty (50) sheet book, \$2.00; 75 sheet book, \$2.50; and a 100 sheet book, \$3.00.

Additional sheets in lots of fifty (50), 2 cents each.

Size 8¾ x 15½ inches.

HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN  
Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

## Sheffield Milk Prices

By C. W. HALLIDAY

THE net cash price paid to the more than 13,000 members of the Sheffield Producers Coöperative Association, Inc., for the milk sold by them in the month of April, 1930, was \$2.20 per hundred lb. for *Three Per Cent Grade B* milk in the 201-210 mile zone, with the usual freight, grade and butterfat differentials. This is equivalent to \$2.40 per hundred lb. for milk sold on a 3.5% butterfat basis.

Our production in April, 1930, exceeded our March, 1930, production by 14,756,000 lb., and it exceeded our production for April, 1929, by 18,963,547 lb. Our remarkable growth is well shown by these figures.

The amount of milk now on the market exceeds the demand. Overproduction and lack of employment coming at the same time are largely responsible for the lower prices of all dairy products. Milk in large quantities from unorganized sources is being sold at low prices and the producers organizations and the large distributors must meet this competition or injure their markets. Our price return to producers will be found relatively good in spite of adverse conditions.

## At the Mouth of the Amazon

THEIR faces a Symbol of agony and despair; their throats and lips parched with thirst, two shipwrecked sailors on a frail and wretched craft were being tossed up and down on the angry waves of the Atlantic Ocean.

To these two men all seemed lost, when suddenly one of them raised his feeble hand to his brow and rubbed his eyes to be sure that it was not just another "Fata Moranga" which he saw.

A white figure slowly approached on the horizon! Could it be a ship?

With eager eyes and renewed hopes, the two sailors saw the ship steadfastly approaching. Yes, Heaven had heard their cries at last! Now they could get a drink of fresh water.

As the ship's crew was letting down the rope ladder for our shipwrecked friends to grasp, they heard them faintly beg. "Water, Water, for God's sake, give us a drink!" The answer came back from the men on deck! "Reach down with your hands and drink, Comrades! You are in the mouth of the Amazon River."

This is the story that prompted Ole Hanson, Manager of "The Farmers Equity Union Coöperative Creamery, Orleans, Nebr., to entitle the Sixth Annual Year Book of the Largest Coöperative Creamery in the World,—"In the Mouth of the Amazon."

How fitting it is when we compare the Amazon of Coöperative Creameries with the largest river in the world.

This great river which is nearly 4,000 miles long, with the main channel 50 miles wide at the mouth, exclusive of the Para mouth and the Island of Joannes, would be nothing if it were not for its tributaries and small streams that trickle down the Andes Mountains. So with the Orleans Creamery: its success comes from the 2,000 stockholders who are continually selling butterfat to themselves and making profits for them-

selves, which in twelve years has made the sum of \$359,204.80.

Then too, we can picture our "Ole" with his good wife; the Board of Directors as well as the employees, every one a booster on the Island of Joannes,—a light-house—to guide the good ship of "Coöperation" from the turbulent waves of the Atlantic into the Mouth of the Amazon.

And we add with Mr. Hanson who in his story says "Verily I say unto you Mr. Stockholder, you are in the Mouth of the Amazon River, Opportunities are within your reach. You are in fresh water now!"

Coöperation is the Life Elixir Today.

JUSTUS JOHNSON.

## Pennsylvania Farm Product Show

THE Fifteenth Annual Pennsylvania Farm Product Show, which is to be held in Harrisburg January 19 to 24, 1931, promises to be the biggest and best show ever held in the State.

A New Building is being constructed at the cost of upwards of more than one and a quarter million dollars as a permanent home for the show. This building will provide ample space to house the show under one roof. Heretofore the show has been divided into sections and scattered about the City of Harrisburg wherever a building could be obtained with the necessary facilities to accommodate a part of the show. Thousands who have attended all or part of the Farm Product Show during the past fourteen years will appreciate the great advantage in having facilities to house the show under one roof as will be provided for in the New Building, which is now well on towards the point of completion.

At various times during the past fourteen years, the question has come before the Show Committee as to whether or not admission would be charged,—thus far no admission has been charged and at a recent meeting of the Show Committee it was decided to continue the practice of admitting the public free.

A tentative premium list totaling \$33,000 was approved by the Commission at its meeting on May 28th. This sum is almost four times the amount offered in prizes at any previous Show, and is the largest ever offered at a State Agricultural exhibition in the history of the Commonwealth.

## Guernsey Breeders' Annual Meeting

THE Fifty-third Annual Meeting of the American Guernsey Cattle Club was held in Chicago on Wednesday, May 14th.

The report of the Secretary showed that 111 new members joined the American Guernsey Cattle Club during the past year. The total Membership being 1,574.

The total registrations were 44,472, an increase of 3,523 over the previous year. Transfers of ownerships were recorded to the number of 34,997, representing an increase of two and one-half per cent over the previous year.

Mr. Robert Scovill was reelected President and Messrs. William H. Caldwell and C. L. A. Whitney were reelected as Vice Presidents.

Three Members were elected to the Executive Committee, Mr. S. N. Shoemaker and Mr. E. T. Gill were elected to serve full terms and Mr. John E. Endicott was elected for one year to fill the unexpired term of W. W. Marsh, deceased.

## Farm Week at State College

MORE than four thousand men, women and children from the farms of Pennsylvania attended Farmer's Week at State College and listened to addresses given by the College Professors, looked over the stock, buildings, crops, etc.

There were a number of musical features on the program and one of the singers was Terrence Sheen of South Montrose, Pa., well-known to friends of the Holstein-Friesian breed, as "the man with the deep bass voice."

A cattle judging contest was won by Earl Browning of Wyalusing, Pa.

Patient—"Say Doc, what's this bill for?"

Doctor—"Forty-two dollars—forty for twenty calls at two dollars a call and two dollars for medicine."

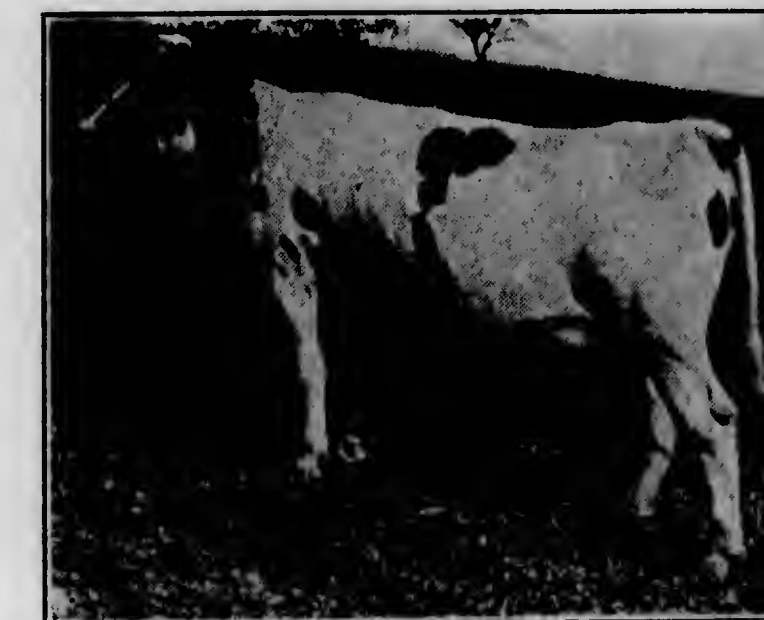
Patient—"All right, Doc, here's two for the medicine. I'll pay the visits back."

Salesman—"This is the type of washing machine that pays for its self, sir."

Prospect—"Well, as soon as it has done that you can have it delivered to my house."—*The Dakota Farmer.*

## Producing Ability

Is Usually an Inherent Characteristic. At least, that has been our experience when good feed and care are given such cows as



LILLY WHITE COLANTHA DE KOL

While she is making a great showing as a producer in our herd we have many others just as good.

With one hundred good matrons and our well-bred Ormsby sires we are sure to please you. When in need of a herdsire look us over. Herd T. B. Clean and Blood Tested.

Reasonable Prices

Satisfaction Guaranteed

CLARKS GROVE DAIRY FARMS

Shamokin

Pennsylvania



# FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

## Summer Table Manners

WITH the coming of summer, many of us move to the eating porch for our meals. And, if we are sensible, we use an oilcloth of some sort instead of the table cloth we used on the indoor dining room table. The general surroundings are a little rougher, one or more walls being the outside of the house. Naturally the table, chairs and other furnishings are more commonplace than those we use indoors. All this is as it should be, for only in this way can such a place be cared for easily, and so the summer work be lightened. The flowers and vines and general outdoor surroundings lend a picnic atmosphere to the somewhat prosaic three meals a day. But it is noticeably easy to become lax in our table manners under such circumstances, and if there are children in the family, these few weeks of outdoor eating may undo many months of training. Because it is easy to clean up food that is spilled on the oilcloth it is also easy to become careless about spilling it, and even grown-ups are apt to become careless in this respect. Because it is an ordinary wood floor, father may tip his chair back on two legs and balance himself in comfort as he never would do indoors. Elbows on the table, reaching for things, even noisiness in eating often go unrebuked because of that air of relaxation that goes with meals eaten outdoors. A woman who had a very large kitchen was asked why the family meals were never served there, and her answer was that she had noticed a tendency towards bad table manners when the family ate in the kitchen, and she wanted her children to be naturally well mannered, not to acquire good manners after they were grown up. So while we ought to enjoy the relaxation of our outdoor dining rooms, let us not become too careless about our table manners, for eating may be done in the daintiest manner—and it may also be most disgusting.

### TABLE TALK

And whether we eat outdoors or not, we should be particular about the topics of conversation at meal times. In many homes it is about the only time the entire family comes together, as work or pleasure often carries them far apart during the rest of the day and it always seems too bad that disagreeable subjects should be brought up at such times. This is no time to discuss intimate affairs, or to start subjects that may lead to bickering or disagreement. Very often what starts out as a bit of innocent teasing leads to distressing scenes among the younger members of the family. It is no time for mother to relate to father all of Johnnie's or Susie's shortcomings, and if father has had an unfortunate experience during the day, this is no time for him to unburden himself to mother. If she has prepared the family meal she probably would like to eat it in peace. Neither is this any time to talk of ailments or symptoms (really there never is a time for this) or

of details of the toilet. It is better not to discuss crimes or scandals, even though the latter may be somewhat entertaining if we know the persons involved. It is a characteristic of well-bred people that their table talk is light and cheerful, as well as good humored. When we go out to dinner among friends and acquaintances we exert ourselves to be charming and entertaining. Why not do so at home? As a matter of fact we are often the rudest to those we love best just because they will stand for it. So, if you hear a good story save it for the next meal time; if in your reading you come across a bit of fine sentiment, mention it at the table. If you have been out anywhere and have had some pleasant experiences, do not forget them when the family gathers around the table. It is good for the disposition, it is good for the mind and it is one of the greatest aids to good digestion. The best medical authorities will tell you that you should never eat when in a temper, as it will cause physical trouble, while a jovial mood will aid digestive functions. Perhaps that is why most fat people are good natured. Anyhow it may be as necessary to watch our table topics as well as to count our calories.

## Cut Flowers

HAVE you ever noticed that a flower lover is usually a flower giver? Very few men or women go to all the work that is entailed by successful flower raising merely for their own gratification; usually they share generously with their friends. Perhaps it is because that very nobility of nature that makes them flower lovers, makes them willing to share the fruits of their labor with others. And a successful flower garden means much labor, as only those who do it know, even though it be a labor of love, and it always seems as though we ought to get the very last bit of good out of it, whether we are the generous donors or the happy receivers. At this time of many blossoms, a few suggestions might be of value in prolonging the life of these beauties of nature.

The best time for cutting flowers is early in the morning or late in the afternoon, first sprinkling them with water and then plunging them up to their heads in cold water to which a teaspoonful of soda has been added for every pint of water. Florists use formaldehyde, adding about ten drops to the jar. If you raise flowers on a sufficiently large scale, so as to have plenty for cut flowers, it would pay you to keep some of this preservative on hand. However, the soda answers very well. For the first ten hours the flowers should be kept in a cool dark place; in the refrigerator in summer or the cold cellar in winter. In this way the stems are filled with water, which, of course, prolongs the life of the blossoms. All cut flowers will absorb the water more readily if camphor is added to it, a few drops to each pint.

At night the flowers should be moved to some cool place and then in the morning, half an inch should be cut from the stems, and they should be placed in fresh water. When badly wilted they may be revived by having the stalks immersed in hot water—not scalding hot but just so your hand can stand it. While in the hot water, the process of revival is aided if they are kept in dark place. In about half an hour, they may be placed in fresh cold water to which a teaspoonful of salt has been added. Thin petaled flowers should never be immersed because that will discolor the petals, but flowers with heavier petals, such as tulips or daffodils, profit by such treatment and look as fresh as when just picked. Soft stemmed flowers will keep fresh much longer if a piece of charcoal or an aspirin tablet is placed in the water. When flowers are to be shipped, be sure that the stems are full of water, for unless this precaution is taken they will probably reach their destination in a wilted condition. To cut and send them at once is fatal.

## Bacteria and Milk\*

THE investment in dairy equipment in this country amounts to \$11,000,000,000. We could reduce the investment very much, perhaps to one or two billion dollars if we could eliminate bacteria.

There are two ways to control bacteria. One is to keep them out. The other is to restrain or subdue those that get into the milk. Under commercial conditions, it is impossible to keep them out. In a certain sense they may be looked upon as normal constituents of milk.

The aim then is to produce milk with as few bacteria as possible consistent with the price of milk. Bacteria get into milk from: 1. Interior of the cow's udder. This source cannot be controlled and if the cow is healthy we do nothing about it. 2. Outside the cow. Bacteria from this source are to a degree under control. Very few get into the milk from air in the barn. A great many get in from the surface of the cow. Dust from the surface of the cow contains 11 billion germs per gram. It is easy to see that a single gram of this dirt would cause a high bacterial count in a ten-gallon can.

The utensils used is the source of many bacteria in milk. An examination of some empty cans sterilized (?) and sent back to the farm showed 36 million organisms per can. The method of washing cans at commercial plants is an abomination. It were far better to rinse the can in clean water and leave it open, inverted on a rack to permit the circulation of air into it.

Bacteria that cause ropy milk are a frequent source of trouble and almost never is the dairyman to blame. This organism lives in water and the contamination reaches the dairy farm usually from water in which the cans are washed. It is carried from one batch of milk to the other. Sterilize the cans.

The older rubber tubes of milking machines are very difficult to sterilize on account of cracks on the inner walls of the tubes. It is better to discard the rubber

\*Notes from an address on "Bacteriological Problems in Milk," by M. J. Prucha, University of Illinois; Eleventh Annual Veterinary Conference, University of Illinois, Urbana, Feb. 10-12, 1930.

tubes when they get old rather than to try to use them as long as possible.

The way to increase the consumption of milk is to produce better milk. Good milk will advertise itself. The problem of quality milk is 90% a problem of bacteria control.—*Veterinary Medicine*.

A certain New York restaurant man may be given credit for a rather novel window display. This man didn't have much money for advertising, so he bought the biggest fish globe he could get hold of, filled it with water, and put it in the window with the sign:

"Filled with invisible goldfish from Argentina."

It took 17 policemen to handle the crowd.

A minister married a young couple.

"How much?" said the groom.

"Whatever you think it's worth," said the minister.

The man hesitated, fumbled, then handed him fifty cents. The minister was a good sport. He fumbled, hesitated, looked at the bride, then counted out twenty cents change.

"Hey," yelled the sergeant at rifle practice, "don't you know better than to fire before the range is clear? You just missed me."

"I'm awfully sorry, sergeant," responded the recruit.

The modern translation of "Practice what you preach" should be "Eat what you produce." Pass the butter, please!

## A Pocket Herd Book



for the Busy Breeder is nearly as Essential as his pocketbook. He keeps it with him so that he can give breeding dates, production records and pedigree of his animals at any time. It keeps him POSTED.

Given as a Premium with a two-year subscription to the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. New or Renewal.

Cut out this AD, write your name and address, attach your check, Postal Money Order or a ONE dollar bill and mail to us. The Pocket Herd Book will come to you by return mail and you will receive the paper for two years.

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## The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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JUNE 22, 1930

**The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.**

### New Registry Association Going Strong

THE New Registry Association has more members than the American Jersey Cattle Club or the American Guernsey Cattle Club, and its membership is continuously increasing. Sixteen applications for membership were received during the week ending June 14th.

At the last Annual Meeting of the American Jersey Cattle Club its total membership was reported to be 1,104, with 23 new members added during the year.

The American Guernsey Cattle Club, at its 53d Annual Meeting, reported a total membership of 1,574 with 111 breeders joining during the past year.

At its last Annual Meeting, the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., reported a total membership of 1552, 229 new members having joined the Association during the year. Over twice as many breeders joined the New Association last year as joined the Guernsey Association, and nearly ten times as many as joined the Jersey Association.

We are not making this comparison for the purpose of criticising the Registry Associations that represent other dairy breeds but merely to show the progress, in a comparative way, that is being made by the New Registry Association.

Right in the face of strong and abusive opposition, the New Registry Association has made the most rapid progress of any Registry Association ever organized, and why:

The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., represents the interests of the plain people who breed Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle. It is established upon sound principles with a definite purpose to perform.

First, it placed the Holstein-Friesian Herd Book on a higher standard through the adoption of an improved system of recording herd book records and

issuing registrations and transfers. Holstein breeders were provided with a better service at a great saving in fees.

Second, through the adoption of a business form of government, the Registry Association that represented the Holstein-Friesian breed was placed in control of its members. All banking institutions, railroads and other successful business organizations and enterprises are operated under a business form of government where every member or every stockholder has a right to a direct vote in electing officers, fixing fees and directing the policies of the organization. The Old Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, during its prosperous years, up to 1921, was managed under this form of government as is the Jersey Association, the Guernsey Association and all other Purebred Dairy Cattle Registry Associations.

The New Registry Association restored the breeders' rights, improved the methods of recording herd book records, providing its members with a better service at a great saving in fees. It is these things that are responsible for the great progress which it has made and is now making.

Every dairy farmer that breeds Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle will find it greatly to his advantage to join in this great constructive work.

### A Relay Record System

THE admission on the part of Mr. Norton, Superintendent of the Advanced Registry of the Old Association, that under the Herd Improvement Plan, dry cows could replace fresh cows and the production of both cows be credited to one cow and the fact that he knew this in the beginning, as he states in an article in the *Holstein World* of June 7th, should raise a question in the minds of the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

Let us repeat what Mr. Norton said in his article:

"This method of figuring herd averages has one objection which has been recognized from the start. It allows an owner who wishes to make a showing a chance to boost his herd average by starting with fresh cows and replacing them after six months or so with other fresh cows. By this method two fresh cows—each in the herd six months—would be figured as one cow for the year and this would obviously be unfair. A careful analysis of the records of the first hundred herds completing a year in the Herd Improvement Test showed no indication of juggling of this sort. Even though the herd was changed during the year, it would be difficult to demonstrate any intent on the part of the owner to increase the average by manipulation as such changes might easily appear in the course of the ordinary buying and selling."

Mr. Norton makes special mention of the fact that no breeder has attempted to substitute two cows for one in the first hundred herds entered in the Herd Improvement Registry. Dairy farmers, we believe for the most part are honest. The records as recorded in Vol. 1 of the Red Book show the production of each cow set down in black and white. It is Mr. Norton's department that does the juggling when he reduces the actual number of cows in the herd to a smaller number which he calls the average number and thus increases

the reported average production. For example, in the Orton herd mentioned in an article elsewhere in this issue, the actual number of cows in the herd is seven. Mr. Norton's department has reduced this number to nearly half or to 4.1 cows and credited all the milk produced in this herd to this smaller number of cows. In other words, somewhere in this shuffle, he is doubling up two cows and calling them one.

Instead of naming the New System the Herd Improvement Registry, a new and more appropriate name has been suggested calling it a "Relay Record System."

### Announcement

FOLLOWING our usual custom the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN will consolidate its issues during the months of July and August, and will be published monthly, going out under dates of July 22d and August 22d.

We will go back to our regular publishing schedule beginning with the issue of September 8th.

### Farm Trimming

WHEN you go into a town or city about the first thing you notice is the show windows of the big stores as well as the beautiful display in the fruit and grocery stores. Everything looks so good and tempting so that even if you do not buy, you do not forget those windows.

"Not every breeder can have his farm as he wants it, but I have known men to get orders or letters of inquiry from men in far different states to the one he lives in, about his hogs, the letter stating that the writer had seen some fine sows in passing the farm or had heard some other party speak of the herd.

"I believe it pays to make a show on your farm if possible—display your wares, you never know who is coming or who is passing your farm nor when you will have a prospective customer. Make the first impression on your customer good and he is half sold."

The above is an Editorial in the June Issue of the *Poland China Advocate*. We indorse the idea. A dairy of black and white cows in a green meadow or pasture form a picture that attracts the attention of anyone passing by. These passers may be prospective customers or they may have friends who are interested in purchasing stock.

Young animals that are not to be retained in the herd are often placed in a back lot, where it is necessary to walk half a mile over a rough road in order to show them to inquirers when, if they were kept in a field close to the house and a sign put up that the owner had these animals for sale, many sales might be made at remunerative prices.

### A Serious Offense

THE attempt to boost average herd production of herds entered in the Herd Improvement Registry by manipulating figures, is to us a most contemptible practice.

Those officers or employees connected with the Old Registry Association who are responsible for this sort

of deception, should be discharged or expelled, or both.

The admission on the part of H. W. Norton, Superintendent of Advanced Registry, that the system which had been adopted in figuring herd averages, is open to fraud to the extent that fresh cows can be milked in relays and the total production of two or more different cows credited to one cow at the end of the year, is sufficient to condemn the system and the official and Association that adopt such a system.

In Volume I, of the Red Book, is reported the actual production of cows entered in the Herd Improvement Registry, but evidently for the purpose of misrepresentation and deception, the Superintendent of Advanced Registry has, by manipulating figures, reduced the actual number of cows in the herd to what he calls the average number and credits all of the milk produced by the entire herd to a smaller number of animals, thus boosting their average yearly production. It is this increased average yearly production manufactured by manipulating figures that the Publicity Department of the Association is using in its bulletins and press reports that go out to the public.

Every breeder of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle should resent the attempt to misrepresent the breed by the officers of a Registry Association. Faking the Figures to Fool the Public.

It is our belief that dairy farmers who breed purebred dairy cattle should manage their own Registry Association to promote and protect the interest of the dairymen who breed purebred dairy cattle against the speculators and cattle merchants who are trying to set up artificial standards of judging the breeding and milking value of their cattle other than the standard of economical and profitable production.

Is it any wonder that less than one and one-half per cent of the membership of the Old Registry Association patronize the Advanced Registry Department, and fewer than three per cent of all the Purebred Holstein-Friesian females registered in that Association, during the past ten years, have been placed on official test?

Investigations into the value of official records, including breeding stock, conducted at the Maine Experimental Station by Professor Gowen, now of the Rockefeller Institute, disclosed that about fifty per cent of the royally bred bulls with high record ancestors, sired daughters that produced less than their dams.

There is a reason for this that need not be explained here other than to say that official records, for the most part, represent forced production, and forced production does not represent the animal's economical producing ability or her probable transmitting qualities.

It is those conservative breeders of Purebred dairy cattle back on the farm who have been following conservative dairy practices and sound breeding methods, that have furnished our best show animals and our highest record animals. The fitting and showing of cattle and the making of forced records, are practices which work to the destruction of the breed rather than to breed improvement. Thousands of good dairy cows bred and raised in the herds of our plain breeders and dairyman, have entered the "GREAT WHITE WAY," fed and fitted to be exhibited in the show ring, or to make forced records. The feeding, fitting process



in either event, has impaired their milk-producing ability. Some of them have bred irregular, others have not bred at all, their life of usefulness being cut short. Their places could not be filled by their descendants because in many cases there have been no descendants.

There has been a beaten trail from the show ring and the record-making establishment to the districts where Purebred dairy cattle have been bred for economical milk production, to obtain show animals and animals with record-making ability.

It is the standard followed by the dairymen who breeds and keeps his cows for economical and profitable production, that we must follow if we wish to improve our breed.

### Three Milkings Daily

"AS TO three milkings a day, I am quite inclined to fall in line with the expression that has just been made to the effect that it is probably better for the cow and probably better for the breed to permit three milkings a day for the first sixty days or as long as the cow is giving more than forty pounds a day.

"Let us be fair to the cow and let us have our Advanced Register work done in a way so that it is not necessary to do any overcrowding and spoil any udders."

GAGE E. TARBELL,  
*Guernsey Breeders' Journal.*

### Importance of Abortion Control\*

DAIRY products have been very important throughout the history of mankind, but dairying has really been an industry only within the memory of middle aged persons now living. The dairy products of the United States are worth \$3,000,000,000 annually, an aggregate of 25% of the value of all agricultural products.

The principal dairy product from central Ohio east is fluid milk. The middle west section of the country is the chief butter section although the far west produces much butter and will be called upon to produce more. It is not yet self supplying and like the east, must call upon the middle west for butter.

Every industry has its good and bad periods, but no other branch of agriculture has so little fluctuation as has dairying. A panic would be produced if our city homes were deprived of milk for twenty-four hours. In a survey of 100,000 children in Los Angeles, 80,000 were getting milk and butter regularly and were on the average, two years ahead of those who did not get milk and butter regularly. Disregarding the humanitarian aspect of the problem, think of the economic burden of maintaining those children two extra years in school.

Thirty-five cents of every food dollar should be spent for dairy products for the best results in health, growth and efficiency. At the present, only about 20c of every \$1.00 spent for food is spent for dairy products. This percentage, however, is increasing. We are

\*Notes from an address on "The Farm Paper Viewpoint of Abortion Disease Control," by E. H. Harmon, Associate Editor, *Successful Farming*; Eleventh Annual Veterinary Conference, University of Illinois, Feb. 10-12, 1930.

now producing 125 billion pounds of milk annually from fewer cows than we produced 80 billion pounds ten years ago. Dairying has made greater progress in this period of time than any comparable industry.

Seven million dairy cows or a little more than one-third of all of them, are what are known as boarder cows. They don't produce milk enough to pay for their keep. I confidently believe that one-half of these boarder cows are made unprofitable by abortion disease. It is the veterinarian's job to find these diseased animals and to eliminate them and stop the spread of this disease. The veterinary profession is of genuine economic importance to the dairy industry—*Veterinary Medicine.*

"Say, Mom, was baby sent down from heaven?"

"Yes, son."

"I guess they like to have things quiet up there, huh, Mom!"—*Service Magazine.*

ADS in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN sell surplus stock.

### Naturally Polled Holsteins



The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., at its Annual Meeting held in Harrisburg, January 23, 1930, adopted a resolution recognizing Polled Holsteins as a distinct STRAIN. All naturally Polled Holsteins descended from Polled ancestors are to be registered with a Special Certificate on which is to appear a cut of a Polled cow or a Polled bull.

If you are a breeder or owner of naturally Polled Holstein-Friesians, return the Registry Certificates of such animals to the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association to have them properly registered.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Secretary.  
Lock Box 30 Harrisburg, Pa.

### We Apologize

IN OUR issue of May 8th, we carried an article entitled "Why the Center Valley Herd Changed Color" in which we told how W. D. Koontz, of Lutzville, Pa., formerly a breeder of Jerseys, changed to Holstein-Friesians and raised a herd of Black and White cows, all descendants of his foundation animal, Pledge Lake Lawn De Kol.

The mistake was in a transportation of figures. For the year 1929, the Center Valley Herd averaged 351.7 lb. butterfat and 9,946 lb. milk while enrolled in the Bedford County C. T. A. The figures given May 8th



PONTIAC ORMSBY LAKE DE KOL (left) and her dam, PLEDGE LAKE LAWN DE KOL, 2d. Part of a herd developed from one cow by W. D. Koontz, Lutzville, Pennsylvania.

were 315.7 lb. The average butterfat test for the year was 3.5 per cent and three different members of the herd, all three-year-old heifers at the commencement of this lactation period, were credited with producing about 400 lb. butterfat.

In relating the history of his herd, Mr. Koontz told how he came into possession of Pledge Lake Lawn De Kol, a daughter of Lake Lawn Lucky Lad and Nellie Pledge De Kol Jackson. He found that this animal as a young cow earned more profit for him than did any of his purebred Jerseys. She has dropped six daughters in the Center Valley Herd and several of the older daughters now have daughters in milk.

Mr. Koontz is a member of the Bedford County Holstein Bull Association which owns a number of proven Holstein-Friesian sires. At the Center Valley Farm the seven-year-old bull, King Ona Button De Kol is kept. This bull was sired by King Ona and is a grandson and a great-grandson of the noted Ohio cow, Ona Button De Kol, credited with the production of 1,345 lb. butter, 26,761 lb. milk in a year. She is a member of a great producing and transmitting family and no other strain of breeding shows so many large producing cows generation after generation.

### Borrowing Money

By C. W. HALLIDAY

WE HAVE been asked why the Sheffield Producers Coöperative Association, Inc., does not try to get some of the money the Federal Farm Board is loaning to coöperatives. There are several good reasons for not doing so. The main reason is that we have no use for it. Another reason is that it has to be paid back with interest. Borrowing money is easy, paying it back is sometimes not so easy. We do not owe anybody anything. Increased business and

new members are coming to us as fast as they can be absorbed economically.

We have proceeded on the theory that we would keep our expenses at the minimum, pay our bills as fast as they are incurred, and the money that their milk brings promptly to the farmers to whom it belongs. The plan has worked mighty well.

It may be good policy for a great business organization with large capital requirements to finance itself with borrowed funds but a coöperative association, like ours, that turns all its product into cash every month and makes no profit for itself is simply inviting disaster if it runs into debt.

We need no funds for buildings, equipment, interest, taxes nor anything of the kind. Although we have sold over \$30,000,000 worth of milk in a year we have never lost a single dollar. We are now selling an amount greatly in excess of any previous year. Our membership now exceeds 13,000, one thousand new members having come to us in April, 1930.

The money that comes from the sale of the milk produced by Sheffield farmers goes back to those to whom it belongs with deductions so small that the yearly average expense per member is less than \$2.

Every day we are better able to render the service a coöperative is intended to render, that is putting into every member's pocket more than he could get for his product by selling it in any other way.

We can conceive of no circumstances that would warrant burdening this Association with debt.

### In South America

THE cattle industry of Colombia, South America, is one of the leading industries of that country.

The principal forage crop is Johnson grass and one and one-half acres is sufficient to fatten two steers annually. The grass is very nutritious and is pastured the entire year, the feeding of grain being unknown. The cattle are descendants of Holland cattle. They are usually marketed when four years old and will weigh about 1,050 pounds. These cattle are all colors and have quite prominent horns. There is a tick fever but it is apparently not as fatal as in the United States. The cows are good milk producers, it being a common practice to milk the cows once a day, the calf subsisting on the remainder. The milk is used commercially to make cheese. On one ranch 6,000 cows are milked once daily for the production of cheese. Cheese is consumed in large quantities by the natives and it is also exported.

If you sell scrub cows to one neighbor and buy good cows from another neighbor, the dairy industry gains nothing. But if you sell a scrub cow to the butcher and then replace her with a good young cow, bred in your own herd and sired by a good purebred dairy bull, the dairy industry gains much.

Medical science aims at the truth and nothing but the truth.—*William J. Mayo.*

(The above is a good motto which might well be followed by some of those who pretend to be Dairy Scientists.)



# How to Save Money and Receive Better Service!



**This Is a Question Constantly Being Asked by Holstein Breeders Everywhere!**



## THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE!

All of your registered animals may be recorded in the New Association by forwarding their papers to the Secretary's office. New certificates will be issued carrying ownership record to date. The fee charged members for this service is 25 cents for each animal. Non-members are charged 50 cents for each animal.

All of your unregistered animals may be registered by making application for registry on one of our regular forms. Use the names and numbers of the sires and dams as they appear on their registry certificates regardless of the Association in which they are registered.

*If the sire and dam are registered in the Old Association and have not been recorded in the New Association, attach their registry and transfer papers to the application. These papers will be returned promptly with the registry certificate of the offspring.*

*The fee to members for registering a male or female under one year of age is \$1.00. Over one year of age, \$2.00.*

**This Association Makes No Extra Charge for Registering Males**

**Transfer Fee---Fifty Cents to Members**

Animals registered in the Old Association may be transferred through the New Association to new owners at a total cost to members of 75 cents per animal.

**Life Membership Fee, \$10.00**

**Save 50% of your Registration and Transfer Fees by joining the Association.**

Every breeder and dairyman should join in this great movement to restore public confidence in the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry by placing the Herd Registry on a sound, conservative, up-to-date and business-like basis.

**Howard C. Reynolds, Secretary,  
P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.**

## Control of Flies on Dairy Cattle and Around Dairy Buildings

THE fly problem is one which gives all progressive dairymen serious concern. Flies about dairies are objectionable in two ways: First, by annoying the cattle, and second, by contaminating dairy products.

The objection to flies in these two directions is generally recognized by all of those connected with the dairy industry, from the producer to the guardian of the public health. Unfortunately, conditions about a dairy are such as not only to attract flies but also to favor their breeding. The amount of trouble experienced with flies about dairies usually decreases directly in proportion to the extent to which conditions are made less attractive for them and favorable breeding places are eliminated.

Throughout the entire United States there are usually three species of flies which have to be dealt with about dairies. This should be kept in mind by the dairyman, since the different kinds of flies breed under somewhat different conditions and affect the stock differently. The three species of flies concerned are the house fly, the stable fly or stock fly, and the horn fly.

The house fly, because of the structure of its mouth parts, can not bite animals, but worries them somewhat by crawling about over them and feeding on the body secretions. This fly is the one which has special importance in connection with the contamination of dairy products and the spread of disease organisms. It breeds in decaying vegetation of all sorts, but especially in accumulations of horse manure or cow manure mixed with straw. It also breeds extensively in hog manure and may develop in large numbers in open toilets.

The stable fly resembles the house fly in size and color but is somewhat more robust and is provided with a long piercing beak which is used in sucking the blood of animals. Like the house fly, this insect breeds in accumulations of manure, but it also develops in great numbers in fermenting straw.

The horn fly is distinctly smaller than the other two kinds mentioned, has the wings more spread, and remains on the cattle continuously, flying from one part of the animal to another in swarms when disturbed. This insect is also a blood sucker, although its bite is not so painful as that of the stable fly. It breeds entirely in cow manure, occurring not only in the accumulations about the barns but especially in the individual droppings on the pastures.

### ELIMINATION OF BREEDING PLACES

As has been pointed out, all of the flies are manure breeders. This at once suggests the necessity of properly caring for manure in order to check fly breeding. There are a number of ways of meeting this situation, and it is not possible to give details in this statement. Probably the most practical method is to scatter on the fields all manure from the barns and barnyard. The scattering should be done regularly at intervals of not to exceed three days, and the material should be so broken up as to expose the fly maggots to the sun and air, and thus destroy them. This can be accomplished best by means of a manure spreader. Where spreading is not feasible the manure may be stored in screened

pits provided with fly traps, or ricked up in compact piles, the edges of which are treated with borax. Especial attention must be given to the manure in calf sheds and around horse stables.

In order to hold the stable fly in control attention must also be given to straw stacks. No loosely piled straw should be kept around the premises. Straw for bedding should be baled and kept under sheds and the butts of the old stacks should be scattered and plowed under. If straw stacks must be maintained they should be well built with vertical sides, and thoroughly topped out so as to turn rain, and thus prevent deep wetting of the straw and resulting fermentation.

The horn fly situation will be improved by the care of the barnyard manure as outlined above, but many of these flies will develop in manure in the pastures. Breeding under these conditions will be reduced by using a brush drag to break up the droppings, and the use of a spray designed to strike and kill the horn flies is often advisable.

### FLY SPRAYS

Fly sprays should not be depended upon to handle the fly situation, but they may be used to supplement the preventive measures. Pyrethrum-extract sprays are probably the best, but these are only secondary to the preventive measures. The kerosene extract of pyrethrum is not strongly repellent but will kill the flies struck. The herd may be sprayed after milking, or some time before milking, so as to avoid tainting the milk. The material should be put on with a good force pump, using a nozzle with a small aperture. The flies should be sprayed rather than the cattle, as this spray as well as most others will burn the animals if used too freely. The cattle should not be groomed soon after spraying.

The use of kerosene-pyrethrum extract sprays will not only aid in the control of the horn fly, but may be used to destroy flies of all sorts which remain in the barns after the cattle are turned loose. For such application the barn should be closed as tightly as possible and the building filled with a mist spray. Many insecticide manufacturers are now putting out fly sprays which are essentially kerosene extract of pyrethrum. Pyrethrum extract may also be made on the farm at a considerable saving in cost if it is to be used in quantity.

### THE TRAPPING OF FLIES

Conical flytraps set in suitable places and properly baited and cared for are a very important adjunct to other fly control measures. The so-called government flytrap described in Farmers' Bulletin No. 734 is the best type. From five to 10 of these may be used advantageously about a dairy. The best bait consists of blackstrap or New Orleans molasses, one part, and water, three parts. Flytraps of this type will not catch the stable fly or horn fly. Even though a serious effort is made to eliminate all breeding places, gallons of house flies and blow flies will be captured in a flytrap during a season.

### KEEPING FLIES OUT OF BUILDINGS

It is not usually practicable to attempt to screen dairy barns. If they are screened, special arrangement must be made to brush the flies off the cattle as they enter. It is also necessary to provide window traps or



cone outlets on the windows so that those flies which find their way into the barn may be captured or may escape. Thorough cleansing of the barns and the application of disinfectant sprays aid in keeping the flies out.

Milk rooms and creameries should be well screened. It is important to have the frames fitted properly and the doors so arranged that they will close tightly and promptly. In large dairies and creameries it is usually advisable to have a screened vestibule for the accommodation of the milk cans which are being brought in or taken away. Ceiling fans over the entrances which are used repeatedly aid considerably in keeping flies out. Flies which gain entrance to the milk rooms may be captured by exposing sheets of sticky fly paper on boards hung from the ceiling and provided with a trough to catch the adhesive which may drip off the paper.

Methods of combating the house fly are fully described in Farmers' Bulletin 1408, the stable fly is treated in Farmers' Bulletin 1097, and flytraps and their operation in Farmers' Bulletin 734. These are distributed free by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.—*Dairyman's League News*.

Once upon a time an enterprising poultryman crossed his hens with parrots to save time. He used to spend much time hunting the eggs but now the hens walk up to him and say, "Hank, I just laid an egg. Go get it!"

Show this copy of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN to your Friends.

## OAKLAND FARM



### KING ONA CRESTMONT ORMSBY

*Herd sire at Oakland Farm*

His two closest dams average 1,308 lb. Butter in a year. His dam, Penn State Record, second in world (when made) as a Junior Three-Year-Old, 305 days, Butter, 806.65; Milk 18,243.1. At 5 years, Butter, 7 days, 29.51; 365 days, 1,271.77; Milk, 27,138.0. At 6 years, butter 7 days, 34.596; 365 days, 1,204.94; milk, 27,107.5.

BULL CALVES FOR SALE from cows with records up to 14,860 lb. milk, 588 lb. butter.

*Herd T. B. Tested. This Herd Has NEVER Had a Reactor. Abortion Free.*

**GEORGE W. FRIES**

Franklin County Chambersburg, Pa., R. D. 3

## Feed Cow Minerals

**S**TERILITY in dairy cows caused by nutritional deficiency (mineral, iodine and vitamins) is common. For every ton of milk produced, fourteen pounds of minerals are said to be taken from the cow. In the case of a heavy producer, this amount is probably more mineral than can be replaced by the ordinary dairy ration. It is a well-known fact that dairymen do not, as a rule, feed a balanced ration or add to the feed a bodily required mineral; that is, mineral that also contains iodine and the vitamins A, B, E, and D, which are known to be of much value in feeding and breeding dairy cattle, especially the high producing cows.—S. L. Stewart.

The great problem that has to be faced by the man who would breed uniformly high producing cattle, is that the hereditary material controlling producing capacity with which he must work is not purified or standardized. In order to make definite progress he must know the purity of the material with which he is working. The producing capacity of an individual cow is not a sufficient guide as to the purity of her germinal plasma for producing capacity, but the producing capacity of a number of daughters of a sire, especially if they be out of dams of known low producing capacity does give us a measure of the purity of the germinal plasma of the sire in regard to this character. R. R. GRAVES.

You can attend an automobile show and later purchase almost anywhere an exact duplicate of the car you want, and as many as you may need—or can pay for. In the case of live stock this is not true. Animals are not so nearly alike though specimens of uniformly high quality can be produced, and are being produced to a very creditable extent. The average quality, however, is still far below the ideal. From a study of available data I consider that more than 50 per cent of our domestic breeding stock is obsolete from the standpoint of most efficient production. I am confident that the estimate is conservative.—John R. Mohler.

In the south farmers are greatly excited over a new legume which promises to do more for their soils than any now in use. It is called "crotalaria," and the plant is native to Africa, India, South America and Mexico. Farmers in Florida and some of the other southeastern states are finding that it is a great rejuvenator of worn-out soils. It is said to be better than cow peas or soy beans because it produces more growth and results in greater amounts of organic matter and nitrogen for the soil and that it will grow on poor, sandy soil where these other crops won't grow at all.

Silas—"Is Bill Perkins a liar?"

Hiram—"Well, I don't know as I'd go so far as to say that, but I'll tell you this much—when feeding time comes, he can't get his pigs to stir 'til he gets someone else to call them for him!"—*The Dakota Farmer*.

At first the world was flat. Then some one discovered that it was round. Now it is crooked.

# Satisfied Customers Are the Best Evidence of the Advertising Value of Our Paper!

Mifflintown, Pa.

May 29, 1930

"Holstein Breeder & Dairyman,  
Harrisburg, Pa.

Gentlemen:

*Am enclosing check for advertising.*

*We are very much pleased with the publicity you gave us. The Ad. in the Dairyman surely brought results. The high cow went to D. A. Stambaugh of Newport, Perry Co., for \$430.00. Three cows going to Harry C. Anspach of Lebanon Co. for \$1060.00. Several more went over \$300.00 each.*

*We give the Breeder & Dairyman a lot of credit for our good sale. We will be a booster for the Breeder & Dairyman and also the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.*

*We thank you,*

*E. J. CUNNINGHAM & SON."*

The above is only one of the many letters we receive from satisfied customers. *We can please you too, if you will give us a trial.*

## The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman

Box 30

Harrisburg, Pa.



## For a Quarter of a Century

I have been giving satisfaction selling Holsteins.



Yet, while I specialize in the "Black and Whites" I will sell anything my patrons wish me to sell, any time and any place. In fact, I am well broken—always willing to work—single or double."

Write or wire for dates.

**GLENN R. MEAD**

East Aurora, New York

## Your Sale Will Be a Success

IF YOU EMPLOY

**COLONEL C. M. HESS**

*The Holstein Auctioneer*

By Wire—Phone Cuy. 1623-J.

Address—Lock Box 777, Akron, Ohio.

## LET ME SELL YOUR HOLSTEINS

**J. Terrence Sheen,**

Live Stock

Auctioneer



South Montrose, Pennsylvania

If you want heavy milkers that are sound and free from disease, write me your wants.

**W. A. EBERTS,**

Leighton, Penna.

## Sales and Pedigree Work

Are you planning to sell your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

**S. R. MILLER**

Chambersburg, Pennsylvania

## PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

July 15—Minnesota State Fair Grounds, National Type Sale.

August 20-21—Gilbertville, Mass., Second Robinsdale Consignment Sale.

September 10—Seward, Ill., Logan Farm Sale.

October 10—New Paltz, Ulster County, New York. Annual Ulster County Holstein Sale.

October 11—Reedsburg, Wis., Kirkpatrick's Quality Bull Sale.

November 4-5—Chippewa Falls, Wis., Northern Wisconsin Holstein Sale.

November 4-5—Fond Du Lac, Wis., Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale.

November 6-7—Madison, Wis., Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale.

November 18-19-20-21—Watertown and Waukesha, Wis., U. S. National Fall Sale.

### THE DENVER SALE

At the sale held at Denver, Colorado, in connection with the Annual Delegate Convention of the Old Association, eighty-five head of cattle sold for \$33,635, an average of a little under \$396. Prices ranged lower than usual with sales of this caliber. One animal brought only \$110. If the prices for the five highest bulls were deducted from the gross total, the average for the remainder would be less than \$300. The buyers reside in twelve different states but most of the animals stayed in the West.

The top price was \$6,200, which a representative of the Pevely Dairy Company of Crescent, Missouri, bid for the two-year-old bull, Carnation Inka Matador, consigned by Congressman James G. Strong of Washington, Kansas.

Only two other animals brought \$1,000; both were bulls,—in fact the four highest prices and five of the six highest prices were obtained for animals of the male sex. W. B. Hicks of Albuquerque, New Mexico, bid \$1,000 for the bull, Governor Fobes 21st., and Redfield Pietertje Segis, consigned by the State School and Home for Feeble Minded at Redfield, South Dakota, was struck off for the same amount to a representative of the Yankton State Hospital of Yankton, South Dakota.

The highest priced female was consigned by Otto Wagner of Bonduel, Wis., and was purchased by Mr. Hicks for \$850. As Mr. Hicks took 24 of the 85 head, he was the main supporter of the sale, his purchases amounting to nearly one-third of the sale total.

Following is a list of the animals selling for \$200 or more and the prices paid:

Purchaser; W. B. Hicks, Albuquerque, N. M.:	
Daisy Piebe Ormsby Wayne, 5 yrs. ....	\$450
N. P. Hengerveld Rose, 9 yrs. ....	325
Woodcraft Changeling Parthena, 6 yrs. ....	500
Johanna Rue Ormsby Lass, 6 yrs. ....	300
Hengerveld Pontiac Korndyke Flora, 4 yrs. ....	265
Sethje Cornflower 2d, 4 yrs. ....	370
Queen Mercedes Dora Betty, 4 yrs. ....	375
Champion Dora Beauty Pabst, 5 yrs. ....	850
Sadie Prilly of Cerealia, 6 yrs. ....	400
Prilly Maid of Cerealia, 5 yrs. ....	500
Agate Valentine Fairview Burke, 11 yrs. ....	610
Miss Joy Alcartra Hello De Kol, 4 yrs. ....	400
Lady Cascade Tuebie Lilith, 10 yrs. ....	500
Male, Governor Fobes 21st, 1 yr. ....	1,000
Redfield Dora Burke Prospect, 2 yrs. ....	250
Pauline Pontiac Monadnock, 6 yrs. ....	775
Mtn. Maid Winnifred Mutual Tietje, 6 yrs. ....	425
Lady Ormsby Mercedes Colonel, 8 yrs. ....	325
Lawnwood Beauty Lyndale, 4 yrs. ....	230
Crystal Gerben Wayne Princess, 2 yrs. ....	300
Iowana Pietertje Babe, 2 yrs. ....	210
Mercedes Barbetta Gewina, 7 yrs. ....	210
Edna Lyons Oak De Kol Beets, 6 yrs. ....	290
Homstafa Babe Buttercup, 6 yrs. ....	300
Purchaser; Pevely Dairy Company, Crescent, Mo.:	
Male, Carnation Inka Matador, 2 yrs. ....	6,200
Purchaser; Yankton State Hospital, Yankton, S. D.:	
Male, Redfield Pietertje Segis, 1 yr. ....	1,000
Purchaser; James G. Strong, Washington, Kansas:	
Male, Carnation Dictator, 10 mos. ....	955
Purchaser; C. W. Newman, Culver, Indiana:	
Male, Sir Ormsby Inka Rue Piebe, 3 mos. ....	800
Purchaser; L. T. Winger, Brush, Colorado:	
Grahamholm Pauline Denver, 5 yrs. ....	800
Purchaser; Fredmar Farms, St. Louis, Mo.:	
Miss Janet Canary Paul, 3 yrs. ....	725
Purchaser; Hans Gormsen, South Denver, Colorado:	
Fobes Ormsby Ellen, 10 mos. ....	500

Purchaser; S. H. Thostel, Broomfield, Colorado:	
Male, Winger Pontiac Lilamere Matador, 1 yr. ....	\$450
Purchaser; Long Lake Ranch, Golden, Colorado:	
Grahamholm Margaret Ormsby, 7 yrs. ....	450
Diamond K Nema May, 4 yrs. ....	225
Male, Diamond K Sir Inka Segis, 2 yrs. ....	450
Purchaser; University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming:	
Daisy Piebe Homestead, 1 yr. ....	235
Male, Brands Reka Watson, 10 mos. ....	410
Purchaser; Maytag Farms, Newton, Iowa:	
Male, Sir Ormsby Tritomia Burke, 8 mos. ....	425
Purchaser; Detroit Creamery Farms, Mt. Clemens, Michigan:	
Male, 3 mos. old ....	390
Purchaser; Wayne Webster, Waukesha, Wisconsin:	
Edith Johanna Bess, 5 yrs. ....	375
Purchaser; Henry Stubbe and J. C. Geage, Central City, Nebraska:	
Male, Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes Watson, 8 mos. ....	360
Purchaser; John H. Phillips, Brighton, Colorado:	
Male, King Inka Fayne Matador, 11 mos. ....	360
Purchaser; Wisconsin Board of Control, Madison, Wisconsin:	
Colantha Belle Bess Homestead, 2 yrs. ....	350
Purchaser; J. J. Kalaber, Brownfield, Colorado:	
Male, Sir Denver Fobes, 1 yr. ....	350
Purchaser; Milliken Bros., Brighton, Colorado:	
Male, Clothilde Piebe Alban Prize, 2 yrs. ....	310
Purchaser; Men's Reformatory, Clive, Iowa:	
Nancy Johan Segis Canary, 8 yrs. ....	275
Purchaser; J. Seybold, Denver, Colorado:	
Broomfield Prospect Ormsby Walker, 5 yrs. ....	275
Purchaser; Mt. Angel College, St. Thomas, Oregon:	
Redfield Johan Piebe Toreador, 2 yrs. ....	250
Purchaser; The Lazears, Cheyenne, Wyoming:	
Redfield Julia Pietertje Toreador, 2 yrs. ....	245
Purchaser; Fred F. Foster, Eastlake, Colorado:	
Male, Diamond K Dutchland Ormsby, 1 yr. ....	235
Purchaser; Lee Ganser, Denver, Colorado:	
De Kol Clive Ormsby Piebe, 3 yrs. ....	210
Purchaser; E. W. Sauer, Ft. Oupton, Colorado:	
Male, Clive Mechthilde Ormsby, 1 yr. ....	210
Purchaser; Albert C. Cross, Loveland, Colorado:	
Lawnwood Blanche McKinley Lyons, 4 yrs. ....	200
Purchaser; J. L. Gerick, Pueblo, Colorado:	
Kart Estonia of U. Neb., 2 yrs. ....	200
Purchaser; F. A. Reigan, Ft. Collins, Colorado:	
Bull Calif, 3 mos. ....	200
Purchaser; Frank E. Dametz, Milliken, Colorado:	
Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes Segis, 3 yrs. ....	200

### GOOD PRICES AND GOOD CATTLE

"Good cows are bringing good prices" says Frank L. Heilman. During the past few years Mr. Heilman has been handling a large number of Canadian bred Holsteins. He is a very careful buyer, always looking for the best. At an auction sale held at his farm near Cleona, Lebanon County, Pa., Saturday, June 14th, thirty-six cows, including eighteen purebreds, were sold. The Purebreds brought a total of \$4,097.00—an average of \$227.00.

Following were some of the prices paid: \$225, \$260, \$235, \$217, \$225, \$230, \$242, \$227, \$250, \$187, \$192, \$175, \$177, \$182, \$157, \$126, \$141.

The buyers were: Isaac B. Kettering, Lebanon; C. H. Maidenford, Shillington; Joseph Kreider, Annville; J. Shirk Stoner, R. F. D., Lebanon; Enos Herr, Lawn; Allen Shaak, Lebanon R. F. D.; Levi Wolfe, Lickdale; A. B. Horst, Lebanon; S. K. Wengert, Lebanon; Enos Brubaker, Lebanon; Homer Balsbaugh, Lebanon; H. W. Anthony, Strausstown; Adam Bomberger, R. F. D. Annville, all of Pennsylvania.

### TROY CONSIGNMENT SALE

At the recent consignment sale held at Troy, Pa., sixty head of purebred animals were sold for \$8,280.00, an average of \$138.00 a head. Eleven mature cows averaged \$158.00—26 heifers in milk averaged \$156.00 and twelve bulls averaged \$114.50. The highest price for a female was \$275.00.

"Say, do you know an easy way to find the horsepower of a car?"  
"No. How?"  
"Just lift up the hood and count the plugs."

Jones—"So your mother-in-law died of an operation?"  
Smith: "Yeh, and I understand now she could have died just as well without it."

### CRUMB'S

Chain Hanging  
**STANCHIONS**

Also Water Bowls  
Litter Carriers  
Feed Carriers  
Steel Stalls  
Steel Partitions

I can SAVE MONEY for you. Send for booklet.

**WINTHROP W. DUNBAR**  
Box 443, FORESTVILLE, CONN.

### Special Trial Offer

Regular price \$1.50 per year. Send 25c in stamps for special three months' trial offer.

**AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER**  
61 Exchange Ave. Chicago, Ill.

### "Make Animal Tagging Easy" Ketchum Clincher Ear Tags

J. S. PARKER SALEM, N.Y.		
Size of Clinched Tag		
25 Tags	\$1.75	Numbered consecutively
50 "	2.50	and lettered.
100 "	4.00	Special prices on larger orders.

### CLINCHER PUNCH

Strong & Serviceable

Japanned \$1.60  
Nickel Plated 2.25  
Postage paid in U.S.A.

**BREEDER & DAIRYMAN, Harrisburg, Pa.**  
OR  
**KETCHUM MANUFACTURING CO**  
Dept. L. LUZERNE, NEW YORK

### RAVENSWOOD HERD

Is Handled Under  
Pay-at-the-Pail  
Methods

and is Accredited and  
Abortion Free.  
We Offer Young Stock  
Priced Right.

**HARRY C. REYNOLDS**  
Scranton Pennsylvania

### LADIES FIRST

Teacher—Pupils, tell me what is wrong with this sentence. The horse and the cow are in the pasture.

Mason—The cow and the horse are in the pasture, because mother says ladies first.



## COMMONSENSE FEEDING METHODS



### FOR SUMMER FEEDING

For June and July feeding the Wisconsin Station recommends dairy rations composed as follows: 200 pounds ground oats; 100 pounds wheat bran; 100 pounds ground barley; 100 pounds gluten feed; or 300 pounds wheat bran; 300 pounds ground oats; 200 pounds ground barley; 100 pounds gluten feed; 100 pounds oilmeal.

### RICE BY-PRODUCTS AS DAIRY FEED

In Southern districts especially, rice by-products are becoming much more extensively used for dairy-cattle feeding. Their high value has been demonstrated both experimentally and practically. The North Carolina station compared rations containing wheat bran and rice bran in addition to corn bran and cotton seed meal, with the result that a greater yield of milk and fat was obtained on the rice bran ration.

Such results can easily be expected because of the high nutritive value of rice bran as compared with wheat bran. Henry and Morrison give the digestible fat of rice bran at 8.8 lb. per hundred while winter wheat bran contains only 2.9 lb. per hundred. These authorities also give the total digestible nutrients of winter wheat bran at 59.6 pounds while the total digestible nutrients of rice bran is given at 65.8 pounds per hundred. The superiority of rice bran over wheat bran is even more strikingly shown in that hogs fatten readily on rice bran alone while it is difficult for them to maintain their weight on wheat bran alone.

As now being used in practice, very favorable results are secured on rice by-products, because of their high nutritive values.—*The American Miller.*

### WHAT ARE PRODUCTION COSTS?

An investigation was conducted on twenty-two farms in Barron County, Wis., to ascertain the costs of milk production. The average costs were divided as follows: feed, 45 per cent; labor, 27 per cent and other costs 28 per cent, these other costs including depreciation, interest, taxes, insurance, medical treatment, bull charge, overhead and miscellaneous.

The figures for cost of keeping, and average profit or loss are interesting, but will of course vary according to prices of milk products and of feed. The Investigators found that in Barron County during 1928 and 1929 it cost \$115 to keep a bull and that the average bull charge or cost per cow was \$6.83.

### TWO PROFITS FROM PROTEIN SUPPLEMENTS

Often when cottonseed meal is selling at \$40 to \$50 a ton linseed meal at \$50 to \$60 and gluten meal at \$30 to \$40, the dairyman shies off; he feels they cost too much. If he would but consider that besides boosting milk production, they boost the fertility of the soil, he would take more kindly to them.

Let's look into the matter. Take cottonseed meal as an example. When a ton of cottonseed meal is fed, 141.2 pounds of nitrogen remain in the manure. Nitrogen is valued at 15 cents per pound, making a value of \$22.59 for the amount contained in a ton of cottonseed meal. Then, too, there remains 53.4 pounds phosphoric acid, valued at 7.5 cents a pound, or \$4, and 36.2 pounds potash, valued at 15.5 cents a pound, or \$5.51. The total value of the nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash as fertilizing constituents in a ton of cottonseed meal is \$30.20. A ton of 43 per cent cottonseed meal usually is priced at about \$55 to \$60. Say \$60. That means that exactly one-half of the cost is directly transferred to the soil, where it improves fertility.

Go down the list. Every ton of linseed meal takes \$21.28 worth of fertilizer to the soil; every ton of gluten meal, \$19.12, and so on.

Keep these facts in mind when you are tempted to say that these protein supplements are too high in price.—*Dairy Tribune.*

### SEA FOODS CAN'T COMPETE

Although special feeds are now on the market consisting mostly of sea products, and supposed to be used to replace such feeds as linseed oil meal, cottonseed meal or other high protein feeds, experiments are under way at Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, O., which indicate that such special feeds contribute no apparent additional value to an ordinary cheaper growing ration containing linseed oil meal as the chief source of protein.

The experiment is not yet completed, but has gone far enough to give definite indications.—*Dairy Tribune.*

### FEEDING MINERALS TO COWS ON PASTURE

WISCONSIN BULLETIN 390

The use of wheat bran, wheat middlings and certain other protein concentrates rich in phosphorus will generally solve

the phosphorus needs of growing and high producing livestock. The use of these materials will limit the need for the purchase of bone meals to more specialized phases of livestock farming.

Where legume hays are not available and the roughage is from the ordinary grasses, a lime supplement should be added. Add about 5 pounds of ground limestone, wood ashes or dried marl to each 100 pounds of the concentrate or grain mixture. Supplement the summer pasture of dairy cows with marl or limestone, especially when the pasture is of non-legume type.

Where extra lime is needed in a ration ordinary limestone or marl can be used provided the phosphorus needs are met by the use of wheat bran, wheat middlings or other phosphorus rich concentrates.

### MINERALS FOR ANIMALS IS A FERTILIZER PROBLEM

By DR. E. N. HUCHINSON, M.D.C.

There is still alluring mystery in those little mineral sun catchers called vitamins.

They are much like that water you never miss "until the well runs dry," for they make themselves best known "when they ain't there."

Apparently there exists a very interesting associated relation between vitamin potency and compounds of many elements that until lately were not given much attention in nutrition.

Small quantities of many metals—iodine, iron, manganese, copper, etc., are widely distributed in natural foods and occur in larger proportions in the very part of plants and animals proven to have also the greatest concentration of vitamins, and reports from many sources allude to mineral constituents as vitamin factors.

When food consists of adequate amounts of green vegetables, eggs, fresh meat, including liver, fresh whole milk and whole unaltered cereals, the human body will obtain from such foods all the organic metal vitamin complexes, (which it can remake) to meet its own peculiar needs and requirements.

Similarly this principle applies to all of man's animals as well as himself. The many proven insufficiencies of vitamins in foods and feeds has made a new list of ailments termed "Deficiency Diseases." It would seem that their causes lie primarily in deficiency conditions of soils.

Mother Nature never intended man, or any other animal, should eat iodine, iron, copper, manganese, any more than it was intended they should get their lime, their phosphorus, sodium, chlorine and their salts from the raw material or its chemical extractions.

That is why physicians, veterinarians and druggists find themselves stumped and baffled when they try to repair a human being or an animal by putting back into a living body something like they find at the bottom of a chemist's test tube, that he calls ash.

There is no "ashes" in food; between the animal and the mineral is interposed the vegetable and the plant to reach

### DAIRY INDUSTRY INDISPENSABLE

The five billion dollar dairy industry was termed the "most indispensable" of all in a recent talk given over the Columbia Broadcasting System. The speaker was Dr. F. D. Walmsley, President of the International Association of Milk Dealers who said that the demand for milk and dairy products was increasing as the people are becoming more highly developed.

Races which have never developed beyond the state of barbarism do not use milk as food. More than 2000 years ago Aristotle wrote "It would appear from the example of animals and of those nations who desire to create the military habit, that the diet which has the most milk in it is best suited to human beings."

It has been said that the dairy cow is the foster-mother of the human race. Certainly this seems to be true in the large cities of America, if these accumulating statistics on increasing milk consumption in the home and outside of it, are an index.

There are now nearly twenty-five million dairy cattle in the United States, enough foster-mothers to insure a cow for every family.

### PREVENTING HORN GROWTH

1. Horns should be removed from calves before they are one week old.
2. Clip the hair from the little horn button and for a short distance around it.
3. Rub vaseline in a circle around the horn button.
4. Rub the button with a stick of caustic potash until a spot about the size of a dime is red. Put the potash only on the horn button.
5. Do not put on too much potash, as it may run down and burn the hair or injure the eyes.
6. Do not turn the calf out in the rain, as the potash will be washed into the eyes.
7. Do not handle caustic potash with bare hands.

Arthur Downton and George Stevenson say "Why go to all this trouble? Place a Polled Holstein-Friesian bull of the right kind of breeding at the head of your herd and the calves he sires will be hornless."

You must have genius for charity as well as for anything else.—*Thoreau.*

down into the dust and the ashes with its roots, seize upon these elements, transform them into subtle, more complex substances, and lift them up into their leaves, seeds and branches. Abstracting life from the vital radiations of the sun, they become virile living particles of organic matter capable of being assimilated and built up into animal tissues.

The "minerals for cattle" and the whole mineral feed problem, will become much simplified when there is a better understanding on the part of live stock farmers of what pasturage, and home grown, natural feeds may be made to contain (in their real food form) of vitamins and minerals, through the use of commercial fertilizers on their pastures and cultivated fields, to first feed the soil!

The indefinite value of farm manures makes it a grave economic error to depend upon them to maintain the proper soil solutions.

Their source must be mainly the dairy farm and such farm manure value rests wholly upon the feed of the cow.

For milk and reproduction, the cow will demand all of the chemical food elements that can be extracted from her ration.

To rely solely upon her manure for nitrates, phosphates, sulphates, iodines, chlorides and carbonates is but to enlarge the circumference of a vicious circle of insufficiency from leached and depleted soils, through undernourished plants to mineral vitamin starving animals, back to the soil.

Nitrates, sulphates, manganese and very many of the compounds essential in developing a physiologic soil solution are now by-products of smelting and the direct product of industry. They are economic, scientific products. There is no question but that their need is prodigious and it is to science alone that animal husbandry must look for physiologically complete foods for the soil to pass on to the plant and animal.

It is obvious that deficiency diseases of plants or animals are first of all deficiency diseases of soils.

A sufficiency of mineral elements needed to make soil solutions physiologic solutions for plants to become complete foods for animals can only be obtained through the use of auxiliary fertilizers.

### NURSE CROP MAY ROB ALFALFA SEEDLINGS

The successful alfalfa grower does not decide to grow the crop today and then seed it tomorrow. He begins at least a year in advance of the seeding that conditions may be right.

In general, the earlier alfalfa is seeded, the better. The only reasons for delaying the seeding until late in the season are to permit the proper preparation of the seedbed, which should be compact beneath and fine at the surface, and to kill the weeds or bring them under control. The early seedings develop plants with heavier root systems and they are damaged less by freezing and survive heaving better than the smaller late-planted seedlings.

Alfalfa and the clovers are easily sup-

pressed by weeds, and unless care is used the common nurse crop will have the same effect. Nurse crops are used because it is possible to get two crops, a grain and hay crop with one plowing of the land. This practice gets seedlings that are passable or good enough to leave but are not the best that can be grown. In their effect nurse crops are essentially robber crops.

When alfalfa is sown alone in late April or early May on land free from weeds, there are eight chances in ten that a cutting will be obtained the first year that will be worth more than any nurse crop. The crop can be sown from June 15th to July 1st on land where the weeds have been killed and get a good stand and sometimes enough growth for a fall cutting. Then alfalfa may be seeded alone following the harvest of a crop of canning peas. Sometimes, the seeding gets too late a start to winter at an advantage.

### IN WESTERN BERKS

The Tester in charge of the Western Berks Cow Testing Association is Roy T. Barnhart, of Womelsdorf, Pa., who was raised at a Holstein-Friesian breeding establishment. During the eight months of the present association year, seventeen cows under his supervision have already produced 10,000 lb. or more of milk. The two leaders are owned by Charles Keener, Jr., of Sinking Springs, one producing 12,387 lb. milk, another 12,376 lb. milk. There were 48 cows in the Association that had each produced 300 lb. butterfat, including three that exceeded the 400 lb. mark. The highest is credited with 425.7 lb. fat; the second 413.7 lb. and the third 410.3 lb. The cow standing in second place is owned by Charles Ritzman, the other two by Jonathan Bickel of Myerstown.

Mr. Barnhart's report for May shows ten cows above 58 lb. of fat and all of them are black and white. Buttercup, owned by Charles Madenford is credited with 78.2 lb. butterfat and 2,058 lb. milk. Charles Keener, Jr., has the cow in second place with 74.7 lb. fat and the sixth cow credited with 62 lb. fat. A Bickel three-year-old stands fifth with 63.8 lb. fat and 1,823 lb. milk.

There were twenty-five herds enrolled in the Association and there were 398 cows in milk. Of this number 112 exceeded 40 lb. fat and 90 produced 1,200 lb. milk or more during the month.

## Purebred Holstein-Friesian

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Allamuchy, New Jersey**

**A STRICTLY BUSINESS, ACCREDITED DAIRY HERD**



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Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

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**SHEEP! SHEEP! SHEEP!** Fine and coarse wool breeding ewes in any number at **CHEAP PRICES** also feeding wethers. Also all breeds of rams and ewes and fitted show flocks at reasonable prices. Can supply you with anything in purebred or high-grade live stock on fancy high grade Jersey cows, fresh or springers. T. B. and blood tested—from three to six years old and weighing 900 lb. each. Good colors. Shipped direct from Springfield, Mo., on order in carlots at \$95.00. Freight paid. Also two-year-old grade Jersey heifers, fresh or close springers at \$72.50 per head delivered in carlots. Bank references and list of satisfied customers gladly furnished. Canadian bred Lincoln and Cotswold Yearling ewes \$30.00 per head. Satisfied customers my best references. Write your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. LEWIS H. FERGUSON, Windham, Greene Co., N. Y.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**YOUNG PUREBRED NEW ZEALAND WHITE RABBITS**, \$2 pair. WILLIAM GEORGE, Manheim, Pa.

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**PROFITABLE** work at home. No canvassing, not a "kyp home work scheme." Information for stamp. COLEMAN'S CANDIES, Dept. A-6, Smithboro, N. Y.

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**CIGARS**—Buy your smokes direct from factory at factory prices. \$1.00 brings you our Sample Case containing 25 cigars. 4 different Brands. COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO., Dent. H., Dallastown, Pa.

**MILLIONS OF CABBAGE PLANTS**—Wakefield, Flatdutch, Ballhead, Copenhagen; Tomato, Baltimore, Stone, Matchless; Beet and collard plants. 500—75c; 1,000—\$1.25. Ruby king pepper, Porto Rico, potato plants, 500—\$1.30; 1,000—\$2.40, prepaid. WALTER J. BURGESS CO., Courtland, Va.

**NICE CABBAGE PLANTS**—Wakefield, Flatdutch, Ballhead and Copenhagen tomato. Stone, Baltimore, Matchless; Beet and collard plants, 500—75c; 1,000—\$1.20; Ruby King pepper, Porto Rico, potato plants, 500—\$1.30; 1,000—\$2.35, prepaid. EVERGREEN PLANT FARM, Courtland, Va.

**MILLIONS OF FROST-PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS**—Leading varieties 300—\$1.00; 500—\$1.25; 1,000—\$2.00, prepaid. Expressed, \$1.25—1,000. Collard, tomato, onion, same price. Pepper, potato, 500—\$2.00; 1,000—\$3.25. Plants guaranteed to please. FAIRVIEW PLANT FARM, Franklin, Va.



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**FOR SALE**—English Bull pups. Pedigreed, \$10 each. ADRIAN GILLMAN, Waynesville, Ohio. Rt. 5.

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**TURKEY EGGS**, Special prices. All breeds. Strictly Purebred. Write WALTER BROTHERS, Powhatan Point, Ohio.

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS**—\$5.00, young turks \$1.00. 130 breeders. No delays. GYPSY CAMP FARM, Rensselaer, N. Y.

**BARRED ROCK PULLETS** \$3.00 each. Chicks April and May, \$10.00 per 100 postpaid. WEST-DENTON HATCHERY, Denton, Md.

**FOR 17 YEARS HOUSEWORTH'S CHICKS LEAD**—S. C. White and Brown Leghorns. 250 to 290 egg strain \$8.80 per \$100. HOUSEWORTH'S LEGHORN FARMS, Port Trevorton, Pa.

**MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS** for hatching, ten cents each, delivered. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. G. KENNEL, Atglen, Pa.

**5,000 STATE ACCREDITED BABY CHICKS FOR MAY.** Free Delivery, 14 varieties. Prize winners. None better. Write DORRIS HATCHERY, Harrisburg, Ill.

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**WHITE PEKIN AND INDIAN RUNNER DUCKLINGS. BRONZE TURKEY** poults and baby chicks. 14 Standard breeds. Write for illustrated catalog. RIDGWAY DUCK HATCHERY, Larue, Ohio.

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## ALFALFA HAY AND SEED

**PURE CERTIFIED GRIMM AND COSACK ALFALFA SEED** direct from the man who grows it. Hardest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. TRIANGLE RANCH, Cottonwood, S. D.

## JERSEY BREEDERS HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

The American Jersey Cattle Club held its Annual Meeting at Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, on Wednesday, June 4th.

In reviewing the work of the Club, L. W. Morley, Secretary, stated that, during the past year registrations numbered 68,022 and transfers 52,765. Both of these figures show a slight decrease over the previous year, yet with the exception of 1929, registrations were the largest in the history of the organization. Transfers were surpassed only in 1928 and 1927.

The imported animals registered, numbered 822, the greatest number brought over in any one year, except way back in 1910.

The membership of the club now stands at 1,104, the largest in history. During the past year the gain in membership was 23.

Sam F. Crabbe was reelected President. The following were elected as directors: Hon. E. S. Brigham of Vermont; P. H. B. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey; C. C. Dickson of Oregon and Dr. W. H. Canbiss of Georgia, to succeed Messrs. A. Victor Barnes, J. S. Ellsworth, J. S. Campbell, Jr., and J. W. Coppini.

## CUTTING ALFALFA FOR HAY

By L. F. GRABER

If we think about the roots as we do about a storage battery, we are not apt to go wrong in cutting alfalfa. We all know that if we continually use up the current which comes out of a storage battery without recharging the battery, it will soon run out and no longer function. Well, that sort of thing can happen with alfalfa. If we cut it too early and too often, we do not give the plant a chance to charge its root system with stored foods.

The alfalfa plant uses these stored foods when it is young, when it is succulent,

when it is growing fast. It uses these stored foods to make its start in life, but after it begins to blossom, well, then it puts back in the roots these same foods which it took out. These foods are starches, sugars, hemi-celluloses and proteins which are made in the leaves. Now, if we hold off cutting alfalfa long enough, alfalfa will store back in the roots a whole lot more than it ever took out. This means then that the roots will keep growing strong and vigorous and that the next crop will be productive. Now, that is one side of the story in a nut shell.

The longer we leave alfalfa stand without cutting the more it will store up foods in the roots, the better it will stand our winter climate, and the faster it will grow in subsequent years.

But how about quality—Alfalfa hay? It stands to reason that if we allow alfalfa to become full blossomed or allow it to go to seed, it will be altogether too coarse to make good hay. The result is that we can't think about the roots and forget about the quality of the hay. That would be a mistake. Quality is important and for that reason, there is no one practical stage of growth at which alfalfa should be cut under all conditions.

I doubt the wisdom of saying that alfalfa should be cut in full bloom or tenth bloom or when the sprouts make their first appearance on the crown, but I think it is sensible to say that alfalfa should be cut as late as possible provided the hay does not become too coarse. In the event alfalfa should grow very rank and coarse, it should be cut when the first blossoms begin to appear, but in case the alfalfa does not become coarse, the first cutting should be delayed until the field was pretty well blossomed.—Wisconsin News Letter.

When using reinforcing rods in concrete, be sure that the bars are clean and free from scale or excessive rust. These materials prevent a good bond between concrete and the reinforcement.

## THINGS HAVE CHANGED

Twenty-five years ago it was unlawful in San Diego, California, to sell milk bottled by the dealer. For some reason or other, the city trustees preferred dip milk, and by law, decreed that no other should be sold.

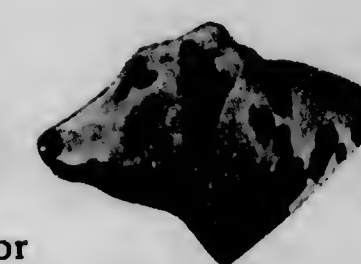
What is more, the health department caused the arrest of three dealers who had violated this ordinance. The Court pronounced the ordinance unconstitutional and dismissed the cases.

According to reports from New York State College of Agriculture, it costs \$1.22 a hundred pounds less to produce weight on cattle by feeding silage than it does by other methods of feeding. A good crop of silage deserves the protection of a good concrete silo—there is no item of farm equipment that pays so high a rate of interest on its original cost.

## KEEP YOUR EYE ON THE GOAL

The man with the average mentality, but with control; with a definite goal, and a clear conception of how it can be gained, and above all, with the power of application and labor, wins in the end.—William H. Taft.

**Sold Out!**



The demand for **HORNLESS BULL AND HEIFER CALVES** exceeds the supply from my herd, although I have 40 females of milking age. None of my cows freshen again until early September. Watch this paper for announcement!

A. W. DOWNTON, Starrucca, Penna.

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Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big-Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.



**F**OR years I have translated and prepared Holstein-Friesian literature to be distributed in South American countries. I have also had much experience in corresponding with breeders in those countries who have purchased animals from the United States. I now offer my assistance and cooperation to breeders who desire to get in touch with the promising and profitable South American market.

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Production, Symmetry**  
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Should be a son of

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We have some nice ones around a year old and ready for service. Their dams are heavy milking cows of well-known blood lines; good testers and superior individuals.

We will be pleased to give you full particulars, prices, etc.

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Rummerfield Brae-ford Co. Penna.  
This is an ACCREDITED HERD.

## PUREBRED AND HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS

I handle only the best. Would be glad to quote you prices.

**W. J. Few**  
West Chester, Pa.

## A VIEW OF FARM LIFE

The Agricultural Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, of Carlisle, Pa., recently offered \$50.00 in prize money in an essay contest open to Boys and Girls on the farms in Cumberland County. More than 100 Essays were submitted. The first prize of \$25.00 went to Louise Hollinger, of Mount Holly Springs, 11th grade, Carlisle High School; the second prize of \$15.00 was awarded Erma Hare of Boiling Springs, 11th grade, Mechanicsburg High School; and the third prize of \$10.00 was won by Samuel Leib of Mechanicsburg, 10th grade, Boiling Springs High School.

The subject of the essays were:—"Why I Am Going to Stay on the Farm," and "Why I Am Not Going to Stay on the Farm."

The first prize essay by Louise Hollinger follows:—

"To work with living things, to see them grow, to help them develop into as nearly perfect creatures as possible, and to produce and provide the necessities of human existence—such is the work of the farmer.

"Without the farmer no nation can compete in the world of industry; for, from him the weaver gets his cotton, the canner his fruits, and the miller his grain. In other words shall we say the farmer is 'the keystone of industry'?"

"If I choose to remain on the farm, it is because it offers me the great out-of-doors and more freedom than is to be found in other pursuits.

"No factory whistle calls me to my work; no competitor tries to take my position from me.

"While I shall work long hours, the knowledge that I can take a day off without interfering materially with the progress of my work and that I can work according to my pleasure is worth while. Thus the farm offers me the greatest heritage, Independence.

"My life need not stagnate under the burden of labor. Science has given us such marvelous labor saving devices as the binder, thresher, and tractor. The modern farmer is not isolated, for communities not reached by rail and bus are few today. News and parcels reach me almost as quickly as they are delivered in the city. I know what is going on in the national life, and I am a part of it. By radio I receive weather and market reports; by telephone I can converse with friends, or by automobile I can call upon them personally. Quickly over good roads I can transport my crops to the nearest market. Our children are taken in the school automobile to large consolidated schools where the community spirit is found. The automobile, telephone, radio and daily paper bring the city to me.

"As a farmer I may advance intellectually. Agricultural high schools, state colleges, the county agricultural agent, the state experiment station representatives, the Grange, as well as textbooks, bulletins, circulars and farm papers aid me scientifically in farming.

The books, woods, meadows, hills, birds, the beautiful colors are present in

endless succession beckoning me to live in God's great out-of-doors and to breathe his pure air. Fresh food, vegetables and other delicacies may be mine at a minimum cost. Moreover, the healthfulness of the open air life, the freedom from the noise and turmoil of cities make the farms the homes from which the leaders of our nation will come in the future as they have in the past.

"Let us, as farmers remember that agriculture, our industry, ranks first in importance among the industries of the world."

## THE DISPOSAL OF CREAMERY SEWAGE

The disposal of wastes from creameries is a problem that troubles creamery owners and operators. Too often the waste is allowed to flow into a near-by ditch or small stream where in hot, dry weather it becomes an abomination to all in the neighborhood. Even if the creamery is located in a town or small city there are always problems connected with the disposal of the waste fluids.

Sewage from the creamery differs from city sewage in that it contains curd, butterfat, oil from the machinery and lactic acid. When allowed to enter the ordinary sewer system of the small town, the lactic acid present in the waste causes the precipitation of casein in the septic tanks which will clog up the tank in a few days. This acid also destroys the growth of bacteria, which digest the solids in the sewage.

Engineers of Iowa State College have been experimenting for years with creamery waste and have built an apparatus which they believe will successfully solve the problem.

The apparatus consists of a large tank with two controlled outlets, furnishing 300 cubic centimeters of waste material per minute to each of two identical filters. The filter is made of wood, 2 feet square and about 8 feet high. There are six layers of cinders, each 1 foot thick, supported on a platform of laths spaced two inches apart to allow the liquid to filter through. Each level is tapped so that tests may be made when desired.

The filter is constructed to give the bacteria in the sewage optimum air conditions so as to reduce the amount of acid produced and aid in the decomposition of nitrogen-containing constituents.

The apparatus has been installed in connection with a creamery at Slater, Iowa, where it will be operated for a year in order to ascertain what problems will have to be met in everyday use.

It doesn't take a very great stretch of the imagination to consider your house and its surroundings as a painting when you exhibit it to a prospective buyer. In purchasing a home, as in buying a painting, the first impression has much to do in determining the decision. Certainly a house situated in the midst of a barren tract of ground will not carry the same feeling to one that the same house would if surrounded by a well-planted lawn and flower garden.

## THE PENALTY OF PROGRESS

The increasing efficiency of industry and agriculture as expressed through the growing use of labor-saving machinery and larger production is not without its adverse effects, temporarily at least, upon some groups of our civilization. In industry it is generally the employee who pays the penalty in the form of lessened employment, unless these modern methods and machines are accompanied by an increased demand for the production of their products. A syndicate writer in the daily press attributes the present slowing down of industry and resulting increase in unemployment to the fact that many industries increased their production recklessly and beyond the saturation point, thus creating surpluses in excess of normal consumption. Says he, "When production plays the glutton, employment must pay the price."

In the past the development of the machine age never caused more than temporary evils because our nation has been passing through an era of rapidly growing population and new industries with the desire and ability to absorb as fast as they could be made most of the new products which the machine age has given us. The automobile, the radio, flying machines, motion pictures are all products of the 20th century civilization which have kept millions of workers busy at capacity production up to recent months.

Accompanying the creation and use of these new products, however, has been a tremendous increase in the efficiency of manufacturing them, so that within a short space of time the potential markets have been largely filled and the question now confronting us is the adjustment of labor and factories to supply the normal needs of our people. As in the past, new industries may absorb some of this surplus employment, just as new uses and new markets for agricultural products may relieve the surplus of farm products which power machinery, combines and so forth have brought about through increasing the production per individual farmer.

However, that may not solve the situation unless it is accompanied by further reduction in the working hours and days of labor and a similar restriction of farm production.—*Nebraska Farmer.*

## WHAT A RELIEF

It was necessary for taxation purposes to decide on which side of the Canadian and United States border a farm which an elderly lady had just purchased actually lay. Surveyors finally announced the farm was just on the American side of the border. The lady smiled with relief. "I am so glad to know that," she said, "I've heard that the winters in Canada are often terribly severe."

## MATHEMATICAL MATRIMONY

Ephraim—"What you all call it when a gal gits married three times—bigotry?"  
Mose—"Lawdy, boy, you suttently am a ignoramus. Why when a gal gits married two times, dat am bigotry, when she tries it three times, dat am trigonometry."

## BOILING MILK IN ALUMINUM DOES NOT DESTROY VITAMIN C

Aluminum cooking utensils have no selective destructive action on the anti-scorbutic vitamin of milk, according to the results of experiments carried out at Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, Pa. Milk, man's most nearly perfect food, has particular importance in the dietary of the infant and child. There has been a growing tendency to boil milk whenever it is to be used in supplemental feedings, or whenever a supply is of doubtful origin.

In the experiments milk was boiled lightly for five minutes in aluminum or glass containers. Some destruction of vitamin C occurred in each case as a result of the boiling, but the metallic utensils exerted no greater action than did those of glass. Another interesting observation is that winter milk from ensilage-fed cows is practically as potent in vitamin C as the best summer milk from cows on pasture.

## COWS TRAINED TO FIGHT

In Switzerland they have cow fights instead of bull fights. In some sections the annual cow fight is one of the big events of the year. Certain cows are selected for their fighting qualities and are bred for this purpose. They are small animals, black with white markings, and withal they are prolific milk givers. The whole countryside turns out for a holiday when these fights take place. The farmers bet on the possible winners and the cows seem to enter into the spirit of the occasion the same as race horses do on the race track.

The above appeared in a recent issue of the *Dairymen's League News*. Evidently these cattle are a species of Holsteins that have been trained for fighting ability instead of milk and butterfat producing capacity. But we do not intend to develop a dairy of this kind. The placidity and docility of the Holstein-Friesian cow are among her many recommendations.

We live in a changing world and we must be prepared to change with it. The revolution in agriculture, going on not only in this country but throughout the world, is just as profound as the revolution in industry or politics. The real revolutionist today is not the long-haired theorist, but rather the inanimate and reliable gas engine that has made possible the era of power farming with its reduced costs, its saving of labor and elimination of the drudgery that prevailed in the days of the man with the hoe.

The mud puddle around the stock watering tank is inclined to be a general nuisance in normal weather and a regular evil in wet weather. A concrete pavement, six-inches thick and wide enough to accommodate the stock, placed around the tank will eliminate this source of bother.

BREEDER Ads pay big dividends.

## FLETCHER'S FARMING

Is a \$1.00 a year farm and home Texas Monthly Journal, but to introduce it into new homes, we will give a Serial Story Club subscription for 25c. Send your quarter today and get all the numbers containing our current story, "The Settling of the Sage," a book-length story of the west.

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At Reasonable Prices



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**Ralph G. Roop,**  
New Windsor, Maryland  
Carroll Herd is ACCREDITED  
and has Never Housed a Reactor.

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Why Do Full Brothers and Sisters Vary in Type?

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## THE BASIS OF BREEDING

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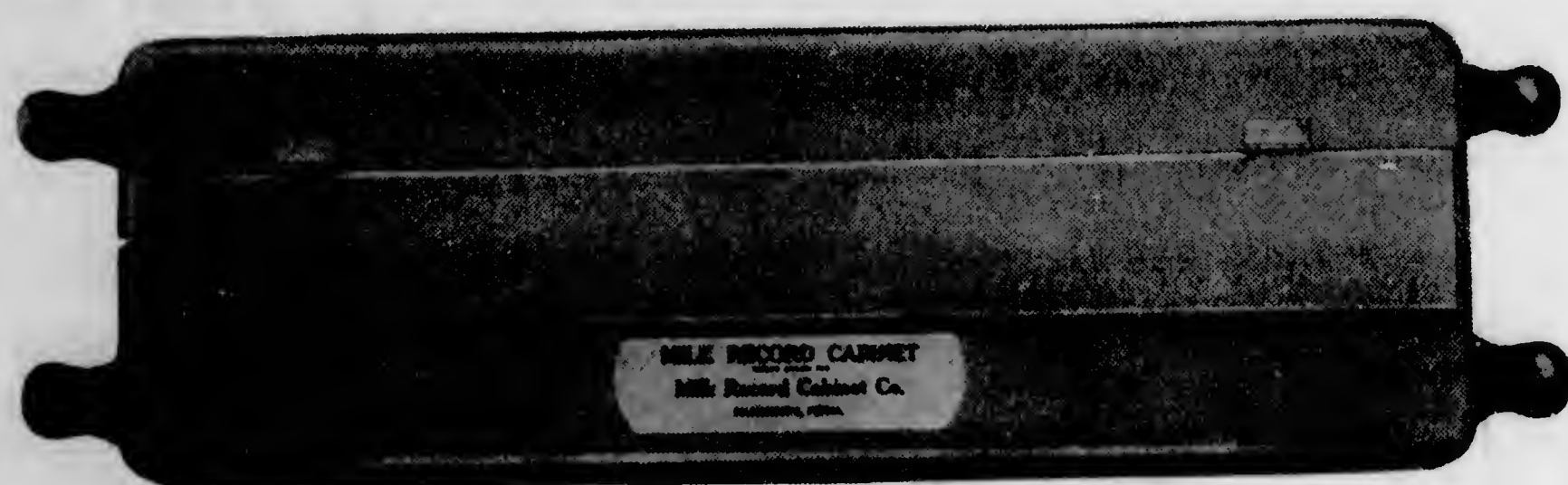
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**MILK RECORD CABINET COMPANY,**  
 HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

# The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. IX

HARRISBURG, PA., JULY 22, 1930

No. 13

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c. Per Year

## Farm Relief

The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., provides Breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle with "FARM RELIEF" of the right sort—An improved and up-to-date registry service which makes possible an annual saving to the Dairy Farmers who breed purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle, of a quarter million dollars or more. Read about this IMPROVED SERVICE and GREAT SAVING on page 391.

Published in the Interest of Breeders and Dairymen Everywhere



Entered as second-class matter, April 8, 1922, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879



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OFFERS YOU A SON OF



LUNA PONTIAC BERYL 2d

14,477 lb. Milk, 586.75 lb. Butter in 307 days as a four-year-old, C. T. A. Now making a good showing in Dependable Advanced Registry work.

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This young bull was born December 7, 1929. He is nicely marked with a good rump and an exceptionally good top line. A dandy bull that will make a real dairy sire.

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my splendid herdsire is "THE WORLD'S RECORD BULL." But EVERYBODY

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that ROLO'S Daughters are Producing 33% MORE MILK and a HIGHER PERCENTAGE OF BUTTERFAT than did their dams at the same age.

Rolo is transmitting this wonderful Producing Ability as well as Choice Individuality through his Sons. I offer You your Choice of a Dozen ranging from a few weeks to a year old.

Write today for Pedigrees and Prices.

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Then Consider a Son of



KING SWEET VICTOR

He by KING SWEET (Gold Medal Sire) and from a 20,791 lb. milk, 894 lb. butter daughter of the many times Grand Champion show cow Frindaella Elkindale Ormsby, 1,031 lb. butter in a year.

The dams are daughters and granddaughters of the best transmitting sires known and we can tell you what they have done and what they are doing as we weigh their yield at every milking.

These bulls are well-grown, nicely marked, straight backed and extra good at the rump, fully as good as their sire at the same age (see cut above).

GEORGE M. DIBBLE & SON

Starrucca Wayne Co. Pennsylvania

*Accredited Herd*

# The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

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HARRISBURG, PA., JULY 22, 1930

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## Fifth Anniversary of New Registry Association

THE Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., was incorporated five years ago. August 1st marks its Fifth Anniversary.

The New Association during the first five years of its existence has made the most Rapid and Extensive Progress of any Purebred Registry Association ever organized. It has made this wonderful progress in the face of strong and abusive opposition such as no other Purebred Registry Association has ever been required to face.

The standing, the activity, the respectability of the New Association has been proven in its every act and has been certified to in the courts. It was established for the purpose of the very thing that has been said of it—to inject into the Holstein industry respectable, reliable, dependable methods and its history in the short time since its incorporation is an enviable one; its every act has truly been respectable, accurate and reliable.

The New Association has been burdened with an unusual, undue expense by reason of the propaganda put out by the Old Association and by the *Holstein-Friesian World* of Syracuse. Had there been a single flaw in its construction, in its scope, it would have been quickly pointed out and advertised.

The Association has extended its membership into every dairy district within the United States. Breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle residing in 42 different States are listed among its members.

More than Eleven thousand breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle have registered and transferred animals through the Herd Book of the Association and this number is constantly increasing.

There are a number of reasons why the New Registry Association has and is making such wonderful progress. The chief reason is, that the Association furnishes the breeders of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle with a better registry and transfer service than they have ever before experienced and at a great saving in fees.

Registry Associations must keep abreast with the times. They must adopt the most up-to-date and efficient method of keeping their records in order to provide the breeders with a better service at the least expense.

When the New Association was organized a careful study was made of the methods of recording Herd Book Records, used by some twenty-seven Livestock

Registry Associations. The very best, the very latest and most improved methods of recording Herd Book Records were incorporated in the New Association's plan.

It is because the New Association has adopted a revised and up-to-date system of recording Herd Book Records, coupled with conservative business management, that makes it possible for the Association to render the breeders a better and more prompt registry service at a great saving in fees and at the same time throw additional safeguards around the integrity of the records.

By carefully reviewing the entire subject of recording Herd Book Records, many improved and revised methods were discovered that helped to reduce the cost of keeping such records and at the same time made it possible to render the breeder a better service. For example, by combining the Registration and Transfer Certificates, issuing only one Certificate for each animal, the expense of recording transfer records was greatly lessened and a more prompt service to the breeders was made possible.

The history of former ownership of purebred dairy cattle is of particular importance. Such information helps the breeder to guard his herd against the introduction of infectious or contagious diseases and assists in tracing the source of infection in the event that some of the animals which he purchases react to the Tuberculin or Abortion Test, or succumb to any infectious or contagious disease.

When separate certificates are issued carrying the transfer of ownership, intervening transfer certificates can be withheld or destroyed, leaving the purchaser without means of checking the previous ownership of the animal.

Again, the revised plan of issuing only one certificate for each animal, requiring that the Registry Certificate be returned to the Secretary's office to record the transfer record, serves to check any attempt to fraudulently change the diagram of color markings to conform to a substituted animal, a practice which can be carried on undetected when a separate certificate is issued carrying the transfer of ownership.

On the other hand, when separate transfer certificates are issued they are often passed along to the purchaser without the certificate of registry, leaving the purchaser without proper means of identifying the animal or to confirm the fact that he has the animal



called for on the transfer certificate. The beginner often falls victim to this practice. Under such a system it is possible to substitute one Purebred for another either through mistake or intentionally and, in like manner, Grades can be substituted for Purebreds.

Hundreds of breeders, in transferring their business to the New Association, have presented transfer certificates and when called upon to produce the Registry Certificate have replied that they never had the Registry Certificate.

In one instance, a breeder made application to transfer a cow. Accompanying the application were five certificates of transfer. The Registry Certificate was not enclosed. Upon writing the owner and each of the five persons who had officially owned this cow, it was learned that they had never had the Registry Certificate. Therefore, not one of the five owners had any proof that the cow that he received with the transfer certificate was the animal called for on the face of the certificate. It might have been some other Purebred or it might have been a Grade, yet calves dropped by this cow, could be and probably were registered as Purebreds and as being dropped by the animal whose name appeared on the Transfer Certificate.

By having only one certificate for each animal on which the registration and transfer record is combined, it protects the Herd Book Records against the substitution of one Purebred for another or the fraudulent registration of Grades as Purebreds.

The use of the combined Registration and Transfer Certificate is not new. Other Purebred Dairy Cattle Registry Associations have been using it for years, and find the system of very great advantage. The Old Holstein-Friesian Registry Association at one time, back in the year 1911, adopted the combined Registration and Transfer Certificate. Dealers objected to this improved method and the old custom of issuing a separate Certificate, each time the animal was sold, was again adopted.

Naturally, the dealers would object to having a combined Registration and Transfer Record because it gave a complete history of the ownership. Animals with high records and show ring performance were sometimes more valuable to sell than to retain in the breeding herds. Such animals often changed hands repeatedly, and if a prospective buyer knew that the animal which he was about to purchase had been peddled about, owned by half a dozen or more breeders, he would naturally suspect that something was wrong. By destroying the intervening Transfer Certificate, it is possible to keep the history of the ownership of the animal from becoming generally known.

Before the New Registry Association was organized the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle were required to wait from four to six weeks at least, after the applications were filed, before they would receive their Registration or Transfer Certificates. It was not uncommon to wait from four to six months and even longer. This unnecessary delay led to much dissatisfaction among the breeders. The seller was often accused of being neglectful, when in reality in many instances, it was the Registry Association, with its method of recording Herd Book Records, which involved a system of "CHECK AND DOUBLE CHECK," that would have

been unnecessary and unwarranted if a more improved system of recording Herd Book Records had been adopted.

It is not necessary to review all the improved methods which have been incorporated by the New Association in their system of recording Herd Book Records and have made possible a better service to the breeders at a great saving in fees.

#### RECORDS OF MILK AND BUTTER PRODUCTION

The plan of recording records which the New Registry Association has adopted greatly simplifies the matter of recording records of milk and butter production. It brings within reach of every owner of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle the possibility and the privilege of keeping Permanent and Dependable Records of milk and butter production.

To fully appreciate what was needed in this respect, we will briefly review some of the more important factors that enter into the making of records that add or detract from the value of the record.

Records of milk and butter production may be divided into two distinct general classes.

In the first class should be placed records that represent the cow's inherited economical and profitable milk and butter producing ability. In the second class should be placed all records that represent forced production, such as records produced on a competitive basis where the expense entering into the making and supervision of the records, might exceed by far the market value of the milk and butter produced.

Records of the first class have been found to more nearly represent the cow's economical value as a milk producer, also furnish the most reliable information whereby to judge the animal's probable ability to transmit dairy characteristics to her offspring.

Dairy farmers and constructive breeders of Purebred dairy cattle find records of the first class helpful to them in selecting profitable dairy animals and in choosing breeding stock.

Records of the second class may or may not represent the animal's ability as an economical and profitable producer or her ability as a breeder, depending upon whether the cow has been specially fitted before freshening, forced fed, milked three and four times daily or whether breeding had been deferred to prolong the milking period.

The making of competitive records has become very popular among the Idle Rich and a few cattle dealers who cater to this trade. Some of the Purebred Dairy Cattle Registry Associations have fallen into the control of this group and are taxing their members and breeders who register cattle with them in order to foster and promote the racing of dairy cattle.

Many classifications have been designed relating to the age of the animal, the number of days in milk, the number of times that the cows were milked daily, etc., and special prizes or ribbons are offered for the winners in these classes.

By having these cow racing projects supervised by the Agricultural Colleges, cow racing has been carried on as a legitimate breed improvement project while

(Continued on page 396.)

## A Glimpse Into Holstein-Friesian History

By HOWARD C. REYNOLDS

IT WAS my good fortune to have been personally and intimately acquainted with the late Frederick L. Houghton, who for so many years served as Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

I first met Mr. Houghton at the Association's offices at Brattleboro, Vermont, while attending a conference in February, 1919. From that date until after the Association's Annual Meeting held in Philadelphia, June, 1919, we met on numerous occasions on business relating to the Association.

It was found, on becoming better acquainted, that we entertained similar views on major subjects pertaining to the Holstein-Friesian Industry and because of this our friendship became intimate. In my files are many personal letters from Mr. Houghton written in longhand, mailed from the farm at Putney, which I cherish very highly.

In the middle or latter part of July, 1919, I accepted an invitation from Mr. Houghton to visit him at his farm, the Old Houghton Homestead, near Putney, Vermont, situated back on the hills along the Connecticut River Valley. It was on this visit that I really learned to know and understand Mr. Houghton.

The photograph from which the accompanying picture was made, was snapped on this occasion, and was taken, as will be seen, in front of the old-fashioned farmhouse, which forms the background in the picture.

Mr. Charles Houghton, father of the late Secretary Frederick L. Houghton, was born and reared upon this farm, where, back in 1866, he established the second herd of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle in America. It was at this same farm that Mr. Houghton's father established the Secretary and Treasurer's office of the first Purebred Registry Association, representing the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle, in the world. Naturally, Mr. Frederick L. Houghton was very proud of the fact that there was so much of importance surrounding the early history of the Holstein-Friesian breed connected with the Houghton Homestead.

It might be interesting to know that when the First Registry Association, of which Mr. Houghton's father was Secretary, known as the Association of Breeders of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle was united with the Dutch Friesian Association, Mr. Houghton's father declined and refused to serve as Secretary, which position was filled by Thomas B. Wales, Jr., of Iowa City and the secretary's office of the Association was moved to that city. Mr. Wales served as Secretary until March 21, 1894, when Mr. F. L. Houghton was elected Secretary and the offices of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America were again located at the Houghton Homestead. It was here that Mr. Houghton with two part-time assistants carried on the business of the Association, issuing Registration and Transfer Certificates, until the volume of business warranted moving the offices to larger and more con-

venient quarters, when it was taken to Brattleboro and established in the American Building.

It was upon this visit at the Houghton Farm that the early history of the Holstein-Friesian Association was carefully reviewed by Mr. Houghton. Mr. Houghton was very deliberate, going into the various details of each controversy that had come up during his connection with the Association as Secretary, explaining both sides, and with a twinkle of the eye would permit his listener to draw his own conclusions.

As we sat on the veranda overlooking the Connecti-



The late Frederick L. Houghton, Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and Howard C. Reynolds, Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc. Photograph taken July, 1919, in front of the old Houghton Homestead, Putney, Vermont.

cut Valley, bordered on either side by the Vermont and New Hampshire hills, and as we strolled through the pasture fields and woodlots, our entire conversation was largely devoted to Holstein matters.

Greatly to my surprise there were no Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle at the Houghton Farm. Pasture fields and stables were entirely void of black and white cattle. One grade cow was kept to supply milk for Mr. Houghton and the family of his tenant. In explaining why he had given up the breeding of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle and sold the last of the herd established by his father, Mr. Charles Houghton, so



many years before, he said that a part of the herd had reacted to the Tuberculin Test and he had let that be the occasion for selling the entire herd.

After some hesitation he cited his real reason for going out of the Purebred Holstein-Friesian breeding business, stating very frankly that he could not afford to conduct his herd in accordance with Official Record Making Standards and as Secretary of the Association he thought that he could not afford to continue to own Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle and not follow the policies advocated by the Association, so he dispersed his herd and just permitted things to drift along.

Hundreds of dairy farmers who formerly bred Holstein-Friesian cattle ceased to keep them registered, as they had come to the same conclusion as Secretary Houghton. Mr. Houghton stated that the average length of time which members of the Association remained actively engaged in the breeding business was, at that time, about six years, which I was much surprised to learn and which would indicate that just at that time a large number of speculators had been induced to take up the breeding business who were not interested from the standpoint of breeding dairy cattle for economical and profitable milk production.

Late one afternoon a herd of deer, six or eight in number, came trotting over the brow of the hill and paused temporarily in the meadow below the house, presenting a most beautiful picture, so the Houghton farm was not entirely destitute of animal life, although there were no Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle. Mr. Houghton told me that it was a common occurrence to see wild deer traveling through the meadows or along the edge of the woodlot. He took great pride in protecting all forms of wild life on the farm, which, if my memory serves me correctly, consisted of some five to six hundred acres, much of which was pasture and woodland.

Getting back to the subject of Holstein-Friesian cattle and the policies of the Registry Association, Mr. Houghton pointed out that the interests in the Association were becoming divided. One group who bred Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle for economical and profitable production, which constituted by far the largest percentage of the membership, were gradually being pushed aside and their rights invaded by a very small group of men, who as Mr. Houghton put it, were endeavoring to exploit the Holstein-Friesian Industry and the Registry Association. Mr. Houghton fully realized that such a condition could not continue to prevail indefinitely. The few that were trying to dominate the affairs of the Association would continually be seeking more special privileges and eventually the other class of breeders, which constituted the majority, would revolt, which would either result in a house cleaning or another Association. One of the two was bound to follow.

To emphasize his point and further impress the seriousness of the situation, he reviewed the politics of the Association, the fight which had been made to defeat him for reelection at the Annual Meeting of the previous year, explaining, in his way, how the same influence that he had defeated at Milwaukee in 1918

was successful in gaining control of the 1919 meeting and as he put it, threatened to destroy the Association by diverting its resources and influence to other purposes than that for which it was originally intended. His only hope seemed to be built upon the fact that he had been in personal touch with each member and each breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle and that any proxy campaign conducted in the open to defeat him would not be successful.

Mr. Houghton's enemies evidently felt the same as he in regard to being defeated if they fought in the open. It was only after his former enemies had been able to disfranchise the members of the Association and deprive them of their right to a direct vote that they were successful in changing the Association's By-Laws, making it possible for the Board of Directors to hire or fire the Secretary without consulting the members.

Mr. Houghton was one of the first to realize that the organization of a New Registry Association was the only solution to the calamity that had befallen the Holstein-Friesian Industry. I am speaking of Mr. Houghton's opinion as expressed to me personally and not of his official statements made as an officer of the Old Association at the suggestion of his former enemies.

When we come right down to plain facts Mr. Houghton's forebodings as expressed to me personally, in regard to what might happen after the members of the Old Association lost their right to elect their own officers, fix their own fees and direct the policies of the Association, proved to be correct as the records of the Association disclose.

From the time the Registry Association representing the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle, was established at the Houghton Farm, the Association's affairs had been conducted efficiently and conservatively and in the best interests of the dairy farmers who bred Holstein-Friesian cattle.

Members were charged the small sum of 25 cents to record a transfer of ownership. The money received from this small fee, together with membership and registration fees, had been sufficient to pay all of the Association's expenses and it had accumulated assets said to be over \$367,000.00.

When the enemies of Mr. Houghton gained control of the Association, at the June meeting in 1919, they immediately raised the transfer fee from 25 cents to \$1.00, then later to \$1.50. All of the money, collected from the breeders, resulting from this increased transfer fee was expended by the New Management, it being necessary to go into the Association's Reserve Fund, that had accumulated in early years, to provide sufficient spending money for the New Management.

The Association's funds were expended so freely by those who had formerly opposed Mr. Houghton, that for a succession of years before the New Registry Association was organized, the Association's net worth decreased in amounts the total of which equalled nearly a quarter of a million dollars.

These are the figures taken from the Finance Committee's Reports:

#### DEPRECIATION IN NET WORTH

May 1, 1920—April 30, 1921.....	\$25,707.63
May 1—December 31, 1921.....	59,909.67
1922 .....	40,000.00
1923 .....	40,896.15
1924 .....	56,830.63

TOTAL .....\$223,344.08

This tremendous loss year after year in the form of DEPRECIATION IN THE ASSOCIATION'S NET WORTH could only be accounted for as a result of extravagance on the part of the Association's management, a condition which the members could not correct because they had lost their rights to a direct vote.

The fact that the Association appeared to be headed to financial ruin was not all. The number of Registrations and Transfers issued each year at the Secretary's office had also shown a tremendous decrease, from 127,850 for the year ending April 30, 1921, to 109,584 for the year 1925. The number of transfers for this same period had decreased from 128,615 to 87,943, representing a decrease of nearly one-third, or 40,675 less transfers were issued for the year 1925 than were issued during the year ending April 30, 1921.

Such a condition of affairs could not continue.

After careful consideration, it was decided that the best solution that could be offered to correct the calamity that had befallen the Holstein-Friesian Industry was for the breeders and owners of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle who followed economical and profitable dairying, to organize a New Registry Association, adopt an improved method of recording Herd Book records; a business form of government, and confine its efforts and activities to doing only those things that would promote the best interests of the dairy farmers who bred Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle, and that would preserve and improve the breed.

The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., which, it is conceded, embodies the most improved and up-to-date method of recording herd book records has incorporated many of the conservative principles, in fact, all of the conservative principles for which Mr. Charles Houghton and Mr. Frederick L. Houghton, stood for and worked for.

Mr. F. L. Houghton by virtue of his position was compelled to openly oppose the Association that in reality represented the principles which he, and his father before him, had upheld.

I saw Mr. Houghton, for the last time before his death, at the Franklin County Court House in Columbus, Ohio, where he and his Association were attempting to deprive members of the New Association of their just rights to full indemnity as Purebred for animals that had been slaughtered to prevent the spread of tuberculosis. Mr. Houghton's associates were defeated in this as in other similar litigation. However, at this particular time, after the case had been presented and argued before the Court, Mr. Houghton came up and shook hands very cordially, reminded me of former days, and stated that the peaches in the garden below the Old Homestead were exceptionally luscious and a bumper crop.

F. L. Heilman & Son inform us that they plan to take a trip to Canada about the first of August looking for good dairy cattle. They are writing their many customers to ascertain their needs in this respect and telling them to look forward to another big Heilman sale at Cleona, Pa., before very long.

Mothers are seldom referred to in a flippant manner, but a Toronto bakery disregards custom and tradition by displaying this sign: "Pie like mother used to make, 6 cents; pie like mother tried to make, 12 cents."

### Just What You Need

An up-to-date Herd Book at a reasonable price that will last a life time.

Every Holstein breeder should keep an accurate and permanent Herd Book record.

Order a book today—prices as follows:

Fifty (50) sheet book, \$2.00; 75 sheet book, \$2.50; and a 100 sheet book, \$3.00.

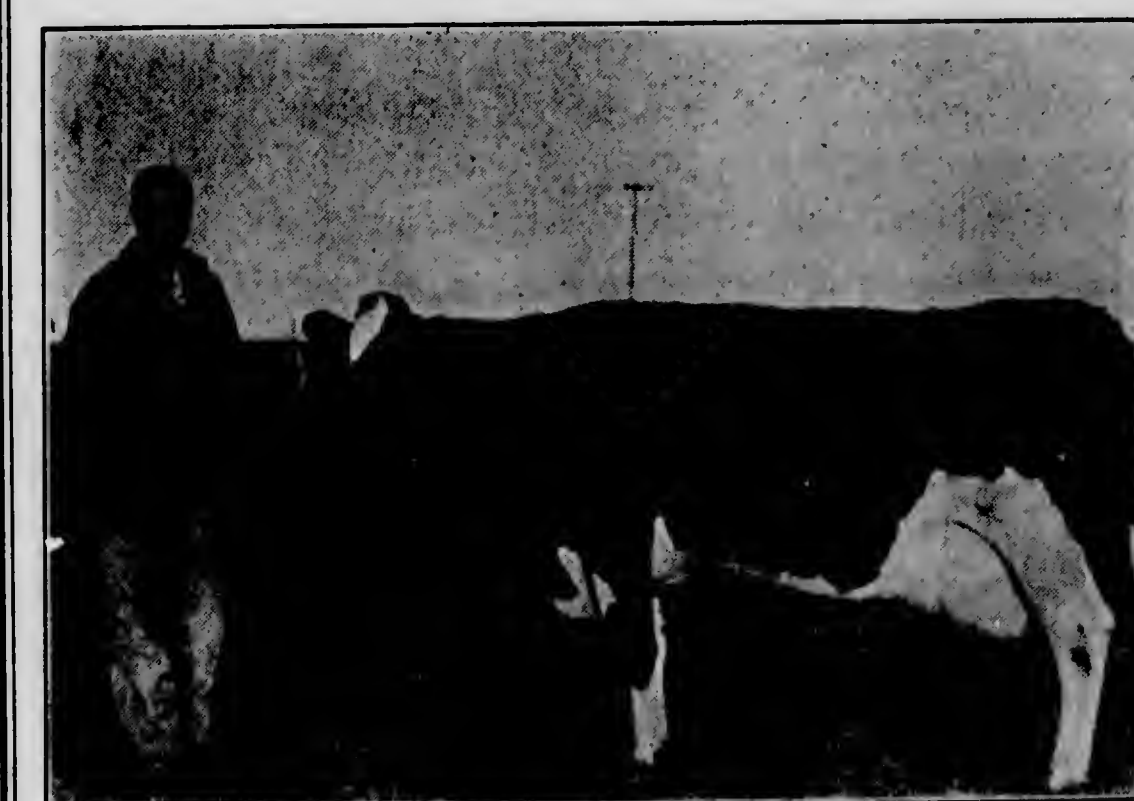
Additional sheets in lots of fifty (50), 2 cents each.

Size 8 $\frac{3}{8}$  x 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

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## The Kind You Like



Large Healthy Cows with straight backs, square udders and well placed teats. Cows that milk heavily. test well and drop a live calf every year. I offer Choice Young Bulls at Reasonable Prices. Place your order now.

**ROBERT C. HARVEY**

Highspire Dauphin County Pennsylvania

Herd T. B. and Blood Tested



## FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF NEW REGISTRY ASSOCIATION

(Continued from page 392.)

horse racing, which is conducted very similarly is looked upon by many as a gambling enterprise.

Breeding establishments where the making of competitive records is indulged in extensively, are DESTRUCTIVE rather than CONSTRUCTIVE. Many valuable dairy animals, after being forced in order to win in a high record racing contest, have broken down physically under the strain and have become worthless as milk producers or as breeders. Such a large number of good Purebred dairy cows, picked up among the dairy farmers, were converted into Bovine cripples at these record making establishments that the owner in some cases maintained separate farms away from the record making factory where cows that broke down under test were sent to recuperate in hopes that they might by chance get with calf or their milk producing ability be restored.

At one time, when the making of competitive records was thought to be a legitimate project, Agricultural Colleges were offering special courses to train young men to feed, fit and care for cows for official tests. Feed houses that dealt in Commercial Dairy Feeds, put out special rations to be fed to cows on official test. In other words, the Agricultural Colleges and others interested in dairying recognized a distinct difference between feeding cows for economical and profitable production, and fitting, feeding and handling them for competitive production.

The dairy farmer became interested in economical production while those who were breeding dairy cattle for a pastime or were endeavoring to destroy the dairy industry were following the making of competitive records.

For a time the group that was engaged in the making of competitive records contended that such records furnished the most reliable and dependable information whereby to judge the probable ability of transmitting dairy characteristics to their offspring.

It is now established that records that represent the economical and profitable producing ability of the animals also furnish the most reliable index whereby to judge their probable ability to transmit dairy characteristics to their offspring.

The above undisputed scientific facts leave the group that has been making forced official records on a competitive basis, with nothing whatever to justify their work except the pleasure and fascination of developing their hobby and pastime.

Hundreds of very valuable animals have been sacrificed for record-making purposes and many conservative dairy farmers have paid long prices for animals with high records only to find that they possessed inferior breeding ability.

Outside of the ill effects resulting from overtaking the dairy cow for the purpose of making a high official record, two additional scientific principles enter into the plan of making competitive records that work to the destruction of the dairy breeds.

First, scientific experts on the subject of feeding dairy cattle state that it is possible, by getting a cow

excessively fat before freshening, to feed her in such a way that the amount of butterfat produced in the milk, temporarily, for the purpose of making official or competitive records, can be greatly increased. Henry and Morrison state that the butterfat percentage of a Holstein cow can be increased, for the purpose of making a high record, from the normal test of 3.5 so that she will test 6, 7 or even higher. Professor Eckels states that by keeping the cow excessively fat that this increase in butterfat percentage can be brought about at any stage of lactation. In other words, every time the tester makes his rounds each month.

Scientists have explained why it is that in the Blue Book cows of the Holstein-Friesian breed, by the hundreds, are credited with producing milk carrying a very high percentage of fat. The highest record that has come to our notice, credits a Holstein cow with producing milk containing an average fat percentage of 8.19.

As a result of the above scientific facts it was found that cows that inherited outstanding ability as milk producers and that tested very low in butterfat could, by the above described method, be made to show a high butterfat percentage on official test. The natural inherited ability to produce large quantities of milk made it possible to make a higher official record with a heavy-producing, low-testing cow than could be made with a cow producing milk that carried a legal percentage of butterfat.

As a result of the above practice, bulls from low testing dams that had official records of a thousand pounds of butter or more were sold to dairy farmers and many times the daughters from these bulls produced milk so low in butterfat that it was unlawful for the owner to offer it for sale on the public market.

Second, in an effort to build up a balanced pedigree showing animals with high official record backing on the dam's and the sire's side, high record animals from the East have been mated with other high record animals from the West without any regard for strains or families of animals, thus reducing family bloodlines and lessening their prepotency or transmitting ability.

Further, all of the offspring of high record animals were retained for breeding purposes. The good ones because they were good, the poor ones because of the high records of their Royally bred Ancestors. The process of culling inferior animals and sending them to the slaughter house, either for veal or beef, which is necessary and very, important in any successful breeding project, was greatly interfered with as the result of the making of competitive records. Some record making establishments made it a practice of keeping all the new born calves and those that did not meet the requirements of the owner were consigned and sold at public auction, several hundred miles away, their fat, slick appearance often covering up their physical defects.

Fortunately less than three per cent of the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle followed the practice of making competitive records. The unfortunate thing about the system is that it has inflicted unnecessary financial burdens upon the breeders and destroyed many of the best dairy animals.

The early importers and breeders of Holstein-Frie-

sian cattle who organized the Dutch Friesian Registry Association, established a Performance Registry, based upon similar principles as those adopted by the New Registry Association.

The soundness of the principles set up by the early breeders, as embodied in the following paragraphs, is worthy of again repeating, and are found in Volume 3 of the Dutch Friesian Herd Book.

**"The Association prefers records that have been produced without forcing. Every record has to be established by the appearance of the cow, etc.**

**"It is the policy of the Association to avoid giving countenance to exaggerated statements of the quality and character of this breed, etc.**

**"Every breed of cattle that lays any claim to public recognition as a dairy breed, has had its phenomenal cows with marvelous milk and butter records; every breed has also had its worthless cows, that may have come to public notice through reports of impartial experimenters. Manifestly it would be unjust to take the latter class as the true exponents of a breed. Equally improper would it be to seek to impress the public mind with the idea that such phenomenal cows are its true representatives. It is for the interests of the majority of the breeders of any valuable breed, as well as for the public interest, that data be given upon which a correct average production may be safely estimated, under the varying conditions of climate, care, and feed. Such records may not startle and attract, like those of phenomenal cows, yet they are the best foundation upon which a valuable reputation can be built."**

Unfortunately the above principles relating to the making and accepting of Advanced Registry records were not followed by the Registry Association, as we have explained before and as everyone knows who has been following the history of the Holstein-Friesian Industry.

Many wealthy breeders, in fact we believe all of them, would readily admit that they have sustained heavy financial losses as a direct result of their participation in the making of forced official records, fitting and exhibiting show cattle, and in their buying or selling animals at public auction or at private treaty. It has been a money losing, cattle destroying enterprise, the only ones who have profited as a result of the system to record competitive records, are the organization promoting the work and the cattle dealer or speculator who was able to sell animals at high prices with imaginary values. Those connected with the Advanced Registry Department were being paid by money collected at the Secretary's office in the form of increased fees from the dairy farmers who register cattle. The money paid out in prizes was also collected from the dairy farmer.

To give our readers a little insight as to the amount of money which has been lost or wasted by wealthy men who have been following the making of competitive records, we will cite the expenditures or losses of two of the Association's Directors, both of whom have served in that capacity for more than ten years.

One Director admits that he has expended more than one half million dollars, in what he refers to as his "efforts to improve dairy cattle." After announcing publicly that he had lost over \$500,000.00, he frankly admits that to him it is impossible to breed seed stock and make money, yet this man continues to serve as a Director of the Registry Association, which was organized with a purpose of assisting the dairy farmers in the breeding and developing of better dairy cattle.

Another breeding establishment in which a Director of the same Association was financially interested and which bears his family name was reported under very embarrassing circumstances to have lost one million dollars in five years.

It must not be forgotten when considering the tremendous amount of money that has been expended in the name of Breed Improvement Work, that the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle was not created as a result of the wasteful expenditures of money but through the persistent effort and painstaking method of the peasantry in Holland, who followed dairying as their chief means of livelihood.

The Dutch dairyman was able to breed seed stock and make them better and more profitable every succeeding generation. In fact the better his cattle, the more profitable they were at the milk pail and although the calves dropped by his best cows were the best seed stock these good calves really cost the Hollander less money than calves from his poorer cows. Wherein lies the secret of breeding good livestock—it should not be a money-losing enterprise, but a money-making enterprise, if rightly conducted.

We can find no account in the early history of Holland where the making of competitive records or cow racing was indulged in.

We have reviewed briefly some of the high points in regard to the making and value of records of milk and butter production. It should be evident to every breeder of Purebred dairy cattle that follows economical and profitable milk production as his chief source of income, and sells his surplus Purebreds as an additional source of revenue, that he cannot hope to make a success of his breeding operations or a profit by following a system of making competitive records of milk and butter production, which has proven to be unsound and expensive.

Records of milk and butter production, produced officially or otherwise, add nothing to the cow's ability to produce milk or butterfat economically. Nor does the making of the record enhance in any way her power to transmit desirable dairy traits to her offspring. Therefore, the expense of keeping or recording records of milk and butter production should be reduced to the minimum cost.

No simpler or better means of measuring a dairy cow's milk and butter producing ability could be conceived than to simply weigh her milk and record it at each milking, as she is fed, milked and otherwise cared for in a herd that is maintained under good, economical, profitable, milk producing conditions. Any effort to specially fit or prepare the cow for the purpose of making the record over and above what is required for economical and profitable production would detract from the value of the record. The average butterfat



percentage can be determined accurately by making butterfat tests at intervals through the entire lactation period.

The above principles were carefully followed in working out a system of recording milk and butter records that was adopted by the New Registry Association, which is known as the Dependable Advanced Registry Plan.

#### DEPENDABLE ADVANCED REGISTRATION

The plan of recording records which has been adopted by the New Association makes it possible for every breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle to keep a permanent and dependable record of the milk and butter production of each producing female in the herd.

One of the great factors which made the Dependable Plan possible was the invention of the Milk Record Cabinet. These Cabinets are fitted with monthly herd record Sheets, made up in duplicate. By installing such a Cabinet, the breeder can record the milk production of each cow in his herd from day to day, together with breeding dates, calving dates, etc. Suitable space is also provided in which to record the butterfat percentage or test. At the end of each month the Record Sheets are removed from the Cabinet and replaced by new Sheets, the original Record for the previous month is signed by the owner, and the Cow Tester if the herd is entered in Dairy Herd Improvement Work, and is mailed to the Secretary's office, where the record of each Purebred cow is transferred to her individual card, constituting a permanent Record.

All cows entered for Dependable Advanced Registration that qualify, are entitled to have their production record appear on the Registry Certificate. The Requirements and Standard are as follows:

#### REQUIREMENTS

Each purebred Holstein-Friesian cow, to qualify for entry in the **Dependable Advanced Registry**, shall produce both milk and butterfat to equal or exceed the minimum requirement for age, as given below, in one lactation period and drop a mature calf within one year from her previous freshening date:

	Lb. Milk	Lb. Butterfat
Two-year-old class .....	6,000	204
Three-year-old class .....	7,500	255
Four-year-old class .....	9,000	306
Mature class .....	10,500	357

If the record is begun on the day the animal is two years old, or previous to that date, she must produce 6,000 pounds of milk. For each day the animal is over two years old at the beginning of her test, the amount of milk she will be required to produce in the year will be determined by adding 4.11 pounds to each day she is over two years of age.

The same ratio of increase shall be applied until the animals reach maturity, when the minimum milk production shall be 10,500 lb. The increase of butterfat requirements with age shall be determined in all classes on a 3.4 per cent basis.

No cow shall be admitted to the **Dependable Advanced Registry** whose average yearly butterfat percentage is less than three per cent.

#### STANDARD

The cows in herds entered for **Dependable Registration** shall be milked twice daily, bred to drop a calf each year; they should be fed and otherwise cared for in conformity to economical and profitable milk and butterfat producing standards. Cows that produce 60 or more pounds of milk daily at freshening time, may be milked three times daily for the first 60 days of their lactation period, providing they produce on an average of 20 lb. at each milking.

Any attempt on the part of the owner, his agent or employees, to force cows entered for **Dependable Advanced Registration** to produce milk or butterfat beyond their natural inherited ability, by keeping such cows excessively fat, over-feeding, four times a day milking or deferred breeding, or any other practice not consistent with economical or profitable dairying but that may temporarily increase the milk flow or the richness of the milk, shall not be permitted.

#### PURPOSE

Its purpose shall be to record economical and profitable milk and butter production of purebred Holstein-Friesian cows in conjunction with the cow's ability to calve regularly over a period of years, to the end that a complete and dependable record may be obtained, and preserved relative to those families of purebred Holstein-Friesians that are capable of returning to their owner the greatest profit from milk and butter production and living progeny.

Its further object shall be to make it possible for each dairyman who breeds purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle to keep a "**dependable**" and permanent record of each producing female in his herd, and make such information available, as an aid in selecting the most desirable and profitable animals for breeding and dairy purposes, and culling the undesirable and unprofitable purebreds from his dairy and breeding herd.

The officers and members of the New Registry Association are pleased to offer the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle a Simple and Improved method of keeping **permanent** and **dependable** records of milk and butter production. The new plan makes it possible for every owner of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle to keep a dependable record on each of his producing females, whether he owns a small herd or a large number of cattle.

#### NATURALLY POLLED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

At its last Annual Meeting, the Association adopted a resolution, recognizing Naturally Polled Holstein-Friesians as a separate and distinct strain and set aside a separate portion of the Herd Book in which only Naturally Polled Holstein-Friesians are to be registered.

Mr. George E. Stevenson, former Vice-President of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, developed a distinct strain or family of Naturally Polled Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle.

Among animals of Mr. Stevenson's breeding and their descendants are to be found many that possess outstanding type and milk producing ability. One animal, developed by Mr. Stevenson, holds a National Record in her class.

The New Registry Association deems it a great honor to have the distinction and the privilege of first recognizing a Purebred strain of Naturally Polled Holstein-Friesians.

Breeders of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle may well be proud of the great good that has been accomplished through the organization of the New Registry Association, the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

The improved methods of recording Herd Book Records, adopted by the New Registry Association, coupled with the fact that its offices are concentrated under one roof, and that it is managed by a small board of officers under a business form of Government, places the owners of Holstein-Friesian cattle in a position to receive a better service at a great saving in fees and protect their rights and interests in the Herd Book by retaining the right to a direct vote in choosing their officers, fixing fees and directing the policies of the Association. The Association is now in a position to expand and make still more rapid and greater progress for the next five years to come.

#### On the Shore of Lake Ariel

**L**AKE ARIEL is a small, picturesque body of water in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, that during the summer time is visited by many residents of nearby cities as well as numerous others from New York City and Philadelphia. A short distance from the lake is Sunset Vista Farm, operated by the Brown family. The herd at Sunset Vista Farm consists of purebred Holstein-Friesians and is headed by King Beauty Sylvia Lyons, a bull well-known to readers of the **BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN**. About eight years ago the veteran Holstein-Friesian breeder, and experienced cattle judge, B. F. Jones, saw this bull at the New York State Fair, where in a large class of calves, he won second place. Mr. Jones liked the bull, purchased him and brought him to Susquehanna County. Later, at the Jones Dispersal Sale he was purchased by a syndicate of breeders and he headed four good purebred herds for a number of years. He is now eight years old and was secured by the Browns after his milking offspring were carefully examined by competent judges. His calves at this establishment show great promise.

King Beauty Sylvia Lyons was sired by King Echo Sylvia Model, son of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac and Belle Model Pietje 2d. The dam of King was A Beauty Lyons, a very handsome cow that, as a three-year-old, averaged over 80 lb. milk daily. She was a granddaughter of King Lyons and her dam was a granddaughter of Beauty Pietertje Prince.

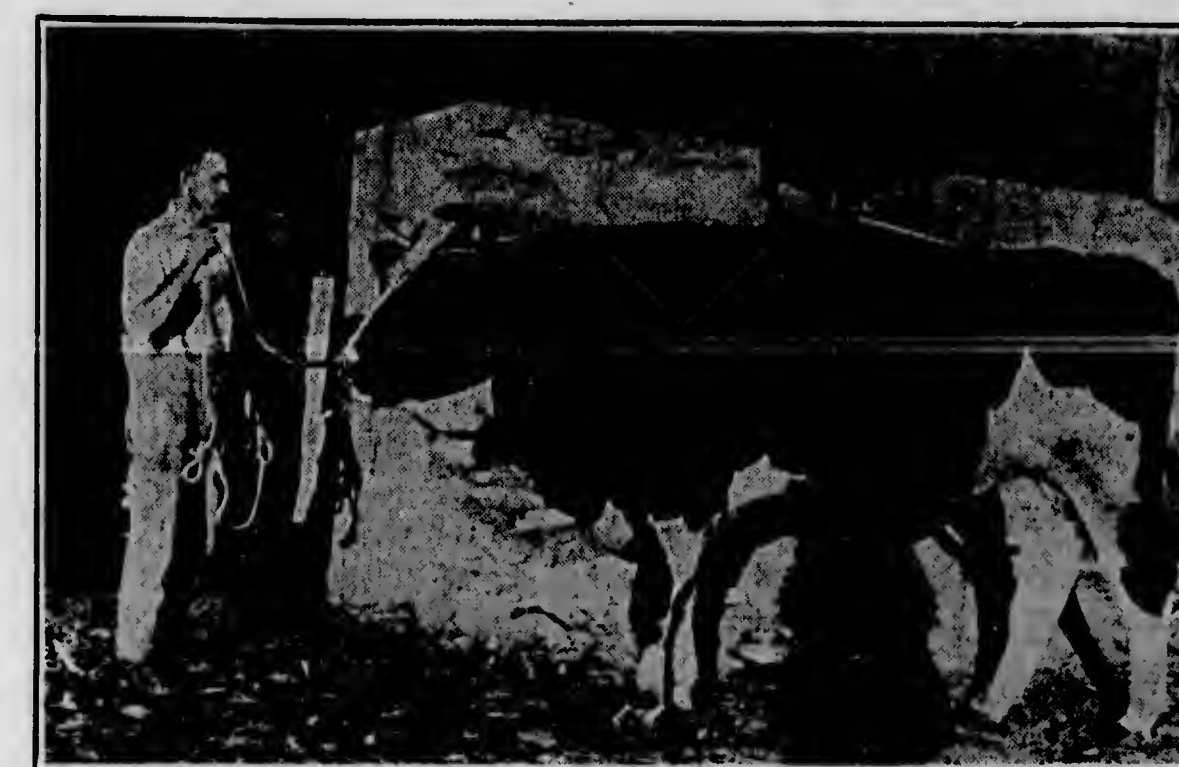
Nearly all the cows in this herd were purchased about two years ago. They were formerly owned by Clarence Moase of Pleasant Mount, Pa., and were enrolled in the Wayne Cow Testing Association where they averaged for two consecutive years 11,347.5 lb. milk and 406 lb. butterfat. They are a handsome bunch of dairy cows and the well-filled pails at milking time show that they certainly are producers.

Emil Brown, who is in charge of the herd and the farming operations, is greatly interested in developing a high class Holstein-Friesian herd, one that will rank

high because of its work at the pail. No cow will be retained unless on twice-a-day milking and with good farm care and feed she pays a substantial profit.

With several neighboring breeders, Emil Brown has arranged a herd breeding program that extends over several years. These men look forward to raising heifers that will not only be profitable when handled under economical and practical dairy methods, but that will also be pleasing to the eye, and good specimens of breed type. To assure this they have secured mature herdsires of proven transmitting ability and of bloodlines that they believe will combine in a satisfactory manner.

Emil's father, Otto Brown, was born in Germany and came to America in 1880. After living awhile in New York City he and Mrs. Brown decided that it



KING BEAUTY SYLVIA LYONS

was better to bring up their children in the country and so came to this farm on which they have lived for thirty years.

Our story would not be complete without a few words about Mrs. Brown. Besides running her big house, which during the summer time is filled with boarders, she helps to look after the dairy and garden—is a tremendous worker, a good business woman and a first-class cook.

Boarders return year after year to Sunset Vista Farm to enjoy the bracing air of Lake Ariel and the delights of Mrs. Brown's table. During their stay at the farm they consume lots of milk which is used in cooking and in the form of cottage cheese, butter, and buttermilk, as well as fresh milk. There is no problem of marketing surplus milk during the summer months at this establishment as the boarders willingly pay a very satisfactory price for the product of the dairy.

Judge O'Flaherty: "Haven't you been before me before?"

Prisoner: "No, y'r honor. Oi niver saw but one face that looked loike yours and that was a photograph of an Irish king."

Judge O'Flaherty: "Discharged! Call the next case."

Rastus: "Didn't you all tell me dat procrastinate mean to put off?"

Sambo: "Sho' ah did."

Rastus: "Well, boy, you was wrong. De street car conductor gave me de hoss laugh when I tol' him to procrastinate me at 21st street."



## The How, When and Why of the Orleans Equity Creamery

EVERY year we receive numerous letters and inquiries concerning the Orleans Equity Creamery, its plans and policies. We have tried in this list of questions and answers to explain all these questions in a simple way.

QUESTION: Tell me all about your creamery, when it was organized, by whom, and how big was it to start with?

ANSWER: This creamery at Orleans, Nebraska, was organized in 1916 and the first butter churned in 1917. C. O. Drayton, of Greenville, Illinois, founder of the National Farmers Equity Union, together with Harry Baker, the present president of the creamery, and E. M. Neubauer, of Orleans, were responsible for its organization. It had about three hundred stockholders and seven cream buying stations.

QUESTION: How does it come that you have grown from such a small beginning to "THE LARGEST CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERY IN THE WORLD?"

ANSWER: Our growth and success can be explained by two simple words—policy and loyalty. We have one of the most liberal and democratic plans of any coöperative creamery. In the first place we ask no questions about our members—if they are black or white, Jew or Gentile, or how many farm organizations they belong to. All we are interested in is the dairy farmer's can of cream. We have so much to offer him. By shipping us direct or selling his cream

to one of our stations or concentrators, he automatically becomes a stockholder in this creamery and is entitled to his share in our profits.

QUESTION: How can you afford to make any dairy farmer a stockholder without the shareholder investing a penny?

ANSWER: Simple enough. We let his proration accumulate until it has reached \$100, the price of a fully paid-up share of stock.

QUESTION: Has any stockholder started that way and had his share fully paid up by his prorations?

ANSWER: Yes. Our files are full of names of those who have fully paid-up shares which have been accumulated in that way and now they are receiving their prorate in cash, and three per cent on their capital stock, to boot.

QUESTION: Do you meet competition in the price of cream or do you pay less than your competitors?

ANSWER: Absolutely not! We always meet competition, and we do not expect our patrons to take less for their cream by selling to us.

QUESTION: Is your creamery totally out of debt? What is your capital stock? Have you any surplus or undivided profits?

ANSWER: Both the Orleans and our Denver branch are free from debt. They owe no one a cent. Our capital stock is now \$207,537.46. The surplus and undivided profits now amount to \$78,600.19.



LEADERS AT THE FARMERS EQUITY UNION COOPERATIVE CREAMERY PICNIC

Upper row: left to right 1. Geo. Waters, director; 2. Mrs. Waters; 3. Mrs. Ole Hanson; 4. Mrs. Justus Johnson; 5. Mrs. Earl Neubauer; 6. Mrs. Frank Waggoner; 7. Mrs. A. C. Flammang; 8. Mrs. Snyder; 9. J. P. Snyder, Vice-President.  
Lower row: 1. Justus Johnson, Secretary Poultry and Egg Committee; 2. Earl Neubauer, Chairman Poultry and Egg Committee; 3. Harry Baker, President; 4. Ole Hanson, Manager; 5. A. C. Flammang, director; 6. Frank Waggoner, Secretary.

QUESTION: Your policy is fine, now why the word loyalty?

ANSWER: Loyalty is the biggest word in successful coöperation. This creamery now has twenty thousand loyal stockholders, and each year we are adding new ones to our list.

QUESTION: Does your record show a steady increase in volume each year, and how much butter have you made since 1917, and what has been your profit for the same period?

ANSWER: Yes. One year eclipses the previous year, even beyond our hopes and expectations. During the past five years we have made an increase of a half million to a million pounds of butter each year. Our increase this year is nearly a million pounds, and that is more butter than we made during the first three years of our operation. Since 1917 we have made 26,593,058 pounds of butter, and a total net profit of \$359,209.80.

QUESTION: How often are your books audited, and when do you have your annual meeting?

ANSWER: Our books are audited twice a year by the best auditors that our directors can hire. We demand a very thorough audit and we get it. Our annual meeting takes place in January and either our secretary or an auditor reads our audits before the stockholders.

QUESTION: Have you any other income besides your revenue from butter?

ANSWER: Yes. We sell about \$22,737 worth of ice cream a year, \$1,123 worth of ice, and \$6,396.78 worth of buttermilk.

Less than \$10,000 cash invested twelve years ago in the coöperative venture at Orleans, Nebraska, has yielded more than \$370,000 net profits to its twenty thousand stockholders, in addition to one more "Treasure Chest" at Denver, Colorado.

The average earning per year for twelve consecutive years on an original investment of \$10,000 has been \$30,000, or, putting it on a percentage basis, it has been 300 per cent per year.

OUR GOAL—SIX MILLION POUNDS FOR 1930.

The above is taken from the Fifth Annual Report of the Farmer's Equity Union Coöperative Creamery Association of Orleans, Nebraska, and Denver, Colorado. The report was compiled by Ole Hanson who has been General Manager of the Creamery for twelve years. The Patrons and Employees of this Creamery held their annual picnic at Orleans, Nebraska, June 18th. Press reports say that there were 10,000 people at this picnic, coming from the territories which supply the milk and cream that has enabled this Institution to become "The Largest Coöperative Creamery in the World."

The principal speakers at the picnic were Governor Weaver of Nebraska, former Governor Ashton C. Shallenberger, and William F. Schilling of the Federal Farm Board. All three of these speakers touched on coöperation and praised the management and dairymen whose coöperative work had built up this big business enterprise which has never received a dollar of outside aid; does not have a single dollar of indebtedness and is estimated to have a surplus and undivided profits amounting to more than \$78,000.

Among the patrons of this creamery are many owners of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle and readers of the

BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN—one of these is Justus A. Johnson of Loomis, Nebraska, a former director of the Creamery Association and at present Secretary of the Poultry and Egg Committee of the Orleans Creamery which during the last two or three years has branched out into handling poultry and eggs for its patrons on a coöperative basis. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson attended the picnic as guests of the Management. Press photographers were on hand and took a number of group pictures from which we have selected the one which accompanies this article.

A negro girl went to a bank regularly to draw her weekly pay. She could neither read nor write, so made an X on the receipt. Then, one day, she made a circle. "What's the matter, Mandy? Why don't you make an X as usual?" asked the cashier.

"Why," Mandy exclaimed, "Ah done got married yesterday and changed mah name."

Two little boys came into the dentist's office. One said to the dentist: "I want a tooth took out, and I don't want no gas because I'm in a hurry."

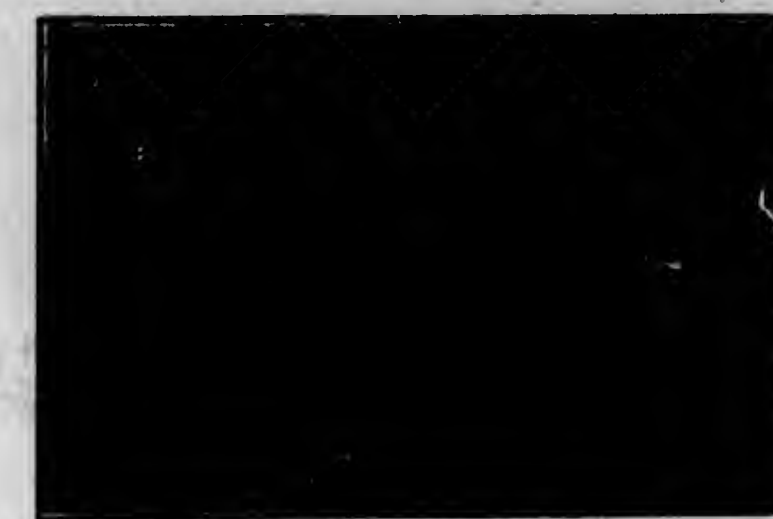
Dentist: "That's a brave little boy. Which tooth is it?"

Little Boy: "Show him your tooth, Robert."

"Mirandy, for de lan's sake, don't let dem chickens outer dis yere yard. Shut dat gate."

"Whut fur, Aleck? Dey'll come home, won't dey?"  
"Naw, dey'll go home."

## The Herdsire at Oakland Farm



KING ONA CRESTMONT ORMSBY

Son of KING ONA from a great producing dam. King Ona is one of the leading sires today, with a fine list of large record daughters. Each of his three nearest dams has produced THREE daughters with year records averaging over 1,000 lb. butter.

The dam, CRESMONT DUCHESS ORMSBY, with a 305 day record of 806 lb. butter as a junior three-year-old, a five-year-old record of 1,271 lb. butter and a six-year-old record of 1,204 lb. butter, is full sister to a 1,030 lb. junior three-year-old.

His dam and sire's dam average 1,308.66 lb. butter in yearly work.

BULL CALVES FOR SALE from cows with records up to 14,860 lb. milk, 588 lb. butter.

Herd T. B. Tested. This Herd Has NEVER Had a Reactor. Abortion Free.

GEORGE W. FRIES

Chambersburg, Franklin Co., Pa., R. D. 3



# FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

## Be Careful When Swimming

SUMMER time seems to be vacation time for every one but the farmer, and for him it is the busiest period of the year. Yet there are few farmers whose pleasure in outdoor recreation is lessened because their daily work calls them in the fields. Camping, picnics, and automobile trips, have as great attraction for many who live in the country as for those who live in the city, and happy are the rural young folks whose elders realize this. All work and no play, especially in the summer time, makes Jack an exceedingly dull boy.

### WATER ATTRACTS

For town and country folks alike, water has a great attraction. That is why so many summer vacations are spent camping or at some water-side hotel. The opportunities for fishing, boating and swimming offer just enough variety, and are sufficiently different from every day surroundings to offer the greatest attraction possible, and the finest way to spend a few day's vacation. That is, barring accidents. There's the rub. How many happy parties have been turned into mourning by some unfortunate happening that was the last thing in mind when they set out. And this is the season for them as the record of fatalities at the end of every summer show, a record which should be sufficient warning. All through these vacation months the newspapers will contain accounts of distressing accidents almost every day. It should not be necessary to repeat warnings against taking risks while swimming or boating, yet the records show that the lack of due precaution is the most frequent cause of death, and that the best swimmers are numbered among the victims. These do not seem to realize that their skill will not save them if they are seized with severe cramps or an heart attack. Going into deep water alone is dangerous for anyone, for when the unexpected happens there should at least be some one there to give the alarm.

### CALMNESS

For the novice, the first requisite in both learning to swim and in enjoying it when learned, is to overcome fear. Only those who have attempted to teach some one to swim can realize how much fear can hinder progress. The minute the learner feels himself in the water he begins to struggle and to kick frantically and naturally enough, goes under. Confidence and calmness are half the battle, and more, for it really ought to be as easy for a human to swim naturally as for an animal. Most people do not realize that the human body weighs only a pound or two more than the water it displaces, and so, if a person just quietly keeps his wits about him in an emergency, his head will stay safely above water. Cramps which are so often given as the cause of drowning, are not so dangerous in themselves, but the mental panic that accompanies them causes many a tragedy. Cramps usually affect only one limb, and the

thing to remember when attacked by them is not to thrash the water, trying to climb up and out, but to try to float, then dog paddle to safety.

### INVESTIGATE

When going to a strange place to swim or bathe, have some strong, experienced swimmer explore the bed of the lake or river for dangerous places. The lake beach may shelve off abruptly, or the river bottom have deep holes in it caused by the current. More than one fatality has happened by an inexperienced bather plunging into a lake or river, all unaware of such danger. A step into such a depression or hole will cause a panic in the most experienced, let alone the novice. Do not dive unless you are sure of the depth of the water. The papers are full of accounts of divers suffering broken necks because they failed to find out the depth of the water.

### OTHER SUGGESTIONS

Do not go out too far in a lake or sea; there should be as much fun swimming in five feet of water as in ten or twenty, and it is much safer in case of cramps which even the strongest swimmers get.

Do not go bathing until at least an hour and a half after eating; two hours is better.

Do not go in the water alone or when there is not some good swimmer available; remember, safety first.

Do not wade with your hands above your head. Should you step in a deep hole, you will immediately go down.

Should you be bathing in the sea and be caught in an undertow, do not struggle against it; go with it and call for help. Better yet, find out before you venture in if the place has a bad undertow, then keep out, even if there is a lifeguard.

Do not try to frighten others who do not swim as well as you do. Such a scare may take away that courage on which, sometime their lives may depend.

If you are not a strong swimmer, there are more "don'ts" for you than for any one else. Among them—

Don't swim beyond your depth with water wings or inner tubes. They may fail you.

Don't call for help unless you need it. Of all places, this fool hardiness is out of place in the water, as accounts of accidents show.

When you need help, call for it lustily. When it comes, don't throw your arms around your rescuer's neck. You will pull down the strongest swimmer that way. If you are the rescuer and some one tries that on you, the merciful thing to do is to hit him a smart crack over the head. It may save his life and yours.

Do not get into a canoe unless you are a good swimmer. It is the most treacherous thing afloat, and fit only for those who can swim well, sit still, and know how to operate it. Scores of people lose their lives every summer from inexpert handling of canoes.

As for the fool who rocks the boat—well the less

said about him the better—at least in a reputable magazine. But beware of such lunatics, and once you have spotted them keep out of any boat in which they may be passengers. The gun that isn't loaded is a pretty plaything beside them.

Above all things, do not forget you have common sense. Use it around water as you would anywhere else, and you and your friends will spend many happy hours in wholesome recreation.

## Won Prize for Cattle Judging

EARL BROWNING of Wyalusing, Pennsylvania, entered the Penn State Farmers Week Dairy Cattle Judging Contest and came out the winner of a purebred Holstein-Friesian Heifer calf donated by the State College Dairy Department. His score of 470



EARL BROWNING AND HIS PRIZE CALF

points of a possible 500 was the best made by any of the 128 participants. The contestants were required to place rings of five different dairy breeds. Mr. Browning's placings of Brown Swiss, Guernseys, Holstein-Friesians and Jerseys were marked perfect by the Judges and he scored seventy points out of a possible hundred in judging the Ayrshires.

## When Dairymen Get Together

ON WEDNESDAY, August 20th during the Susquehanna Valley Farmers' Picnic at Rolling Green Park near Sunbury, Pa., a Coöperative Consignment Sale of Purebred Holstein-Friesians will be conducted under the auspices of the Union County Holstein Club.

The Susquehanna Valley Farmers' Picnic was first held in 1920. Crowds from 20,000 to 30,000 have been estimated to attend and it is the largest annual farmers' picnic in the State of Pennsylvania. It is attended mainly by farmers and representatives of coöperative organizations of three counties, Snyder, Union and Northumberland. The farm organizations that participate are the Dairymen's League, the Grange and the Society of Equity, as well as the Agricultural Extension Association of the three counties. The purpose of this picnic is to stimulate interest in farm coöperatives. The Picnic Committee always tries to have special entertainment features. These entertainments consist of sports, exhibitions, displays, horse-pulling contests, etc.

This year the Picnic Committee invited the breeders of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle to furnish this special event in the form of a cattle show. The breeders decided that, if they put on a show, they might as well sell the animals, hence, the Consignment Sale.

A few words about the animals consigned to the Sale. They are some of the best bred in the community. All have Cow Testing Association records and many have yearly records of 500 lb. of butterfat or better. The dams of the five bulls all have better than 500 lb. of butterfat. The majority of the females are bred to 1,000 lb. butter bulls and the yearlings consigned are the offspring of such bulls.

Thirty-one of the animals consigned are from Union County, many from the Buffalo Valley Cow Testing Association which holds the state record for average butterfat production, and I may add that the present indications are, that when the Association closes its year which will be this summer, this butterfat record will be beaten.

L. E. CRAUMER.

## Naturally Polled Holsteins



The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., at its Annual Meeting held in Harrisburg, January 23, 1930, adopted a resolution recognizing Polled Holsteins as a distinct STRAIN. All naturally Polled Holsteins descended from Polled ancestors are to be registered with a Special Certificate on which is to appear a cut of a Polled cow or a Polled bull.

If you are a breeder or owner of naturally Polled Holstein-Friesians, return the Registry Certificates of such animals to the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association to have them properly registered.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Secretary.  
Lock Box 30 Harrisburg, Pa.



# Maple Grove Offers 15 Once Bred Heifers for Sale

## INCLUDING ANIMALS REPRESENTING VERY BEST BREEDING IN OUR HERD

- No. 1. MAPLE GROVE ANN PAULINE GLISTA, Born September 23, 1928.  
Sire: Clever Model Glista, son of Glista Coreva, 34.08 lb. butter in 7 days.  
Dam: Maple Grove Annie De Kol Glista, 408 lb. milk, 16.59 lb. butter in 7 days.  
Bred, April 6, 1930, to Maple Grove Lindy Spofford Glista.
- No. 2. MAPLE GROVE ANN MODEL GLISTA, Born February 4, 1928.  
Sire: Clever Model Glista.  
Dam: Maple Grove Ormsby Glista, 303.3 lb. milk, 12.03 lb. butter in 7 days.  
Bred, April 22, 1930, to Maple Grove Lindy Spofford Glista.
- No. 3. MAPLE GROVE ANN RETTA GLISTA, Born April 16, 1928.  
Sire: Clever Model Glista.  
Dam: Maple Grove Model Dinah Glista, 371.3 lb. milk, 16.49 lb. butter in 7 days.  
Bred, December 5, 1929, to Maple Grove Lindy Spofford Glista.
- No. 4. MAPLE GROVE ANN CLEVER GLISTA, Born May 16, 1928.  
Sire: Clever Model Glista.  
Dam: Maple Grove Glista, 408.9 lb. milk, 18.50 lb. butter in 7 days.  
Bred, November 23, 1929, to Maple Grove Lindy Spofford Glista.
- No. 5. MAPLE GROVE ANN B. GLISTA, Born May 5, 1928.  
Sire: Maple Grove Ybma Glista, son of Maple Grove Spofford Princess, 641.30 lb. milk, 27.01 lb. butter in 7 days.  
Dam: Maple Grove Pontiac Victoria, 338.4 lb. milk, 14.20 lb. butter.  
Bred, November 18, 1929, to Maple Grove Lindy Spofford Glista.
- No. 6. MAPLE GROVE DORA PRINCESS GLISTA, Born January 23, 1929.  
Sire: Maple Grove Ybma Glista.  
Dam: Maple Grove Model Princess Glista, 553.1 lb. milk, 21.16 lb. butter in 7 days.  
Bred, April 28, 1930, to Maple Grove Lindy Spofford Glista.
- No. 7. MAPLE GROVE ANN DINAH GLISTA, Born April 1, 1928.  
Sire: Maple Grove Ybma Glista.  
Dam: Maple Grove Koningen Ormsby Glista, 464.5 lb. milk, 20.25 lb. butter in 7 days.  
Bred, December 1, 1929, to Maple Grove Lindy Spofford Glista.
- No. 8. MAPLE GROVE MOLLY PRINCESS GLISTA, Born October 1, 1927.  
Sire: Maple Grove Radio Veronica Glista, son of Maple Grove Veronica Retta, 302.2 lb. milk, 11.30 butter in 7 days at 2½ years old. She was a persistent breeder and during the 16 years of her life dropped 16 calves including 2 sets of twins.  
Dam: Maple Grove Mabel Glista, daughter of a 23 lb. cow.  
Bred, December 11, 1929, to Maple Grove Lindy Spofford Glista.
- No. 9. MAPLE GROVE ANN MERCEDES GLISTA, Born September 19, 1928.  
Sire: Maple Grove Ybma Glista.  
Dam: Maple Grove Uneeda Nora Glista, daughter of a 20.64 lb. cow.  
Bred, December 8, 1929, to Maple Grove Lindy Spofford Glista.
- No. 10. MAPLE GROVE DORA CLEVER GLISTA, Born January 31, 1929.  
Sire: Clever Model Glista.  
Dam: Maple Grove Belle Jupiter, daughter of a 21.81 lb. cow.  
Bred, June 11, 1930, to Maple Grove Lindy Spofford Glista.
- No. 11. MAPLE GROVE ANN ASPASIA GLISTA, Born October 28, 1928.  
Sire: Maple Grove Ybma Glista.  
Dam: Maple Grove Pontiac Clintonia Lady, 304.5 lb. milk, 11.74 lb. butter in 7 days.  
Bred, January 7, 1930, to Maple Grove Lindy Spofford Glista.
- No. 12. MAPLE GROVE ANN YBMA GLISTA, Born January 28, 1928.  
Sire: Maple Grove Ybma Glista.  
Dam: Maple Grove Princess Ann Glista, daughter of a 27.01 lb. cow.  
Bred, December 9, 1929, to Maple Grove Lindy Spofford Glista.

Charles Jones, Owner

PRICE: Nos. 1 to 8 inclusive, \$150 each; Nos. 9 to 15 inclusive, \$140 each; or the FIFTEEN HEAD for \$2,180.

MAPLE GROVE HERD WAS PLACED ON THE STATE AND FEDERAL CREDITED LIST MARCH 1923 AND HAS BEEN THERE EVER SINCE.

Heifers now Registered in Old Association, transferred through either the New or the Old.

# MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM, CENTER, CRAWFORD COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

- No. 13. MAPLE GROVE MOLLY KONINGEN GLISTA, Born November 1, 1927.  
Sire: Maple Grove Radio Koningen Glista, his sire was Maple Grove Ybma Glista and his dam was a good daughter of King Pontiac Jupiter.  
Dam: Maple Grove Mabel Clever Glista, daughter of a 20 lb. cow.  
Bred, February 9, 1930, to Maple Grove Lindy Spofford Glista.
- No. 14. MAPLE GROVE MOLLY SNOWDROP GLISTA, Born June 29, 1927.  
Sire: King Champion Jannek 15th, his dam was a 31.25 lb. cow and his sire was King Champion Jannek, 71 A. R. Daughters.  
Dam: Ongley Snowdrop Glista, an extra good individual.  
Bred, February 22, 1930, to Maple Grove Lindy Spofford Glista.
- No. 15. MAPLE GROVE ANN KORNDYKE GLISTA, Born September 4, 1928.  
Sire: Maple Grove Ybma Glista.  
Dam: Maple Grove Pontiac Betti, daughter of a 17.15 lb. cow.  
Bred, November 19, 1929, to Maple Grove Lindy Spofford Glista.

Maple Grove Lindy Spofford Glista, the bull to which these fifteen heifers are bred, is a son of Maple Grove Spofford Princess, 641.3 lb. milk, 27.01 lb. butter in 7 days. Princess, the greatest cow we ever raised at Maple Grove Stock Farm, gave us 14 living calves and is the granddam of seven of the heifers we are offering you.



MAPLE GROVE SPOFFORD PRINCESS

Cows in our herd are kept for economical production and breeding purposes. Maple Grove Spofford Princess is one of our good cows that gave us fourteen calves. Her record as a breeder is only exceeded by that of Maple Grove Veronica Retta who gave us sixteen living calves while her dam, Hillview Retta Veronica, gave us fourteen.

The above three mentioned cows gave us an average of nearly fifteen calves each. We breed for production and reproduction. HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

These 15 bred heifers were raised from our choicest cows with a view of replenishing our herd. They are suitable for foundation stock and would be a good investment for anyone. They are well marked and represent our own breeding for several generations. We can recommend them in every particular and will be pleased to show them to everyone because we know what is back of them and what is back of the bull to which they are bred. With good care and feed they will double in value in less than a year.

Frank Jones, Manager



## The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS ..... Editor  
G. H. TRUCKELL ..... Associate Editor  
R. A. BALDWIN ..... Associate Editor  
HELEN C. NEWMAN ..... Household Editor  
EUGENE B. BENNETT ..... Contributing Editor  
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JULY 22, 1930

**The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.**

### The New Tariff

**T**HE new tariff law increases the duty on live cattle weighing less than 700 lb. from 1½ to 2½ cents per pound and upon heavier animals from 2 to 3 cents.

The duty on fresh milk is raised from 2½ to 6½ cents per gallon; on cream from 20 to 56.6 cents per gallon; on unsweetened condensed milk from 1 to 1.8 cents and on sweetened condensed milk from 1½ to 2¾ cents per pound; on cheese from 5 to 8 cents per pound; on casein from 2½ to 5½ cents per pound. The duty on butter is increased 2 cents or from 12 to 14 cents per pound.

### Jockies and Gyps

**D**EALING in improved live stock is a legitimate business when properly carried on and particularly when the value of the animals bought and sold is determined from a utility standpoint.

Records and shows are the chief stock in trade of the cattle gyp. The real value of all improved live stock, however, is established on farms where the flocks and herd are bred and developed for economical and profitable production.

The Dean of Agricultural Editors, Alvin H. Sanders, sums up the situation very clearly, using the following words.

"I am inclined to think that most of our professional breeders and most of our pedigree registry associations make the mistake of devoting themselves rather too exclusively to the promotion of sales just between themselves, and not enough to establishing wider relations with the farmer public. Choice collections maintained as nurseries of valuable show and seed stock are a very essential part of breed perpetuation. I glory in the existence of many such, and the men who carry

them on are entitled to the grateful thanks of the country, but on the other hand, it must never be forgotten that it is in the pastures, stalls and feedlots of those who are growing live stock as a commercial proposition that purebreds find their real reason for existence. Just swapping and trading registered animals from one herd to another does not of itself put any more good beef into the stock yards or more good milk and cream into bottles for public consumption. The blood that boosts the standard of the commercial farm stock of the country is the blood that is used by general farmers, and not enough of them are using it."

### Overtrained Specialists

**T**HE rigid training of a general practice is advisable before a doctor becomes a specialist. The growing habit of medical students studying for a specialty before they graduate is good for *scientific medicine*. But the specialist so produced is "likely to be narrow in his point of view and lacking in the humanitarian interest that is so essential in caring for the sick."—Dr. James Carruthers Masson, Rochester, Minn. He proposed two remedies: (1) Specialization be studied in only graduate courses of medical schools; (2) committees of practicing specialists should examine and give certificates to general practitioners with sufficient special training.

Time

The same philosophy might be applied to many so-called Dairy "Specialists." Before one could qualify as a dairy Specialist they should be required to operate a dairy farm successfully and profitably on the revenue derived from the sale of milk and increased stock at current market prices, as the practical dairy farmer is required to do.

It might be well to require all so-called Dairy Specialists to take such a course for a two- or three-year period at least, before turning them loose on the public. Some one has described a Specialist as "ONE WHO KNOWS MORE AND MORE ABOUT LESS AND LESS UNTIL HE KNOWS EVERYTHING ABOUT NOTHING."

### No Face Lifting for Mrs. Moo Cow

"SALEM, Ore., July 5.—W. H. Lyttle, State veterinarian, and O. M. Plummer, manager of the Pacific International Livestock Exposition, said that cosmetic beautification and animal plastic surgery will be barred from the exposition this year.

"Tallow, oils, paraffin and lard, they said, are used by exhibitors who practice the art to correct anatomical deficiencies in animals."

The writer of the above which appeared in the Public Press would indicate that the professional fakers who have been exhibiting livestock at our National Fairs and Shows will be carefully watched. In early times the exhibiting of cattle was largely an Art—farmers and breeders would bring in their best livestock, well groomed and well trained to pose to the best advantage.

According to what was uncovered after the International Fat Stock Show in Chicago last December our Agricultural Colleges have added Science to the Art of exhibiting show cattle, as a large number of the 4-H Calf Club steers were found by the butchers in the packing houses with quantities of paraffin or tallow under the skin in order to raise up the low places and make them look plump in the show ring. We are mentioning our Agricultural Colleges for the reason that these 4-H Calf Club steers were under the supervision of County Agents and Calf Club leaders and surely the boys and girls would not be guilty of cutting the ligaments or injecting foreign matter under the skin in order to improve the appearance of animals for show purposes.

Over-fitting of cattle for show purposes should not be permitted or encouraged. Any animal that is especially fitted for show purposes beyond the point of being in good, healthy, thrifty condition should be looked upon as deceptive, and those men who have charge of our fairs and particularly those that do the judging should direct all overfitted animals to the gate.

It is becoming entirely too common in exhibiting dairy heifers to fatten them up like beef steers. Beginners who go to the show ring to get a conception of a dairy cow, too often get the wrong conception. To us the best and the most instructive exhibits are to be found at the small fairs and shows where the premiums offered are not sufficient to attract the Professional Showman.

### Breeding Antiques

**I**N THE State of Michigan, the leading automobile manufacturing center of the world, it is stated that at the State College are to be found more horses than at any other College in America. Possibly the attitude of the college in taking up the breeding of horses is the reaction from Mr. Ford's statement that he is going to manufacture a mechanical cow.

### Breachy Bulls

**D**AIRYMEN frequently allow young bulls to run at large with cows or young cattle. Occasionally such bulls become breachy and visit neighboring herds. In some states the bull owner, besides being liable to pay damages if any harm is done, may violate the law if his animal strays into other pastures. For instance the Agricultural law of New York State, Article 14, Section 321, says,

"It shall be unlawful for any person or persons owning or in possession of any bull of the age of more than nine months, any stallion of the age of more than 18 months, or buck or boar over five months of age, to suffer or permit such animal or animals to go, or range, or run at large on any lands or premises without the consent of the person entitled to the possession of such lands or premises. Any person who knowingly violates the provision of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of ten dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than ten

days, for the first violation, and upon conviction of any subsequent violation, by a fine of twenty-five dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than twenty-five days."

### Ensuring Prepotency

**I**N A broad sense there are three methods of breeding used by breeders striving to secure prepotent animals.

First, mating unrelated animals haphazardly and depending on chance to produce prepotent animals.

Second, mating unrelated animals which have proved breeders of production so that from both sire and dam the offspring will inherit production.

Third, mating related animals (close breeding) which have proved themselves great producers or breeders of producers.

The first method, which involves the practice of mating animals haphazardly, is the method most commonly used by breeders in general. This method is losing ground, especially among thinking breeders, because it is nothing more or less than a practice of gambling in heredity.

The second method, which involves the practice of mating unrelated animals that have proved breeders of production, is far better than the first because the offspring are far more liable to be prepotent.

The third method, which involves the practice of mating related animals that have proved themselves great producers or breeders of producers, is the most logical of all three methods because the progeny of related parents are more prepotent than those resulting from the union of individuals of entirely dissimilar ancestry as the natural consequence of their having a preponderance of the hereditary material and tendencies possessed by the individual with which the concentration began. Animals from related animals are numerically strongest in the germ plasm of the "Line of blood" they represent and the similarity of their inheritance from sire and dam naturally gives them, as the offspring of relatives, greater reproductive power than if they had descended from a more varied ancestry.—Raymond Pearl, Johns Hopkins University.

All dairymen, whether their cows are registered or grade, should first find out what each and every cow in the herd is producing, and, as far as possible, what the cost of that production is. Then cull systematically until every cow in the herd is bringing in a satisfactory net profit. Don't stop culling even then. Keep on culling until every cow in the herd is bringing in a large net profit every year. While we are culling we must build at the top, so that the supply of dairy products always will be maintained.

The final result will be, not a milk famine, but a fair profit for the producer, and an ample and economical supply of all kinds of dairy products for the consumer.

Contentment may be pleasant, but it gets you nowhere. Only the discontented make progress. The discontent must be with ourselves and not with others. Unfortunately, the latter usually exists.—Southern Planter.



## Your Bull's Extended Pedigree or a 14 Ancestor Pedigree of Any Other Animal in Your Herd for Twenty-five cents (25c.)

if ordered with a Three Years' Subscription to The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman for \$1.00.

Let us repeat the TERMS AND CONDITIONS of this  
WONDERFUL BARGAIN:

A 14 Ancestor Pedigree of your Herdsire, and a THREE YEARS' SUBSCRIPTION to THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER & DAIRYMAN (either new or renewal) for the total sum of \$1.25.

This SPECIAL OFFER is for a limited period only. Use the attached order blank and mail it today.

**Holstein Breeder & Dairyman**  
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Gentlemen:

Enclosed you will find one dollar and twenty-five cents (\$1.25) for a three years' subscription to The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman (new or renewal) and a 14 Ancestor Pedigree of:

Name..... No.....

Yours very truly,

Name.....

Address.....

## Cumberland County Dairy Cattle Show and Sale

FOR many years Cumberland County Dairymen have taken pride in the quality of their herds of dairy cattle. There is and has been considerable friendly rivalry among the owners of Holstein-Friesian cattle and a number of men thought they had as good cattle as could be found anywhere in the county, so after talking things over for some time, they decided to have a Community Picnic and to have as one of the entertainment features a cattle show of Guernseys and Holsteins. No premiums were awarded, simply ribbons, of which the winners thought just as much as if they were money prizes.

At the first show the cattle were exhibited in their "everyday working clothes," that is—the competing dairymen brought down a few of their best animals and about all the "fitting," was that the animals were brushed and perhaps washed at the show before they passed under the inspection of the Judge.

The first Cumberland County Dairy Show was so successful that larger grounds were obtained and these in turn proved too small until the Mountain View Park, a picturesque pleasure ground near Mt. Holly Springs, just a little way from Carlisle, was secured, and here the show has been held for three years, each show surpassing its predecessors in exhibits and attendance.

The fifth show of the present series will be held Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, August 6th, 7th and 8th, at Mountain View Park. The exhibitors have held several meetings to formulate plans for the show and the indications are that it will exceed the former shows in interest, as a number of new and attractive features will be added.

This year for the first time there will be commercial exhibits of machinery, automobiles, feeds, dairy equipment, etc. The chairman of this committee is W. S. Ker of Carlisle, Pa., and the committee is composed of W. H. Allison, Shippensburg; J. Brady Smith, Shippensburg; G. D. Mains, Newville; F. D. Myers, Mechanicsburg; and Elmer Ludt of Carlisle, Pa.

One feature decided upon is a butterfat contest open to any cow of any age. The contest will be from Tuesday evening until Thursday evening—forty-eight hours, and will be supervised by the two testers of the Cum-

berland County C. T. A. W. A. Barnitz of Carlisle has offered \$50.00 in prize money to be distributed as follows, in this contest: first, \$20; second, \$15; third, \$10; fourth, \$5. The cow producing the most pounds of butterfat during the forty-eight-hour period will be declared the winner.

Another innovation will be a consignment sale of choice dairy cattle to be held Friday afternoon, August 8th, made up of both Holsteins and Guernseys consigned by the various breeders exhibiting cattle the previous two days at the Show. At present approximately 37 head are listed for the sale.

Nine breeders of Holstein-Friesians will offer 20 head of cattle. The Guernseys consist of both grades and purebreds, they coming from five different herds.

When the question came up of selecting an auctioneer for this sale, several different men volunteered their services free of charge—an indication of the Community Spirit that has helped to develop this dairy show—and in order that there should be no favoritism or jealousy it was agreed that each consignor should have the privilege of selecting the auctioneer to sell his cattle. As there naturally is considerable rivalry among auctioneers living in the county, this factor alone is sure to add interest to the event.

General plans for the show remain much the same as in previous years. Classes will be exhibited of both Holstein-Friesians and Guernseys and for both purebred and grade cattle. Judging of the various classes will be conducted Wednesday and Thursday by Prof. A. A. Borland, head of the Dairy Department at State College, Pa.

On Thursday afternoon there will be a milking contest open only to the ladies of Cumberland County. The prizes will be furnished by J. Norton Kruger and George V. Greenawalt, who operate milk routes in and around Carlisle. So much interest has been aroused in this contest that it will be necessary to limit the number of contestants.

Motion pictures, music and other attractions will occupy the evenings. Music will be rendered one evening by the Mt. Holly Springs Band and on the other by the Boiling Springs Grange Orchestra.



GUERNSEY MATURE COW CLASS AT THE 1929 SHOW

A HOLSTEIN GET-OF-SIRE EXHIBIT



## HUNTSDALE STOCK FARM

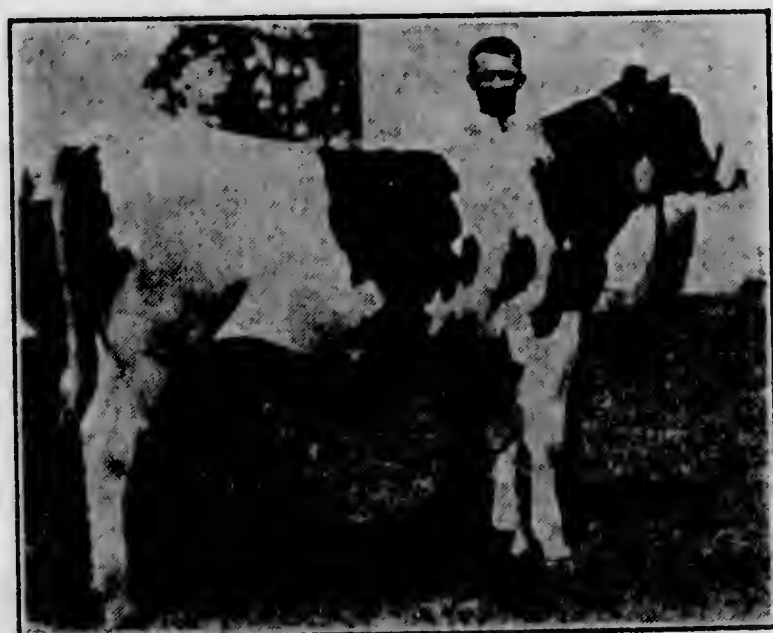
LOOK FOR OUR CONSIGNMENT  
TO THE  
**CUMBERLAND COUNTY DAIRY SALE**  
TO BE HELD AT  
**MT. HOLLY SPRINGS NEAR CARLISLE, PA.**  
**FRIDAY, AUG. 8, 1930**

One mature cow, a daughter of **SIR ORMSBY HOMESTEAD FOBES**—has made in C. T. A. work a profit of \$205.33 in 305 days.



MOTHER AND DAUGHTER

One two-year-old daughter of a 1,121 lb. sire and an A. R. O. Dam—bred to the Reserve All-American bull, **KING PIEBE OF YORK 37TH**, due shortly after sale time.



GRANDSON OF THE ABOVE MATURE COW

One show bull ready for service, by the above named sire and from a **KING QUALITY** dam—4th generation of our own breeding.

**ACCREDITED HERD—HAS NEVER HAD A REACTOR**

**WILLIS H. SHAEFFER**  
HUNTSDALE, PA.

### Colored Cooking Fats Are Now Taxed

**T**HE Haugen-Norbeck Oleomargarine law amendment was passed by Congress June 28, and sent to the President after a conference adjusting differences between amendments made in the Senate and House.

The Haugen-Norbeck bill amends the definition of Oleomargarine to bring within the jurisdiction of the general oleogargarine law the so-called yellow cooking compounds, which have been masquerading and being sold as a butter substitute for the past half dozen years without any control or any tax. These cooking compounds or shortening compounds or table fat compounds, containing more than one per cent of moisture—the kind of fat compounds which have been on the market in quarter pound and pound packages, sold and used as and in place of butter, must hereafter be marked Oleomargarine, and sold only in strict compliance with the Oleomargarine law.

This bill is an important item of protective dairy legislation. It is also noteworthy because it is the only legislation of its kind advocated and supported by both the Oleomargarine Manufacturers and the Dairy Industry.

### Why Overproduction?

**I**N SPEAKING before the graduating class of the South Dakota Agricultural College, Sam R. McKelvie of the Federal Farm Board, made this amusing statement.

"Changes in styles are making tramps of the wool producer and the cotton grower. Some Senator recently said, 'Not long ago it took two sheep, working a whole year, to clothe a woman; but now two silk worms can do it almost any Sunday afternoon.' As between more dress or less, it is not for me to say. Maybe there are those who are dismayed at the increasing length of gowns. It depends somewhat upon the viewpoint, that is, whether one is a producer or an observer."

Mr. McKelvie also said:

"In every line of business changes have taken place with such rapidity since the war as to mystify the one who is not alert to the requirements of each day.

"In hand with all these things there is the constant demand that the government shall do something about it. Our haven of relief is to pass a law and our call has not fallen on deaf ears or unthinking souls. If we did not initiate the idea there has been some one ready at hand to suggest it; so we have laws and more laws until the one who does not violate a law simply fails of his opportunity or does nothing. The theory is that more laws make for more human equality; but the fact is that the state cannot enforce equality of result; it can only provide equality of opportunity. With more laws, we have poorer laws, poorer law enforcement and less respect for law; also more taxes, more politics, more politicians and fewer statesmen."

Cash in on your surplus stock by means of a **BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN AD.**

### COMPETITION AND EVOLUTION IN AGRICULTURE

Plants, animals, industries and men—all—compete for a "place in the sun."

One of the most significant features of evolution in agriculture is competition. Competition is always present and is usually dominant in a society that is organized on an economic basis, as ours is. Those that have or develop unusual fitness for making favorable adjustments to the forces with which they must deal are advantaged correspondingly in the competition. Inevitably the evolutionary process is painful for men or plants or animals that fail for want of the necessary individual or collective action to meet the requirements for survival.

Agriculture is a biological industry; it deals with living things, with plants, animals, micro-organisms. It is subject to the rule of that where there is life there is change. Agriculture always tends to undergo change; to seek adjustment to an everchanging complex of biological, economic and social forces that play upon it. This is agricultural evolution.

Among the causes of evolution in agriculture are depletion of the soil; modern science—biological, physical, political and mechanical; the increase of wants among human beings; the subjugation by the farmer of many of the natural enemies of his crops and livestock; a very marked increase in the productive capacity of the individual farmers; the transformation that constantly goes on in agricultural geography; and the problems of agricultural marketing.

### FARM IMPLEMENT SALES INCREASE

More than six hundred million dollars' worth of implements and farm machinery was manufactured in the United States last year, \$455,000,000 of which was sold in this country, and the remainder sold abroad. This compares with a manufacturers' value of \$460,000,000 in 1927 and \$524,000,000 in 1928.

The necessity for lower cost of production is probably responsible for the increased use of power and of larger machinery units. The well-equipped farm, under proper management, will make a profit in normal years, whereas the under-equipped farm may show a loss. Good equipment and more output per man has succeeded in the manufacturing industry. The same principle applies to farming.

### COUNTY AGENT PLAN OPPOSED

Springfield, S. D.—Petitions are being circulated in Bon Homme County to put up to the voters in the fall election the proposition of eliminating the county agent plan and the farm bureau organization. Bon Homme County has a very strong 4-H club organization which the farmers would not wish to see disturbed but those interested in the circulation of the petitions say that 4-H club work could be continued without the county agent.—*Siox City Live Stock Journal.*



## Cumberland County Dairy Show Sale

**FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1930**

Mountain View Park, Carlisle, Pa.

**22 Registered Holstein Cattle**  
**3 Registered Guernsey Bulls**  
**14 High Grade Guernsey Cows**

*Will Be Sold at Public Auction*

This event will conclude the fifth annual Cumberland County Dairy Show, held August 6, 7 and 8.

These cattle will all be exhibited during the show.

They consist of cows and heifers, also an exceptionally good lot of bulls whose dams have good C. T. A. or official records, and which are sired by good record and show bulls.

Sale will start promptly at 12 o'clock noon.

Grade Guernseys will be sold first.

Lunch will be available at the grounds.

*For Catalog and Full Information Write*

**WILLIAM S. KER**

*Chairman of Sales Committee*

Carlisle

R. D. 9

Pennsylvania



## For a Quarter of a Century

I have been giving satisfaction selling  
Holsteins.



Yet, while I specialize in the "Black and Whites" I will sell anything my patrons wish me to sell, any time and any place. In fact, I am well broken—always willing to work—single or double."

Write or wire for dates.

**GLENN R. MEAD**

East Aurora, New York

## Your Sale Will Be a Success

IF YOU EMPLOY

**COLONEL C. M. HESS**

*The Holstein Auctioneer*

By Wire—Phone Cuy. 1623-J.

Address—Lock Box 777, Akron, Ohio.

## LET ME SELL YOUR •• HOLSTEINS ••

**J. Terrence Sheen,**

Live Stock

Auctioneer



South Montrose, Pennsylvania

If you want heavy milkers that are sound and free from disease, write me your wants.

**W. A. EBERTS,**  
Leighton, Penna.

## Sales and Pedigree Work

Are you planning to sell your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

**S. R. MILLER**  
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania

## PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

July 30—Chambersburg, Pa., D. E. Witherspoon Sale, S. R. Miller & Sons, Sales managers.

August 8—Mt. Holly Springs, Pa., Cumberland County Dairy Cattle Sale. Purebred Holstein-Friesians and Guernseys.

August 20—Rolling Green Park, Pa., Union County Holstein-Friesian Club Sale.

August 20-21—Gilbertville, Mass., Second Robinsdale Consignment Sale.

September 10—Seward, Ill., Logan Farm Sale.

October 10—New Paltz, Ulster County, New York. Annual Ulster County Holstein Sale.

October 11—Reedsburg, Wis., Kirkpatrick's Quality Bull Sale.

November 4-5—Chippewa Falls, Wis., Northern Wisconsin Holstein Sale.

November 4-5—Fond Du Lac, Wis., Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale.

November 6-7—Madison, Wis., Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale.

November 18-19-20-21—Watertown and Waukesha, Wis., U. S. National Fall Sale.

## SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY FARMERS' PICNIC AND SALE

For several years a Farmers' Picnic has been held annually at Rolling Green Park, which is located between Shamokin Dam and Sunbury, Pa., and is a picturesque picnic ground and entertainment park frequented by residents of this part of the State. This picnic has been called several names: the Susquehanna Valley Farmers' Picnic, and also the Tri-County Farmers' Picnic. It has been well attended by dairy-men and their families. A large proportion of those attending this annual picnic are interested in Holstein-Friesian cattle. For this reason this year the Union County Holstein-Friesian Club will stage a consignment sale. Many of the animals consigned will come from herds that are enrolled in the Buffalo Valley C. T. A., in which the herds are said to have a higher average production than can be shown for the herds enrolled in any other C. T. A. in the State of Pennsylvania.

The cows consigned to this sale have demonstrated their power of production and profit earning ability in C. T. A. work—the bulls and heifers are sons and daughters of such cows. Every animal consigned is, we are told, from an accredited herd, and was selected to please the eye as well as appeal to the pocketbook of prospective buyers.

Prominent on the Committee who will look after the sale arrangements are County Agent, L. E. Craumer, Lewisburg, Pa., and A. C. Slifer, also of Lewisburg, who is well known to many interested in the Holstein-Friesian business. Mr. Slifer is Secretary of the Club and requests for sales catalogs should be addressed to him.

The Buffalo Valley has long been noted for the quality and producing capacity of its Holstein-Friesian cattle, both purebred and grade. A number of the herds prominent in the Buffalo Valley C. T. A., are entirely purebred Holstein-Friesian and in others purebreds predominate so that the Committee in its work of selection have had a large number from which to choose. It is reported that one of the objects of the sale to be held August 20th is to let the Holstein-Friesian interests of Pennsylvania and surrounding states know the quality of the black and white cattle raised in this territory.

## REDUCTION SALE

July 30th, at One O'clock

25 Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle

6 Cows, 9 Heifers from 9 to 18 months old.

5 Heifer Calves from 4 weeks to 4 months.

4 Bulls from 4 weeks to 10 months.

One 30 lb. cow and her THREE Daughters, one 17 lb. two-year-old, one Yearling, one 4 months.

One Daughter, 1 Granddaughter, 2 Grandsons of a 30 lb. son of King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe.

One Son, 4 Daughters of a 1,027 lb. Grandson of King of the Ormsbys.

My herd is bred from the best producing bloodlines of the breed. Farm 5 miles Southeast of Chambersburg. S. R. Miller & Sons, Salesmanagers. Look for Sale Signs on the Molly Pitcher Highway.

Herd Accredited 5 Years.

**D. E. WITHERSPOON**

Send for Circular of Breeding.

Chambersburg, Pa., R. D. 9

## HORNLESS HOLSTEIN LEADS

A Purebred Hornless Holstein-Friesian Cow owned by George E. Stevenson of Waverly and Scranton, Pa., leads the Lackawanna Herd Improvement Association for the month of May by producing 70.3 lb. butterfat and 2,130 lb. milk.

A registered Holstein owned by the Carpenter Estate leads the Association for milk production with 2,223 lb., while her fat production was 66.7 lb., just ahead of another purebred Holstein owned by the Linair Dairy and Poultry Farm with 66.6 lb. fat and 1,903 lb. milk. The report shows that there were 363 cows in milk in the herds of the 26 members during the month of May, while 33 each produced over 50 lb. butterfat for the month and 81 cows each exceeded 1,200 lb. milk.

## SHEEN MAKES GOOD START

J. Terrence Sheen, of South Montrose, Pa., is well pleased with the results of his first season of auctioneering.



It will be remembered that Mr. Sheen, who has had a great deal of experience with purebreds, has a number of times been called upon to act as salesmanager and pedigree man and to assist in the selling. He has a wide circle of acquaintances and is a general favorite.

Possessed of a voice of tremendous volume that will carry to the far corners of any sales-ring, Mr. Sheen was influenced to study auctioneering and after graduating from one of the leading schools started his career as an auctioneer last spring. One of the sales at which Colonel Sheen officiated was that of George T. Tyler of Conklin, New York. At this sale 130 head of grade dairy cows were sold at an average price of a little more than \$140, one of the animals sold by Mr. Sheen topping the sale at \$223.

At the close of each sale at which Colonel Sheen officiated the sellers voluntarily expressed their satisfaction with Colonel Sheen's work, and made statements to the effect that they would be glad to recommend the Colonel to any one thinking of having an auction sale.

## LYTLE HERD MAKE GOOD SHOWING

The Purebred Holstein-Friesian herd of Lytle Brothers of Middletown, Pa., averaged 10,072 lb. milk and 330.1 lb. butterfat in the Dauphin County Cow Testing Association which recently closed its second year of operation.

The Lytle herd is headed by Cliftonwood King Hartje, son of King Hengerveld Hartje and the grand old cow, Alcartra Pride Keyes. This cow is credited with producing 17,100 lb. of milk in a year and averaging 90 lb. milk daily for

eight weeks on three times a day milking. She is a daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje, one of the best transmitting sires ever known in Northern Pennsylvania.

King Hengerveld Hartje sired a lot of good daughters many of which have gone into dairy herds in Southern Pennsylvania, Maryland and near-by States. A number of daughters of this great bull has been enrolled in Cow Testing Association work where on twice a day milking they have made a splendid showing, milking heavily and holding out well during the lactation period.

## MISSISSIPPI TICK FREE

Live stock improvement in the extreme Southern states has been handicapped by the Texas fever tick. The bite of this insect inoculates animals with Texas fever. Stock raised in infected districts become immune to the fever, although in many cases it is believed that the growth of the animals is restricted and their development impaired.

Mature animals coming from tick free areas and placed in tick infected pastures usually succumb to the disease. For many years the Federal and State Officials have cooperated in an effort to eradicate the tick, but they have received very little help from some of the local cattle-men. Ten of the Southern states have been declared free of the tick and now Mississippi is added to the list, making the 11th. The others that are free from this bovine plague are Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Oklahoma, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and California.

## SHIPPED TO CHINA

Early in July a purebred Holstein-Friesian heifer and two purebred Jersey heifers from the Pennsylvania State College herd, were shipped to Lingnan University, a Christian mission college near Canton, China. Dean Graff and Instructor L. M. Zook, of this Chinese school, formerly were students at Penn State.

The heifers were all two-year-olds. The Holstein is Pennstate Queen Lothian a daughter of Lothian De Kol Korndyke the head of the college herd. The mother of the heifer has a record of 15,172 lb. milk and 517 lb. butterfat in a year. It will take about a month for the heifers to reach their destination and the shipping charges are \$900.00.

"I am willing," said the candidate, after he had hit the table a terrible blow with his fist, "to trust the people!"

"Great Scott!" yelled a little man in the audience. "I wish you'd open a grocery store here!"

When you write an advertiser, tell him you saw his ad in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

## Sold Out!



The demand for

**HORNLESS**

**BULL AND HEIFER CALVES**

exceeds the supply from my herd, although I have 40 females of milking age. None of my cows freshen again until early September. Watch this paper for announcement!

**A. W. DOWNTON, Starrucca, Penna.**

## RAVENSWOOD HERD



Is Handled Under  
Pay-at-the-Pail  
Methods

and is Accredited and  
Abortion Free.

We Offer Young Stock  
Priced Right.

**HARRY C. REYNOLDS**  
Scranton Pennsylvania

FOR years I have translated and prepared Holstein-Friesian literature to be distributed in South American countries. I have also had much experience in corresponding with breeders in those countries who have purchased animals from the United States. I now offer my assistance and cooperation to breeders who desire to get in touch with the promising and profitable South American market.

**RALPH E. MORETON**  
102 MAIN ST., BRATTLEBORO, VT.

## Purebred Holstein-Friesian

*Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale*

**EUGENE B. BENNETT, Old Home Farm,**

**Allamuchy, New Jersey**

**A STRICTLY BUSINESS, ACCREDITED DAIRY HERD**



**CRUMB'S**  
Chain Hanging  
**STANCHIONS**

Also Water Bowls  
Litter Carriers  
Feed Carriers  
Steel Stalls  
Steel Partitions

I can SAVE MONEY  
for you. Send for  
booklet.

**WINTHROP W. DUNBAR**  
Box 443, FORESTVILLE, CONN.

## Your Next Herdsire

Should be a son of

### BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO

whose daughters are persistent producers in general dairy and C. T. A. work.

We have some nice ones around a year old and ready for service. Their dams are heavy milking cows of well-known blood lines; good testers and superior individuals.

We will be pleased to give you full particulars, prices, etc.

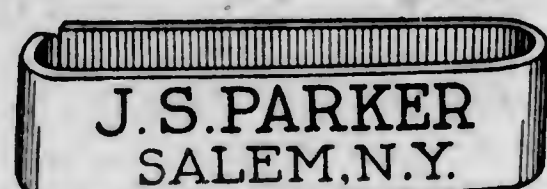
**L. L. ALLIS**

Rummerfield Bradford Co. Penna.

This is an ACCREDITED HERD.

### "Make Animal Tagging Easy"

#### Ketchum Clincher Ear Tags

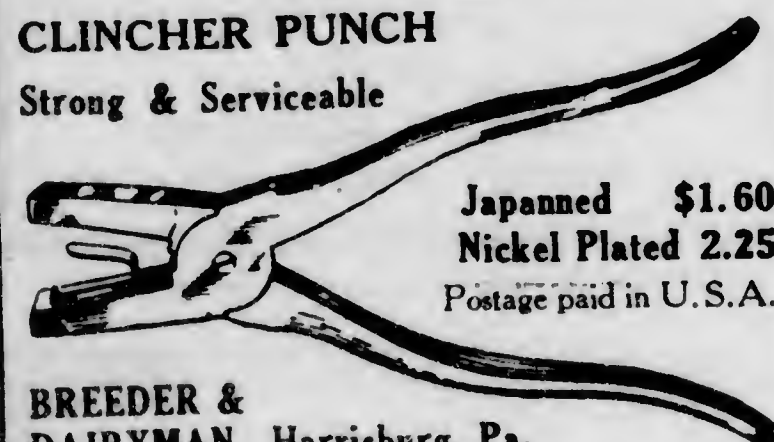


Size of Clinched Tag	
25 Tags	\$1.75
50 "	2.50
100 "	4.00

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#### CLINCHER PUNCH

Strong & Serviceable



Japanned \$1.60  
Nickel Plated 2.25  
Postage paid in U.S.A.

**BREEDER & DAIRYMAN**, Harrisburg, Pa.  
OR  
**KETCHUM MANUFACTURING CO**  
Dept. L. LUZERNE, NEW YORK

### PUREBRED AND HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS

I handle only the best. Would be glad to quote you prices.

**W. J. Few**  
West Chester, Pa.

## COMMONSENSE FEEDING METHODS



### WATCH THE PASTURES

Now that keen competition in the industry has compelled stock farmers to cut production costs wherever possible and devote more attention to quality than to quantity, the importance of good pastures is becoming more and more apparent. In fact maintaining live stock without some pasturage is both unwise and unprofitable.

Grass is the index of good live stock husbandry. Go where you will in any part of the world, where you find a successful live stock business, there you will find grass in abundance and of good quality. Go to any farm that has attained high rank in producing good animals, and almost without exception, you will find good pastures.

Rarely does a live stock breeder in any land attain success in producing a herd of outstanding rank on a farm with inferior or neglected grass lands. This is a fundamental principle in successful animal husbandry that is too frequently overlooked. It should stand out as the cardinal key to success in the policy of every breeder and feeder.

The first consideration of the stockman, then, should be the pasture. Too frequently it is the last consideration, and men wonder why their stock does not thrive.

### WERTHEIMER RAISING BARLEY FOR COW FEED

Farmers should not raise wheat at the present low prices but put out more barley, which makes an excellent dairy feed and produces more grain to the acre. This is the conclusion which Charles Wertheimer, of Frederick, Maryland, reached after his experience this summer. He has just finished threshing his crop of barley which he grew on 24½ acres of land on his Elmwood Dairy farm, and he is elated with the results. From this area, only 24½ acres, he grew 1,195 bushels of barley, which is 49 bushels to the acre.

Mr. Wertheimer says that barley has high feeding value and he intends to use it, ground, in a mixture, for his dairy herd. Because of its good quality he feels sure he could sell all of it at a premium for seed.

A small field of 4½ acres, along the pike, yielded 340 bushels, which is a little more than 75 bushels to the acre. This is an abnormally high yield. The other field of 20 acres made 355 bushels, which is almost 43 bushels to the acre. As compared to wheat, which does not

produce nearly so much to the acre, 20 to 25 bushels to the acre being considered good for wheat, barley can be regarded as an ideal substitute for at least a part of the wheat grown in Frederick County.

From 24½ acres Mr. Wertheimer has 1,195 bushels of barley, which is about 30 tons of feed, which will be a big help in cutting down on his dairy feed bill. Here is one way that farmers can meet the adverse conditions of today. Wheat at the present low price does not pay the farmer in the East. According to his calculations, the price of bran now is higher than the price of wheat, which means that the discarded portion of wheat is worth more than what the farmer gets for his product.

### GETTING MORE FROM THE DAIRY

At this time of year dairymen frequently wonder why their cows do not produce more. It is difficult to answer this question without knowing just how the animals are handled and the extent and condition of the pasture.

### GRAIN FEEDING SOMETIMES DESIRABLE

When cows have freshened recently and are not producing well on pasture, the reason is, in most cases, lack of feed. The pasture and other roughage they are getting is not quite enough to keep production at a paying level. Cows kept exclusively on pasture often run down in flesh and fall off sharply in milk yield. Such cows even when well fed in the fall cannot then be brought back to their usual production.

### PROFITS FROM GRAIN

Facts from dairy improvement associations in New York, says H. A. Hopper, furnish the following. In one group of herds, the production declined very rapidly in summer due to poor pasture. The cows averaged only 6,049 lb. milk for the year. The value of product was \$146.00 per cow, the cost of feed \$73.00 leaving a return over cost of feed of \$73.00.

A second group receiving better feed in summer, averaged 7,909 lb. milk for the year, with a feed cost of \$85.00 a cow, or only \$12.00 more than for the first group. This \$12.00 additional feed cost helped raise the value of the product to the cow to \$196.00 or \$50.00 more than the first group.

A third group was fed still better, the cost of feed for the year being \$95.00 per cow, or \$22.00 more than for the first group. This \$22.00 worth of additional

feed resulted in a production of 9,720 lb. milk or 3,671 lb. more than in the first group. The value of product per cow was \$238.00, and the net return over cost of feed \$143.00 per cow. Compared with the first and second groups, the extra feed paid well.

It should always be remembered, however, that the extra feeding is not justified unless the cows are in condition to respond.

### SUMMER FEEDING AND HANDLING

Few pasture grasses grow rapidly during July and August and the dairyman who aims to keep up the milk flow will fall back on silage and sudan grass for succulence.

The low prices paid for milk may warrant one to give his best cows at least a six weeks' or two months' dry period. A good time to grain the good cows is while they are standing dry. The grain fed during the dry period will show up when the cows freshen. Help now to make that cow's record when she is dry, or when she has a chance to build up a reserve on her body to draw from when she freshens. The June grass pastures look bad. The cows are reaching over the fences and are eating the bunches of grass that were not touched earlier this summer.

Have you taken a stroll through that pasture to see if each cow is getting 80 to 90 lb. green grass daily? Don't forget that when a cow gets 80-90 lb. green grass that she is eating about the equivalent of 15 to 20 lb. mixed hay. Why not give the cows a feed of hay once a day? Do you feed your good cows on mixed hay alone in winter, or do you also provide them with silage and grain? A good dairyman said, "some farmers starve their cows all summer so that they can build them up again as a winter's job." Remember, a good cow well fed all summer is about half wintered.

The cow is more in need of grain in summer than in winter. The food value in grass may be better balanced than in hay, because of a higher percentage of protein in the grass. But, the grass does not contain enough fattening food value for keeping up the production and maintaining the body weight of the cow. Corn or ground barley and oats will help provide what the grass is lacking.

Remember, we have open season for culling now, the same as open season for fishing. Start feeding the good cows some grain now and sell off the poorest cows for beef. Let's cull now while no one else is doing it. Cattle prices are fair now. We know what might happen to prices this fall, when everyone is planning to cull.—*Wisconsin Newsletter*.

### COWS NEED MINERALS AND A VACATION

Our good cows need minerals and a vacation the same as the dairyman. That six weeks to two months rest is badly needed by our cows producing 10,000 lb.

milk annually. Such cows manufacture more than 1,200 lb. dry matter. If a cow is given no rest, she enters the next lactation period in a weakened and run-down condition with a result that she will produce less milk and a poorer calf than she could have, had she been given a rest period.

It is false economy to try to keep cows in constant production. To allow cows to replace the minerals which have gone into the production of milk, cows that are dry during the pasture season should receive liberal amounts of legume hay for lime storage and wheat bran for phosphorus storage. Try one of these grain rations on pasture:

200 lb. ground barley  
200 lb. ground oats  
200 lb. wheat bran  
100 lb. gluten meal.

200 lb. ground corn  
100 lb. ground oats  
100 lb. wheat bran  
100 lb. gluten feed.

Linseed meal, cotton seed meal or soy bean meal may replace a part of the "gluten." Feed 1 lb. grain for each 5 lb. milk produced. Feed a dry cow from 3 to 8 lb. grain daily. One of the secrets of profitable milk production throughout the year is in feeding grain to the cows during the pasture season and when dry.—*Wisconsin Newsletter*.

### Special Trial Offer

Regular price \$1.50 per year. Send 25c in stamps for special three months' trial offer.

**AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER**  
801 Exchange Ave. Chicago, Ill.

### YOU CAN BUY

At Reasonable Prices

**CHOICE YOUNG STOCK**  
from Heavy Producing Cows, and sired by ROLO CALAMO CHAMP, a handsome son of Rolo Pontiac Fayne.

**Ralph G. Roop,**  
New Windsor, Maryland  
Carroll Herd is ACCREDITED and has Never Housed a Reactor.

## First Co-Operative Consignment Sale

### 32-Registered Holsteins-32

Wednesday, August 20, 1930

### Susquehanna Valley Farmers' Picnic

Rolling Green Park  
Near Sunbury, Pa.

13 COWS, 14 HEIFERS, 5 BULLS

Many of them from the famous Buffalo Valley Cow Testing Association, Union Co., Pa., that holds the State record for highest average butterfat production. All of the bulls are from dams with 500 lb. fat production or its equivalent. Every animal has cow-testing or official record backing.

You will like this consignment. They are typy, straight, good top lines, square rumps and have well developed udders. Most of them are bred to or sired by bulls from 1000 lb. dams or its equivalent.

Every animal pledged to absolute sale and all are eligible to enter accredited herds. Sale held under the auspices of the Union County Holstein-Friesian Club.

Auctioneer: COL. GLENN R. MEAD

Catalog on request

**A. C. SLIFER, Secretary, Lewisburg, Pa.**



# The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

## LIVE STOCK

**LARGE BERKSHIRES.** Best of breeding. Choice spring pigs, \$15.00 each, either sex. DILTS and GERMAN, Roseville, Ohio.

**FEEDING LAMBS AND CALVES** bought on order. Fall delivery. Ranches for sale. Wire or write. W. C. McLAUGHLIN, Denton, Montana.

**ATTENTION for best grade dairy heifers at reasonable prices.** Write Shannon Cattle Company, South St. Paul, Minn.

**LIVESTOCK** Farmer would take 6 purebred Holstein dairy cows on shares. Reliable party. Address Department W, care of HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

**DEHORN YOUR DAIRY.** Handsome Hornless Holstein bull calf, \$50.00, with papers. CLAUDE PERSONS, Delevan, N. Y.

**FOR SALE.**—A few very choice Purebred Holstein Heifer and Bull Calves. World record breeding. Farmers prices. C. O. D. shipment if desired. Maple Lawn Farms, Cortland, N. Y. Box 253.

**FOR SALE.**—If in need of 20 extra choice milch cows, grade Holsteins, Good ages—good type—good color—good udders, and all milking from 50 to 65 lb. per day. Fully accredited and priced to suit the times. Geo. H. Goodfellow, Lancaster, Ont.

**DO YOU NEED A BULL?** Here is a dandy, born Feb. 6, 1928. He was sired by King Piebe 7th, a well-known show bull, son of the great King Piebe. His dam is a splendid producer and was by a double grandson of King of the Pontiacs. He is well bred, individually right, a sure server, and a bargain at \$125.

**BLAIR FEATHERS, Queen, Pa.**

**SHEEP! SHEEP! SHEEP!** Fine and coarse wool breeding ewes in any number at **CHEAP PRICES** also feeding wethers. Also all breeds of rams and ewes and fitted show flocks at reasonable prices. Can supply you with anything in purebred or high-grade live stock on fancy high grade Jersey cows, fresh or springers. T. B. and blood tested—from three to six years old and weighing 900 lb. each. Good colors. Shipped direct from Springfield, Mo., on order in carlots at \$95.00. Freight paid. Also two-year-old grade Jersey heifers, fresh or close springers at \$72.50 per head delivered in carlots. Bank references and list of satisfied customers gladly furnished. Canadian

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers

## MISCELLANEOUS

**YOUNG PUREBRED NEW ZEALAND WHITE RABBITS,** \$2 pair. WILLIAM GEORGE, Manheim, Pa.

**ELECTRIC BENCH SAW TABLE** only \$39.75 complete. Ask for specifications. EMPIRE FOUNDRY, Ash St., Delevan, N. Y.

**PROFITABLE** work at home. No canvassing, not a "gyp home work scheme." Information for stamp. COLEMAN'S CANDIES, Dept. A-6, Smithboro, N. Y.

**HARDY CABBAGE PLANTS**—Good delivery guaranteed. Leading varieties. 500-90c; 1000-\$1.25; 5,000-\$5.00. BUCKEYE FARMS, Dept. E, Box 541, Youngstown, Ohio.

**MILLIONS CABBAGE PLANTS**—Flatdutch, Wakefield, Copenhagen, Succession, and Georgia Collard. 500, 75c; 1,000, \$1.15, prepaid. WALTER J. BURGESS COMPANY, Courtland, Va.

**CIGARS**—Buy your smokes direct from factory at factory prices. \$1.00 brings you our Sample Case containing 25 cigars. 4 different Brands. COSMOPOLITE CIGAR Co., Dept. H, Dallastown, Pa.

**HIGH GRADE VEGETABLE PLANTS**—Cabbage, Wakefield, Flatdutch, Copenhagen, Succession, and Collard Plants. 500, 80c; 1,000, \$1.10; Prepaid. EVERGREEN PLANT FARM, Courtland, Va.

**MILLIONS OF FROST-PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS**—Leading varieties 300—\$1.00; 500—\$1.25; 1,000—\$2.00, prepaid. Expressed, \$1.25—1,000. Collard, tomato, onion, same price. Pepper, potato, 500—\$2.00; 1,000—\$3.25. Plants guaranteed to please. FAIRVIEW PLANT FARM, Franklin, Va.



## DOGS

**FOR SALE**—English Bull pups. Pedigreed. \$10 each. ADRIAN GILLMAN, Waynesville, Ohio Rt. 5.

**PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIE PUPS.** Wonderful cow or watch dogs. Males, \$15, females, \$10. BREMER, Route 2, Box 56, Kingston, N. Y.

**AMERICAN BULL TERRIER PUPPIES.** Males \$20.00; females only \$15.00 with papers. Will run the bumps off a flying. CLAUDE PERSONS, Delevan, N. Y.

## POULTRY

**TURKEY EGGS,** Special prices. All breeds. Strictly Purebred. Write WALTER BROTHERS, Powhatan Point, Ohio.

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS**—\$5.00, young turks \$1.00. 130 breeders. No delays. GYPSY CAMP FARM, Rensselaer, N. Y.

**BARRED ROCK PULLETS** \$3.00 each. Chicks April and May, \$10.00 per 100 postpaid. WEST-DENTON HATCHERY, Denton, Md.

**FOR 17 YEARS HOUSEWORTH'S CHICKS LEAD**—S. C. White and Brown Leghorns. 250 to 290 egg strain \$8.80 per \$100. HOUSEWORTH'S LEGHORN FARMS, Port Trevorton, Pa.

**MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS** for hatching, ten cents each, delivered. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. G. KENNEL, Atglen, Pa.

**UTILITY BRONZE TURKEY, BREEDERS.** Hundred Hens, Limited number toms. Related and non-related. Imported stock. GLENNAN & HEWITT, Importers, Woodbine, Maryland.

**WHITE PEKIN AND INDIAN RUNNER DUCKLINGS.** BRONZE TURKEY poult and baby chicks. 14 Standard breeds. Write for illustrated catalog. RIDGWAY DUCK HATCHERY, Larue, Ohio.

**QUALITY BABY CHICKS DELIVERED** weekly throughout the year, Leghorns, Barred, White and Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds, Wyandottes, White and Buff Orpingtons, Anconas, Black and White Minorcas, Black Giants and Brahmas, from \$12 per hundred up. Shipped by prepaid parcel post, live delivery guaranteed. Also breeding stock and eggs. Catalog free. HARRY WOOD COBB, National Distributor of Baby Chicks and Breeding Stock, Gettysburg, Penna.

## ALFALFA HAY AND SEED

**HARDY ALFALFA SEED,** 90% pure, \$8.80. Sweet Clover, 95% pure, \$3.50. All 60 lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. GEO. BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

**PURE CERTIFIED GRIMM AND COSACK ALFALFA SEED** direct from the man who grows it. Hardest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. TRIANGLE RANCH, Cottonwood, S. D.

**FOR SALE**—“SELECT DAIRY ALFALFA”—Clover, Timothy and Clover Mixed. Delivered prices quoted. Prompt shipment. John Devlin Hay Co., 192 N. Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

## BACK OF ROULETTE'S HERDSIRE

The Holstein-Friesian herd of J. Fred Roulette of Sharpsburg, Maryland, has for the past year been headed by a son of the noted show bull Johanna Rag Apple Pabst. Although this sire now heads one of the great Canadian Holstein breeding establishments, his early years were spent in a small dairy herd owned by Joe Piek of Hartford, Wis.

Nearly twenty years ago Mr. Piek, after working around at several different places, went back to the home farm and took over its management. At first he started with grade Holsteins but came to the conclusion that he would prefer purebreds. He attended a sale and brought home fourteen heifer calves ranging in age from six weeks to eight months and costing him from \$60.00 to \$150.00 each.

The next thing was to select the right sire. After looking over a number of herds, he purchased a ten months old bull calf from a neighboring breeder. This calf became a family pet. He was a very attractive animal and Mr. Piek was induced to exhibit him at the Wisconsin State Fair, where he won 4th prize in the yearling bull class. At this show Mr. Piek learned many things about fitting and posing animals. He was told that he had an outstanding show bull and the following year was induced to fit him and show him at a number of big shows where the bull as a two-year-old was made grand champion at the Illinois State Fair and the Waterloo Dairy Cattle Congress. In 1924 as a three-year-old he won at every place he was exhibited and has developed and improved with advancing age. Mr. Piek's herd was small and when the bull's daughters were two-year-olds Mr. Piek consigned Johanna Rag Apple Pabst to a public sale where he was purchased for \$15,000.00 by a representative of the Mount Victoria Farms who have exhibited the bull at one or two fairs each year since they owned him and where he has always carried off the highest prizes.

Mr. Roulette has for a number of years exhibited representatives of his herd at fairs in Maryland and near-by states, winning many prizes. He is not a professional showman, but is a breeder and dairyman who considers that showing at small fairs is one method of advertising. He is very proud of his present herdsire and expects to win a number of prizes with him this coming fair season.

## FIX BARNS WHILE THEY ARE EMPTY

Old Mother Hubbard overlooked a good bet if she didn't repair and otherwise tidy up her cupboard when she found it bare, in the opinion of the farm mechanics department, University of Illinois.

Likewise, farmers will find it worthwhile to repair their cribs and barns now while they are empty, he pointed out. The job is both more simple and easier at this time of the year because the posts and beams are not loaded, he explained. The cost need not be great since the job is largely one of labor. The increased comforts, the saving in time and the greater satisfaction makes these improvements worth while. After harvest, they may be out of the question.

"In their haste to prepare the seed bed and get the crop in when the weather is favorable, farmers often overlook the important item of making the barns and grain bins fit to hold the harvest. If properly organized, much of this work may be done when weather conditions are unfavorable to work in the soil or even out of doors.

"General repairs, placing of new doors and windows and changes made in plan involving posts and supporting members logically should be made when the barn is empty. Windows may be added for more light and ventilation, greater convenience may be secured by placing the doors where they are needed to save steps in feeding and cleaning and more comfort may be built into the barn by

eliminating drafts in winter and the use of screens and ventilating sash in summer.

"Much of this work may be done by the farm help. Equipment may be easily installed at any time. The exterior may be improved by cleaning up and painting. Attractive, well chosen colors improve the appearance and at the same time lengthen the life of the building."

## VISABLE DEMONSTRATIONS

At some of the fairs this coming season there will be seen a mechanical exhibit portraying the effects of tuberculosis on cattle, swine and poultry. This is in the form of a panel 14 feet long, four feet high and five feet deep. At first the observer sees life-sized photographs of a chicken, hog or cow. This is illuminated with a series of electric lights in front of the panel. These lights turn off and others turn on the rear of the panel. The observer then views the interior organs of the animals and is able to note tuberculous conditions in the form of nodules and other lesions on affected organs. The exhibit was developed by artists, mechanics and veterinarians of the United States Department of Agriculture and already there have been many requests for a loan of the exhibit.

## IT DIDN'T MEAN A THING

Jane: "Before we were married you swore you would never look at another woman."

James: "That was only a campaign promise."

Mrs. Mandy Johnson: "I want to see Mistah Hamlin."

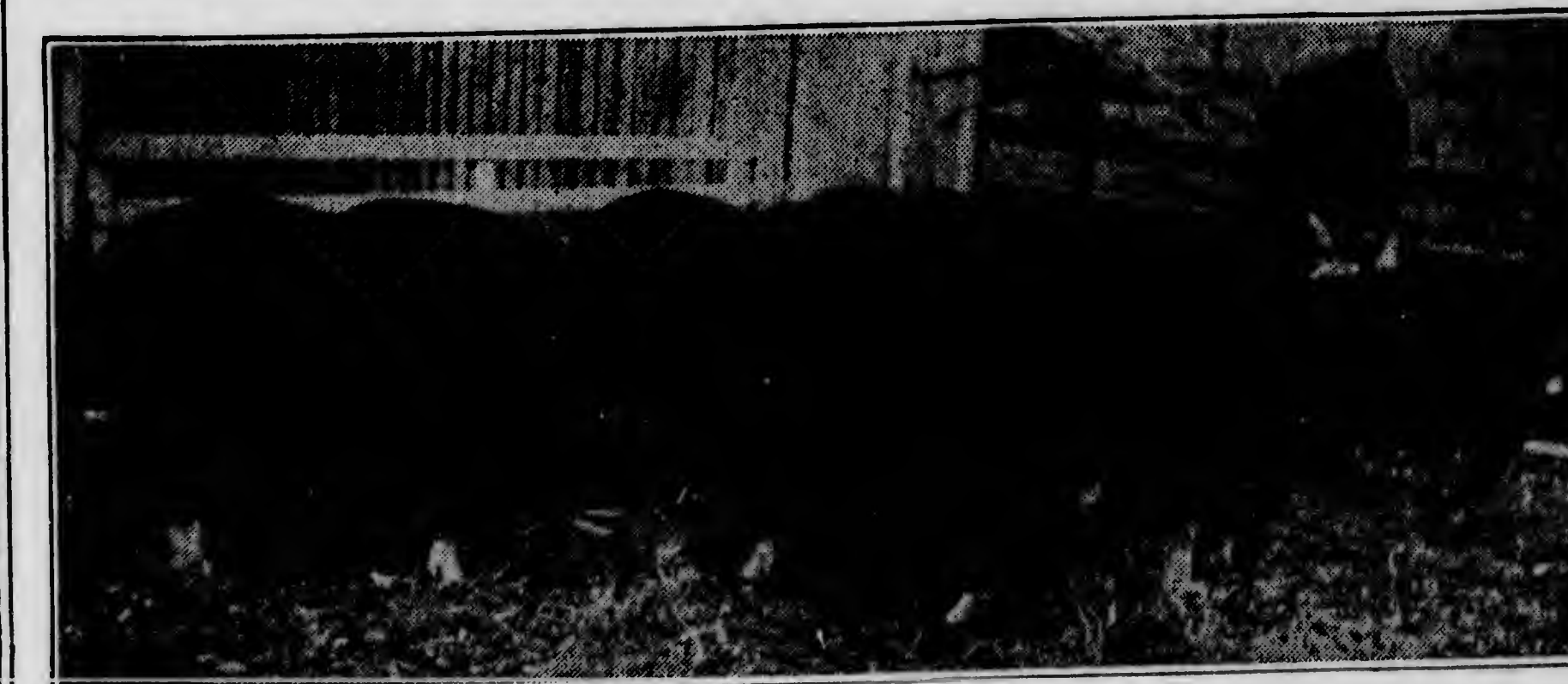
Office Boy: "Mr. Hamlin is engaged." Mrs. Mandy Johnson: "Go long, boy. Ah don't want to marry him. Tell him his washlady wants huh money."

When you write an advertiser, tell him you saw his ad in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

## A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



## This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

## A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big-Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.



## THE REASON WHY

*Why Do Full Brothers and Sisters Vary in Type?*

Answers to this and hundreds of similar questions You ask yourself can be found in the book

### THE BASIS OF BREEDING

Written by LEON F. WHITNEY, a farmer and livestock breeder who has gone deep into scientific reasonings and investigations and in this profusely illustrated 260 page book explains in plain language, Heredity, Production and Re-Production.

PRICE, \$3 a Copy.

Order Through The  
HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN  
Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

## Conformation, Beauty Production, Symmetry

as well as Safety and Profit  
are characteristics of  
Polled Holsteins



A Polled Bull will improve the production and individuality of your herd as well as the fat test of the milk.

Let us Demonstrate This to You.

George E. Stevenson  
727 Connell Bldg., Scranton, Pa.

## FLETCHER'S FARMING

Is a \$1.00 a year farm and home Texas Monthly Journal, but to introduce it into new homes, we will give a Serial Story Club subscription for 25c. Send your quarter today and get all the numbers containing our current story, "The Settling of the Sage," a book-length story of the west.

Send without delay to

### HONDO, TEXAS

**SPECIAL:** Clip this, attach \$1.00 cash or money order, and send to us and we will send you our paper for a year and mail you postpaid one of our boxes of 100 envelopes and 200 note sheets printed to your order—a \$2.00 value for only \$1.00.

## EIGHT HEIFERS FOR COSTA RICA

On May 10th, eight purebred Holstein-Friesian heifers were shipped from New York, consigned to Max Timenez of San Jose, Costa Rica, Central America. They were raised in the herd of Martin J. Sheridan of Lebanon, N. J. Two were daughters of King Echo Pietje and six were sired by Triune King Piebe.

### ACT AGAINST PLUGGING

During the past two or three years there has been a great deal of unfavorable criticism regarding the doctoring of show ring animals. The practices complained of include filling depressions with paraffin and oil.

The management of the Dairy Cattle Congress, which will be held at Waterloo, Iowa, September 29th to October 5th, 1930, has announced that they will rigidly enforce the following rule:

"Any animal entered for exhibition in the Dairy Cattle Congress shall be presented in the ring in its natural conformation and natural physical condition with no other preparations except those of natural feeding, fitting and training. Unnatural practices in fitting will not be tolerated. This does not apply to polishing and training of horns and hoofs.

The official veterinarian of the Show will inspect each animal before showing, and if called upon to do so by the cattle superintendent, in the ring at time of showing. If any animal shall be found to have been tampered with, as previously described, it shall be disqualified from competition and the party or parties responsible for such act or acts shall forever be barred from further participation in showing at the Dairy Cattle Congress; and the Secretary shall report such disbarment to the International Association of Fairs and Expositions."

### ALL THE RIGHT COLOR

Holstein-Friesian cows occupied the position of honor in the Western Berks Cow Testing Association for the month of June. The leader, Pearl owned by George Miller is in first position with 69.6 lb. fat and 1,740 lb. milk. Jonathan Bickel of Myerstown, Pa., has three cows on the honor list—one credited with 61.2 lb. fat, another with 56.3 lb. fat and a third with 56.2 lb. fat. All of these are heifers.

Buttercup, owned by Charles Madenford, is credited with 55.7 lb. fat. Grade Holsteins among the highest ten cows are owned by Walter Luckenbill; the Wernersville State Hospital, the St. Lawrence Dairy Company; Charles Ritzman and George Ruth.

Tester, Roy Barnhart, had 429 cows milking in the 26 herds under his supervision during June. Of this number 19 exceeded 50 lb. fat and 72 are credited with 1,200 lb. or more of milk.

### THIS INTERESTS ROULETTE

Thirteen daughters of Johanna Rag Apple Pabst are in the milking dairy of J. E. Pick of Hartford, Wisconsin, and

have completed a year of Cow Testing Association work during which the thirteen averaged 435.2 lb. butterfat and 11,238 lb. milk, their average test for the year being 3.87 per cent. Only one of the daughters was full aged at the time and she is credited with 529 lb. fat and 14,080 lb. milk. Of the thirteen, seven were two-year-olds and four others three-year-olds. These heifers are sisters to the bull standing at the head of the J. Fred Roulette herd. Mr. Roulette has, we believe, the only son of Johanna Rag Apple Pabst owned in Maryland and will probably show him at some of the Southern fairs this fall for Mr. Roulette usually exhibits a few of his good ones. The ribbons his cattle have won would fill a large basket.

### INCREASE IN TUBERCULIN TESTING

During the month of May 1,317,469 cattle were tuberculin tested by Federal, State and County veterinarians working coöperatively. This is about 100,000 more than the highest number tested in any previous month during the thirteen years the tuberculosis eradication campaign has been in operation. These cattle were distributed among 112,973 herds or lots in practically all the States.

The largest contributions to the total of animals tested were made by New York State, with 160,115 cattle; Illinois, with 130,167; Wisconsin, with 124,507; Minnesota, with 114,334; and Iowa, with 108,303. Slightly more than 1.4 per cent of the cattle tested in May reacted to the test. At the end of May, there were more than 2,000,000 cattle on the waiting list to be tested.

### SHEFFIELD NEWS

Members of the Sheffield Producers Coöperative Association, Inc., will receive for their June milk \$1.84 per hundred lb. for three per cent grade B milk. This is equivalent to \$2.04 per hundred lb. for 3.5 per cent milk.

June production was the largest in the history of the Sheffield Association and checks aggregating around three million dollars were sent to the thirteen thousand five hundred members of the Association.

In his report Secretary Halliday says that the peak of production has been passed and if consumer demand keeps at its present level, this fact alone should cause an automatic increase in future prices. A general business revival would be quickly felt by the dairy farmer because families of unemployed workmen have reduced their purchases of milk and cream to the minimum.

At the annual election of officers Dr. Kenneth A. Shaul of Cobleskill, N. Y., was elected vice-president. The doctor is a Holstein breeder; has nearly a hundred animals and lives on his 165 acre farm near Cobleskill. In 1929 his herd of 58 milkers produced 670,500 lb. grade A milk which was delivered to the Sheffield Association Plant at Cobleskill.

Dr. Shaul graduated from the veterinary college at Cornell University in

1911. After an additional year at college he was a veterinary inspector for the Sheffield Company for four years. He has been a member of the Board of Directors since September, 1924, and is also a member of the Executive Committee. In addition he is a regular lecturer on veterinary subjects to the students of the State School of Agriculture at Cobleskill.

### STEADY WORK

The Purebred and Grade Holstein herd of C. H. Reynolds of Tunkhannock, Pa., averaged 8,812 lb. milk and 310.4 lb. butterfat in a year while enrolled in the Mehoopany Cow Testing Association, which finished its second year April 1st.

During the year 389 cows were tested one or more times in the herd of the 15 members of the Association.

### INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE

A Bulletin entitled the Coöperative Marketing of Fluid Milk has been published by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

Approximately 40 per cent, or \$325,000,000 worth of the milk sold in the United States in 1928 was marketed by fluid-milk coöperative marketing associations.

The rapid growth of coöperative milk-marketing associations started in the World War period and much of the time since 1920 has been spent in strengthening and perfecting the associations already organized. At present there are more than 150 milk marketing associations in the United States.

### EGGS SHOULD BE PRESERVED NOW FOR WINTER; WATER-GLASS METHOD SIMPLE

Eggs preserved in water glass can be kept successfully for as long as a year and are practically as good as fresh eggs for all cooking purposes, according to the New York state college of home economics at Cornell University.

Water glass is on the market in the form of a commercial solution and it can be obtained from drug stores. Mix thoroughly one and one-half quarts of this commercial solution with fifteen quarts of boiled water. A stone jar is the most suitable vessel in which to preserve eggs in water glass. Two six-gallon or three four-gallon jars are sufficient for 30 dozen eggs with the amount of solution prescribed. After thoroughly cleaning the jars, place the eggs in them and pour in the water glass solution. The eggs at the top should be covered by at least two inches of the liquid. Cover the jars in order to prevent evaporation and put them in a cool place where they will be undisturbed during the year. If the solution evaporates or becomes thick and jelly-like, add water. Eggs in water glass keep the better the nearer the freezing they are stored.

Only absolutely fresh eggs should be preserved; stale eggs will not keep in

any preservative. The preservative should be ready for the eggs as they are received. If there is any doubt as to the freshness of the eggs, they should be candled or tested in a dish of salt water; one third cupful of salt to one quart of water (a 10 per cent solution). If an egg sinks, it is reasonably fresh. Candling is a simple operation and consists of looking through an egg toward a bright light. A box which contains an opening about one inch in diameter, placed around an oil lamp or an electric bulb serves to concentrate the light so that in a dark room the contents of an egg may be easily observed. A fresh egg should appear clear inside, with an air cell not larger than a nickel. Blood clots, development of the embryo, or other such imperfections appear as dark spots. Eggs showing imperfections should not be preserved.

Dirty eggs should not be preserved. Spring eggs will keep better than summer or fall eggs. Infertile eggs are better for preserving than those that are fertile. Eggs should not be left in the preservative longer than one year, and they should be rinsed with water after they are removed from the preservative. Those in good condition when removed from the water glass solution will usually remain so for at least two weeks.

If it is desired to boil an egg that has been preserved in water glass, a small hole should be pricked through the large end of the shell before it is placed in the water. The pores of the shell have been sealed by the water glass solution, and the pinhole often prevents the expanding air within the shell from bursting it.

### ON THE WAY

Mark Ridenour of Smithburg, Maryland, has an ambition to breed and develop a good producing Holstein-Friesian herd. He is on his way for one of his grade Holsteins is credited with producing 1,983 lb. milk and 69.4 lb. butterfat during June while enrolled in the South Franklin County C. T. A. A purebred owned by his neighbor, Cyrus Stauffer, is credited with 61.1 lb. butterfat and 1,467 lb. milk. The report of the tester, Robert G. Miller shows that the registered Holstein, Bettie, owned by M. B. Mentzer of Chambersburg, Pa., is making a fine showing. During the past four months this cow has produced 7,834 lb. milk with an average test of 3.59 per cent, making 281.9 lb. butterfat. For May she is credited with 1,996 lb. milk and 77.8 lb. fat and for June 1,689 lb. milk and 59.1 lb. butterfat.

During the month of June Mr. Miller tested 299 milking cows in 17 different herds—of this number fourteen exceeded 50 lb. fat and 34 produced 1,200 lb. or more of milk each.

The village pastor was calling upon the farmer's wife. "Sister Whire," he inquired, "do you take any periodicals?"

"No, I don't," replied the good woman, "but that husband of mine takes 'em frequent. I do wish you'd try to get him to sign the pledge."

## We Raise Prizewinners

HERE IS ONE SAMPLE—



Gladiole Pabst Canary Early Peep

She won her young owner a \$100.00 scholarship donated by the Union Pacific Railroad

AND HERE IS ANOTHER—



Lady Gladiole Peep Pietertje

Champion TWO Successive Years at the Phelps County Junior Calf Club Show

Both are daughters of Pabst Gladiole King, a grandson of the wonderful producing and transmitting cow, Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d, and their dams, like all my cows, are splendid producers with large C. T. A. records.

Can spare a few more of this kind.

Prices Reasonable  
Herd Accredited

JUSTUS A. JOHNSON

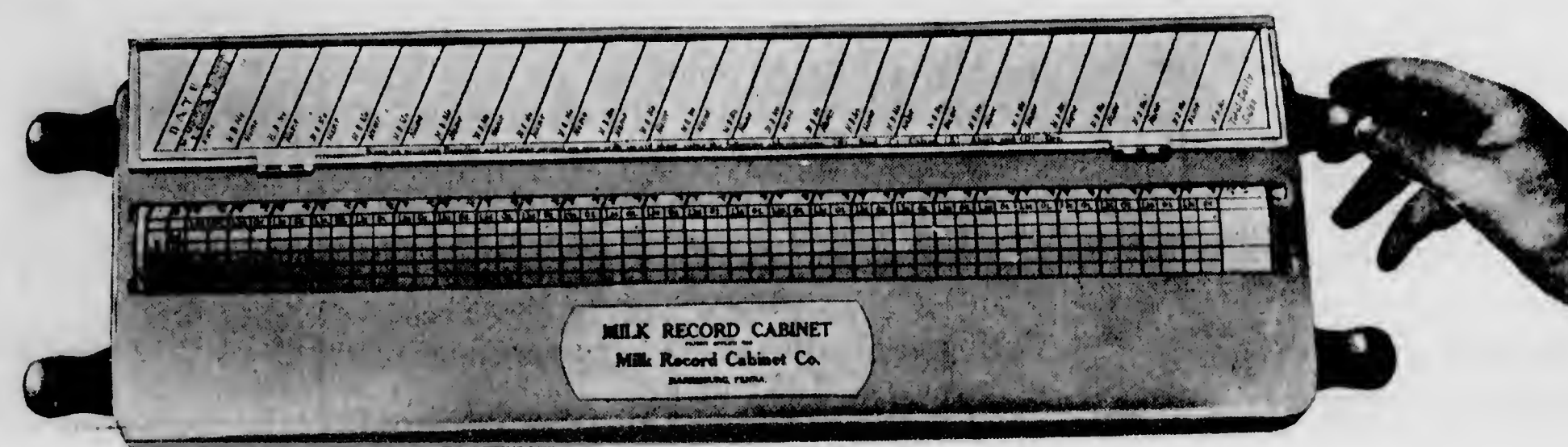
Loomis Nebraska



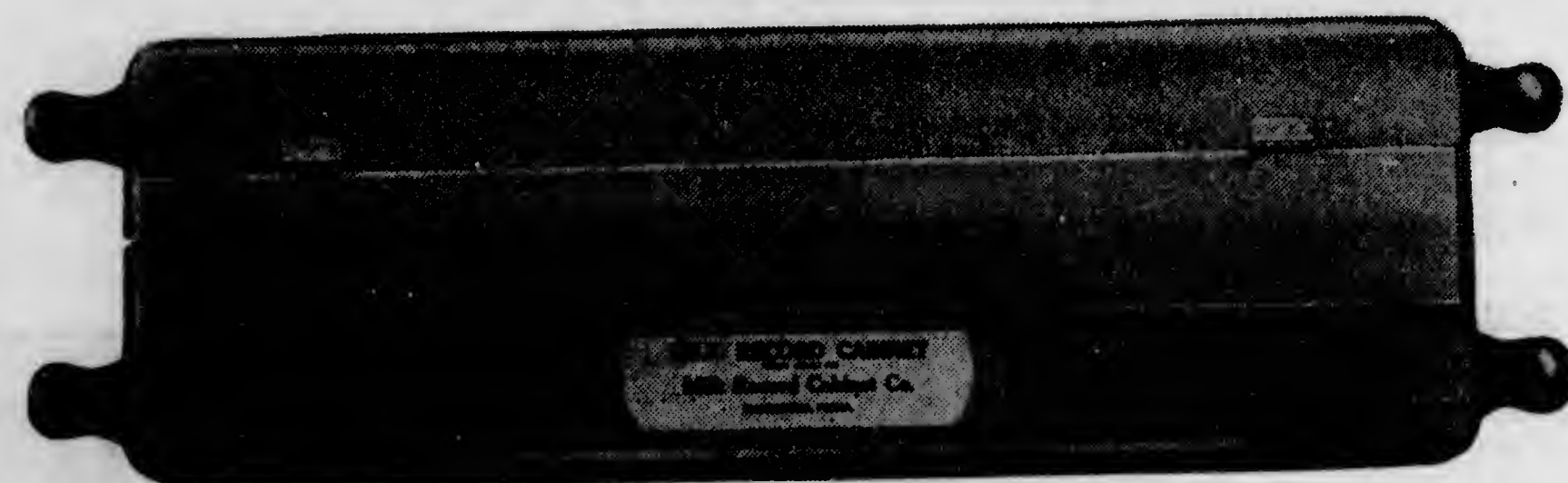
## The New Milk Record Cabinets Are Here!

### Order Your Cabinet Now

The Milk Record Cabinet greatly simplifies the work of keeping Accurate and Dependable Herd Records. Every Breeder of purebred dairy cattle should have one of the Cabinets in the stable or milk room. Records to be of value must be preserved. By means of the Cabinet a complete Herd Record can be kept.



CABINET OPEN AS WHEN IN USE



CABINET CLOSED TO PROTECT RECORD



CABINET OPEN IN BACK TO REPLACE RECORD SHEETS

Cabinets are constructed of sheet steel. They are 21½ inches long, 7 inches wide, 1½ inches deep. Plated with Udyllite. Looks like silver and will not rust. The rollers are of wood. The Cabinets are simple to operate. Neat in appearance and will last a lifetime. The Cabinets are for a 25 cow dairy or less. Price complete, delivered with one year's supply of milk record sheets, \$5.50.

**MILK RECORD CABINET COMPANY,**  
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

# The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

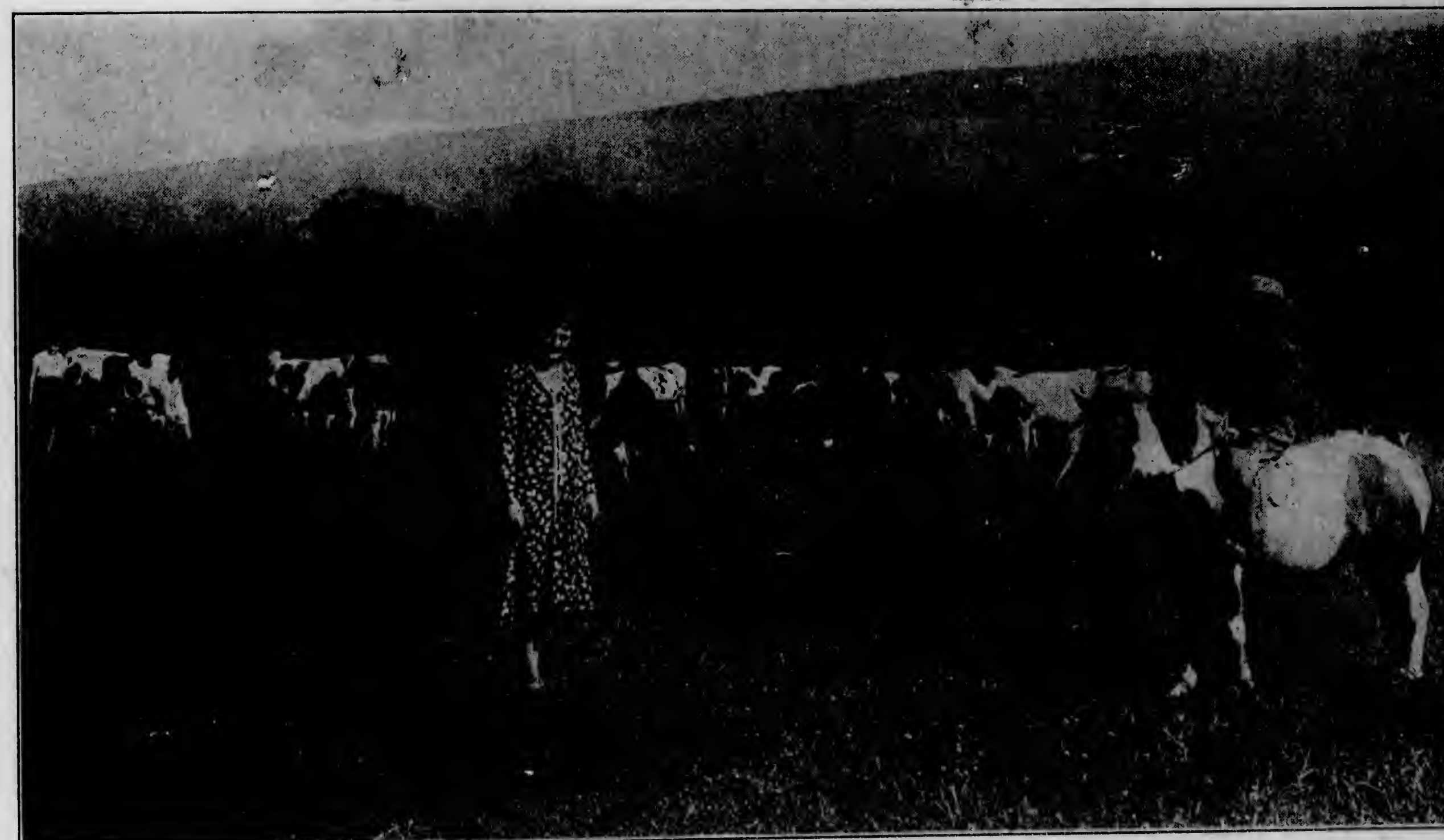
Vol. IX

HARRISBURG, PA., AUGUST 22, 1930

No. 14

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c. Per Year

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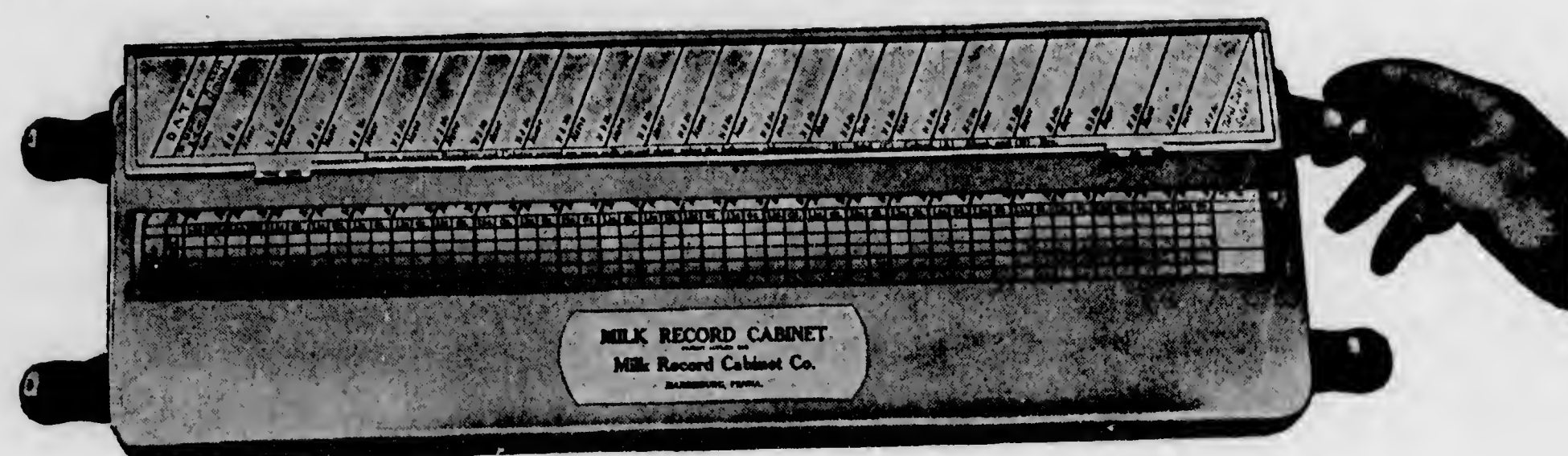
BRINGING HOME THE COWS: PASTURE SCENE ON THE FARM OF HARRY RAKESTRAW  
NEAR MONTGOMERY, PENNSYLVANIA



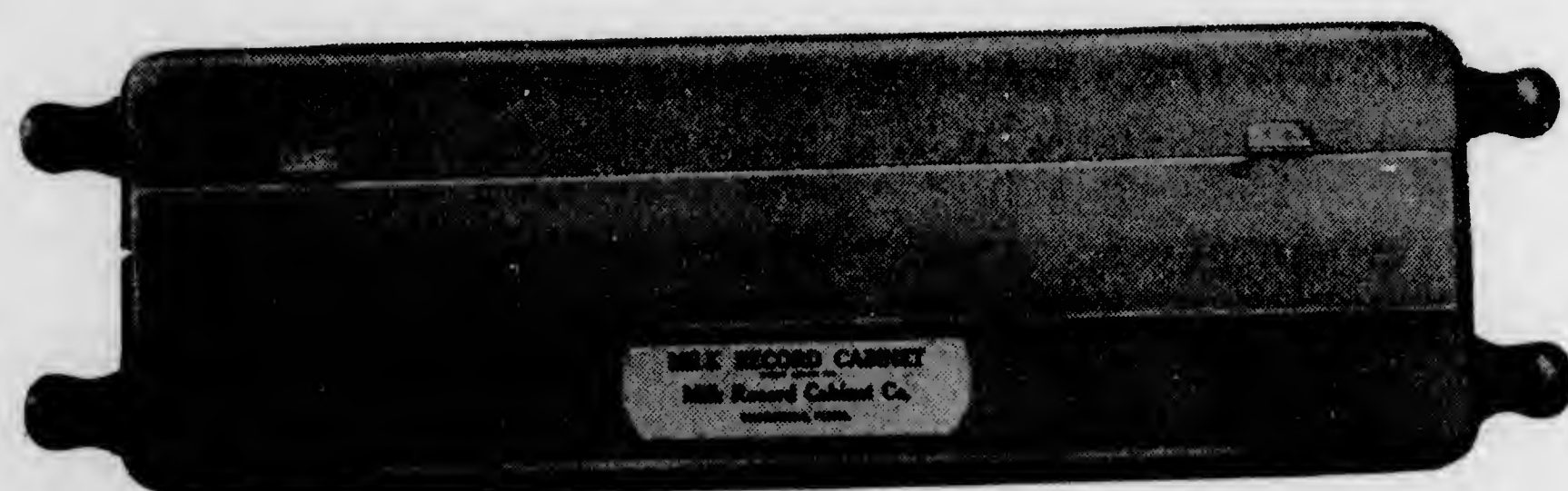
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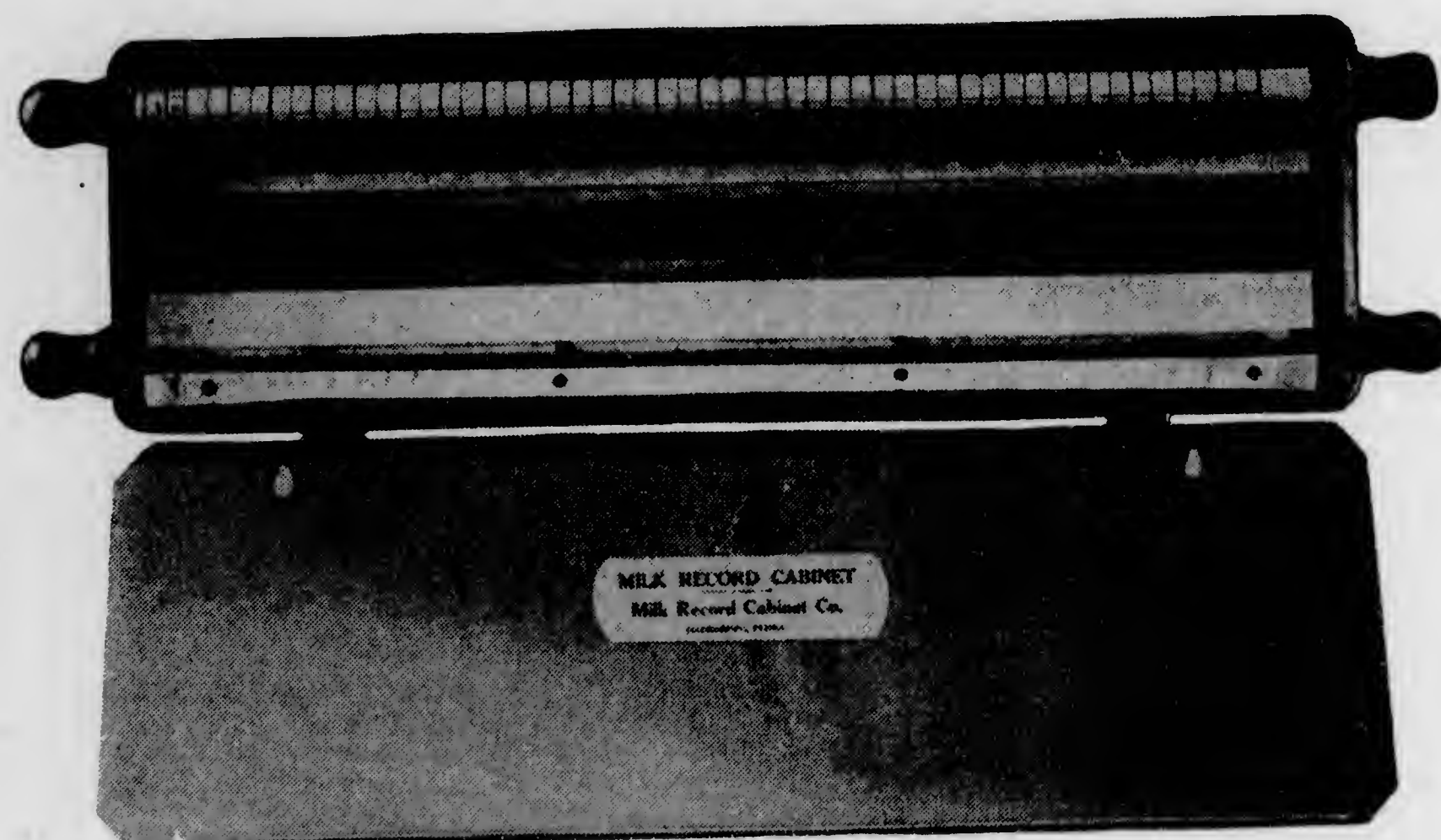
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**MILK RECORD CABINET COMPANY,**  
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

# The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

VOL. IX

HARRISBURG, PA., AUGUST 22, 1930

No. 14

## Advertise Your Holstein-Friesians. Sell Your Surplus at a Profit

**D**O YOU have a ready market for your surplus purebreds—a market where you can dispose of your bulls and good young females at prices that net you a profit?

Many breeders of purebred dairy cattle after investing in foundation animals as a breeding herd, fail to realize a profit on their breeding enterprise for the reason that they are unable to sell their surplus at prices which will net them a profit.

They fail to take into account the fact that they bought animals that had been well advertised and paid good prices for them, yet when they have animals to sell they neglect to advertise them, at the same time lamenting the fact that they are unable to sell their surplus purebreds at a profit.

Advertising is just as important a part of a successful breeding enterprise as it is of any other successful manufacturing or commercial enterprise. Henry Ford has been making and selling automobiles by the millions. He has also spent millions of dollars in advertising them in order to create a market and make sales.

The cost of advertising is considered in fixing the price of an automobile just as much as the labor, material and other overhead charges that enter into the automobile manufacturing business, and when we buy a new automobile we pay for the advertising just as much as we pay for the labor and material. It is not Mr. Ford that pays the advertising bills, it is the men who buy and use Ford's cars.

What would become of Mr. Ford's automobile business if he parked all of his new cars in the fields adjoining his factory and waited by the roadside for buyers to come along, and yet that is about the way the average breeder of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle attempts to carry on his business. He will sell a few animals to his neighbors and friends and permit his surplus to accumulate until the stables and back pastures are full and over-run waiting for buyers to come along, when if he would do a little conservative advertising, let the world know that he bred purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle and that he had some good ones to sell, he would have no trouble disposing of his surplus at profitable prices.

Every Holstein Breeder who owns 15 or more good producing females, can save money and make money by regular advertising. An animal is always worth a little more when the buyer knows that it is well-bred, that it is raised and developed in a herd that is free

from disease, and that the owner is a responsible breeder of good reputation.

If you are in the Purebred Holstein-Friesian business and you and your cattle can meet the above requirements you should have no trouble selling the surplus after your reputation as a responsible breeder has been thoroughly advertised together with the breeding of your cattle, the fact that they are profitable producers, good testers and the herd is free from infectious and contagious diseases.

There is always good prospective buyers for your purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle if they only knew that you had good cattle for sale.

Advertising is nothing but selling. It is the cheapest way to let the other fellow know who you are, that you have something to sell and what it is.

Many purebred breeders find advertising unprofitable for the reason that they do not advertise in the right way. They think that a small advertisement announcing what they have to sell, run now and then, should bring results. They do not stop to realize that the average person who reads their advertisement knows little or nothing about them or their cattle. If they would first spend a little money and time advertising the fact that they were breeding purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle and in these advertisements show pictures of their farm, their herdsire and some of their outstanding females, they would establish a business acquaintance which would enable them to get results by merely advertising the fact that they had something to sell.

The young Doctor and the young Lawyer who goes into the city and hangs up his shingle is usually not overrun with business for the reason that he has no reputation. After he gains a reputation, he will continue to do business even if he would remove his sign—the same theory applies in the breeding of purebred dairy cattle. It is necessary to establish a reputation and the best and cheapest way to extend your business acquaintance is through advertising.

Advertising to bring results must be convincing. Merely stating that you have something to sell at a certain price is not sufficient. The careful conservative buyer wants first to be assured that he is dealing with responsible parties and then he wants to know the particulars about the thing that he purposes to buy.

In advertising Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle the  
(Concluded on page 430.)



## Ridgeview Farm and Its Owners

ONE of the many good farmers in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, is Mr. Dean Weaver, owner of Ridgeview Farm, located about one mile east of Montandon, Pennsylvania. Ridgeview Farm consisting of 184 acres, is devoted to the growing of wheat, barley, corn and alfalfa. Some of the richest alfalfa and clover to be found anywhere has been raised on this farm, which speaks volumes for its productivity.

As much as 1,700 bushels of wheat have been grown in one season on this farm. This year the wheat was an exceptionally good crop, only a part of which has been threshed. As in other sections the corn has been affected by drought. It was planted early, the ground is rich and the corn is more mature than in some dis-



FOSTER WEAVER AND CARNATION SPOFFORD INKA

tricts, yet Mr. Weaver states that unless the drought is soon broken by a good sod soaker and gully washer, he will begin filling his silo and cutting the corn that is affected most by the drought. One field of Sweepstakes corn that we passed in going down the pasture field, stood up like a young forest, averaging from ten to twelve feet high. This field surely would have resulted in a bumper corn crop had it had sufficient moisture.

Along the edge of the corn field has been planted about one acre of watermelons, the vines literally covering the ground. While there were many large melons in sight, it was a great disappointment to us that none of them were ripe. Mr. Weaver has taken to growing watermelons as a kind of a side line, the sale of which furnishes him with a little pin money. Last year he stated that he realized over \$500 from an acre of melons which we must admit was pretty good returns, both in melons and money.

Near the center of Ridgeview Farm are located the farm buildings, consisting of a dwelling house, a tenant house and a mammoth bank barn, 80 by 120 feet. There is a large stave silo and the usual amount of cribs and out-buildings in which the farm machinery are stored. The barn provides sufficient space in which to store the hay for the stock, and the grain until after it is threshed.

In the basement of the barn are stables for horses and the dairy herd. The herd at the present time consists of 34 head, 21 milkers besides the senior and junior herdsires, with four span of heavy draft horses such as are seldom found on farms in the East. A roan team which looked to weigh the least would easily tip the scales at 2,800 to 3,000 lbs., and the heaviest team of sorrels would easily weigh from 3,200 to 3,400 lbs. Mr. Weaver takes a great pride in his horses and is an excellent judge of horse flesh. Several of his horses and teams have won blue ribbons at the Union County Fair where he has entered them for exhibition.

The senior herdsire is Sir Canary Badger 2d, now past two years old. The sire of this noted bull is a grandson of Ollie Fayne Sir Badger and Sir Pietertje Ormsby Korndyke—his dam, Avalonia Colantha Johanna, was from Princess Johanna Piebe and was sired by The Magistrate, a son of King Segis Pontiac Konigen.

The junior herdsire is Carnation Spofford Inka now eight months old, a handsome, well-grown, straight-backed fellow about three-quarters white. He is a grandson of the noted sire Sir Inka May and a great-grandson of Matador Segis Walker. His own sire, Sir Inka May 18th, is now owned by Mr. Heizo Shronoya, now one of the leading breeders of Japan, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin. His dam, Queen Matador Spofford, has a record of 14,084 lb. milk, 600.4 lb. butter made in ten months as a two-year-old and is a granddaughter of Matador Segis Ormsby.

Mr. Weaver is laying the foundation for a good herd of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle. He selected his foundation females from several good herds and has always headed his herd with a good bull. His cows are milked twice daily and fed generously. The milk produced is marketed through the plant of the Sheffield Farms Company at Lewisburg.



BOTH THE WEAVERS LIKE GOOD HORSES

Associated with Mr. Weaver in his farm operations and particularly in his dairy enterprise, is his son, Foster, who has made a careful study of dairying and is a good judge of dairy cattle. Both Father and Son are taking a keen interest in the dairy herd, which we believe is bound to write future Holstein history.

There are men who hold government jobs who come close to being classed as among the unemployed, but the difference is in their favor as they draw a pay check every month.

## Fifty Years of Farm Life

FOR more than half a century, Fred Snyder has lived on his farm near Jermyn, Pa., and that means his entire life for he was born there. He took over the management of the farm when he was twenty-one and has run it ever since. Fred is a dairyman and a breeder of Purebred Holstein-Friesians, although his herd of 35 head is not entirely purebred. Mr. Snyder has had one or more hornless bulls and about half of his herd are without horns. While he likes the hornless cattle he is not at present attempting to develop a herd of polled purebreds for his present herdsire, Mapleway Pontiac Butter Boy, has horns. This bull, as his name indicates, came from the oldest Holstein herd in the State of Pennsylvania, that of Miller Brothers, which has been in existence fifty years. This Mapleway bull was sired by Mapleway King Hengerveld Pontiac, a son of King Hengerveld Hartje and Winkje Pontiac Alcartra. His dam, Mapleway Veeman Butter Girl, was sired by Sir Veeman Lola Hengerveld from Amletto Butter Girl 2d.

The Winkje and Amletto families have been in the Miller herd for more than forty years and these strains are noted for producing capacity. The bulls, Sir Veeman Lola Hengerveld and King Hengerveld Hartje, particularly the latter, are well known because of the individuality of their daughters and because of the splendid showing daughters and granddaughters of these sires have made in general dairy work.

Mr. and Mrs. Snyder have raised four children. The two girls are married and away from home; the older son works part of the time in a near-by coal mine and when he is not busy there works on the farm. Tommy, the younger boy, is not yet into high school and is his father's right-hand man around the dairy. Fred Snyder is not only a good farmer and dairyman, but is also very popular among his neighbors and fellow breeders and is somewhat of a community leader. When it comes to matters of dairying or Holstein-Friesian breeding most of them say "Ask Fred Snyder, he will know."

## The Growing Consumption of Dairy Products

ALTHOUGH we do not as yet consume as much dairy products per capita per year as is consumed in some of the other countries, our trend in consumption is consistently upward. In 1922, our per-capita consumption of milk and cream, in terms of milk, was 50.0 gallons, and in 1926 it was 55.3 gallons. In 1922 our per-capita consumption of butter was 16.5 pounds and in 1926 it was 17.82 pounds, an increase of 1.32 per cent. In 1922 our per-capita consumption of cheese was 3.70 pounds, and in 1926 it was 4.35 pounds, an increase of 0.66 per cent. In 1922 our consumption of condensed and evaporated milk was 12.69 pounds per capita, and in 1926 it was 14.32 pounds, a gain of 1.63 per cent. In 1922 we averaged 2.43 gallons of ice cream per person, and in 1926 the consumption was 2.77 gallons, an increase of 0.34 per cent.



## Bred for Type Along With Production!

### I OFFER YOU

A very nice young bull born July 18, 1929, seven-eighths white from the heavy producing, rich testing cow, Alice Edith Pontiac, backed by several generations of my own breeding.

His sire is my showy son of Johanna Rag Apple Pabst, the famous grand champion show bull, whose daughters are wonderful dairy cows. His descendants inherit his superb type and conformation.

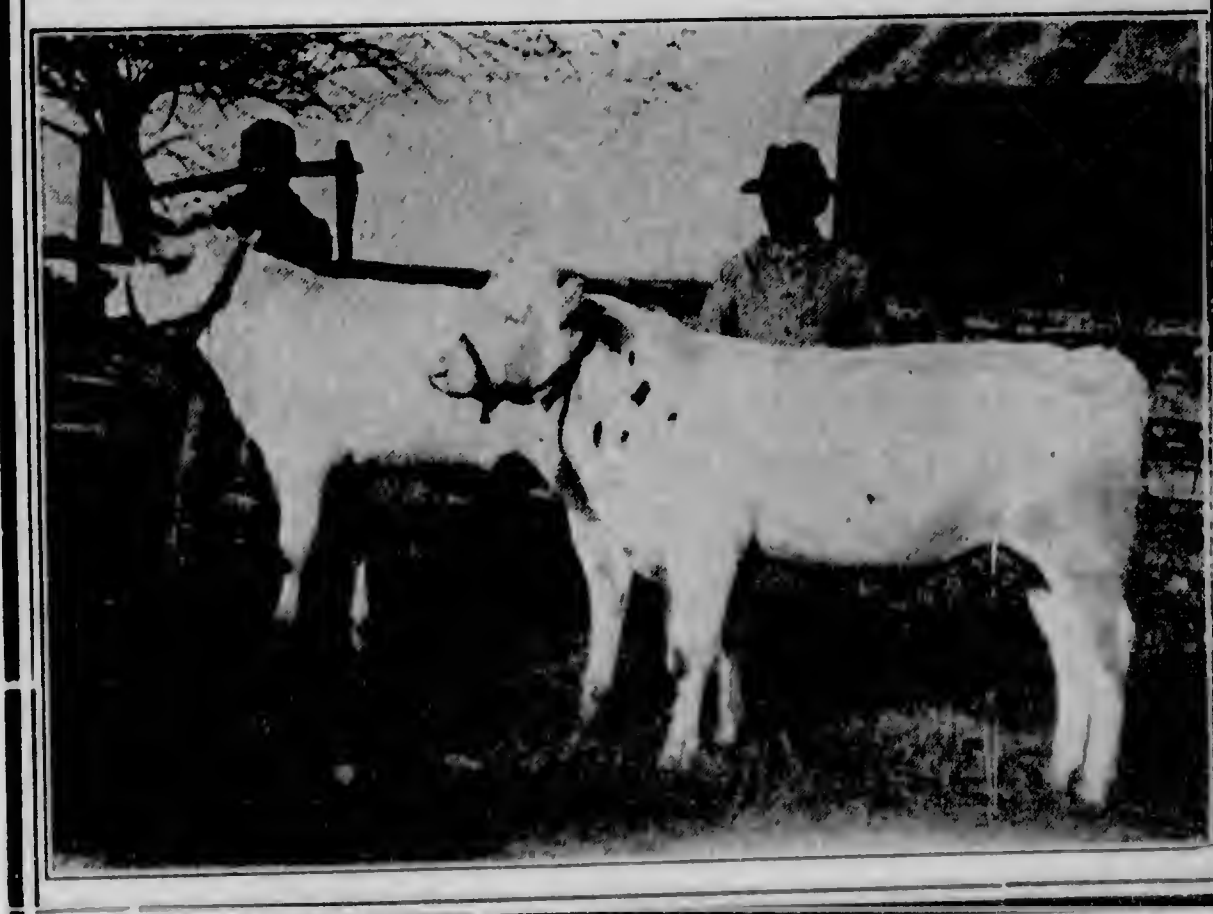
Also have four younger bulls including a September calf that is a real show animal.

**J. Fred Roulette,**

**Sharpsburg**

**Maryland**

*This herd has been accredited 10 years!*





## Cumberland County Dairy Show

**D**ESPITE dry weather and short pastures the Holsteins and Guernseys at the Cumberland County Dairy Show held at Mountain View Park, near Carlisle, Pa., August 6, 7 and 8, were in good flesh. More than 150 Holstein-Friesians and around 100 Guernseys passed under the inspection of Professors Borland and Gearhart of Pennsylvania State College. Competition was keen in many of the classes despite the fact that there were no money prizes, only ribbons being awarded. The placings of the judges were followed by an interested crowd.

In the bull classes, Willis H. Shaeffer, of Huntsdale, Pa., carried off most of the honors—his cattle winning



ALL SET AND READY TO GO IN THE MILKING CONTEST

four of the seven blues. The senior and grand championships were awarded to his four-year-old King Piebe of York 37th, a bull well-known to followers of the show ring. The junior champion was King Piebe of York 52d, Mr. Shaeffer's junior herdsire, shown as a junior yearling. Shaeffer calves were first in the senior and junior classes each time beating out a representative of the Jesse Kurtz herd. Loc-Pine Gladiator of the Kurtz herd was the first senior yearling bull. Serradella Colantha Canary Fobes owned jointly by Elmer C. Ludt and J. H. Lear of Carlisle was the first prize two-year-old, while G. W. Strock's good herdsire was the only three-year-old exhibited.

Ten junior heifer calves faced the judges, first prize going to a very promising heifer owned by E. C. Ludt. This is the first daughter of the Ludt and Lear herdsire Serradella Colantha Canary Fobes. She had stiff competition, a straight backed, square rumped heifer from the Shaeffer herd being second while W. S. Ker's representative was put in third place.

Seventeen senior heifer calves formed one of the best classes of the show. Although there was little to choose between the first three, Loc-Pine Pansy Cremelle of the Kurtz herd was placed first, Huntsdale K. P. O. Y. Dorris second and Huntsdale Homestead Butter Girl third, the latter two being owned by W. H. Shaeffer.

Heifers from the herd of Ivo V. Otto were first and second in the junior yearling class, with a Kurtz heifer third.

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Although Otto exhibited three very nice two-year-old heifers, the blue ribbon went to Loc-Pine Pansy Queen of the Kurtz herd, the Otto animals taking the next three prizes. This was another good large class.

De Kol Pansy Segis Aaggie was the first prize three-year-old. She was owned by Paul Gible of Mechanicsburg who also owned the third prize heifer, Adeline De Kol Mechthilde. Shaeffer's Sir Homestead Pontiac Beets Alaska was placed between the two.

The Judge hesitated quite a while before placing Boiling Springs Abbekerk Julia of the Otto herd, first, in the four-year-old class, in which second went to Huntsdale Beauty Ann of the Shaeffer herd. A Ludt heifer was third.

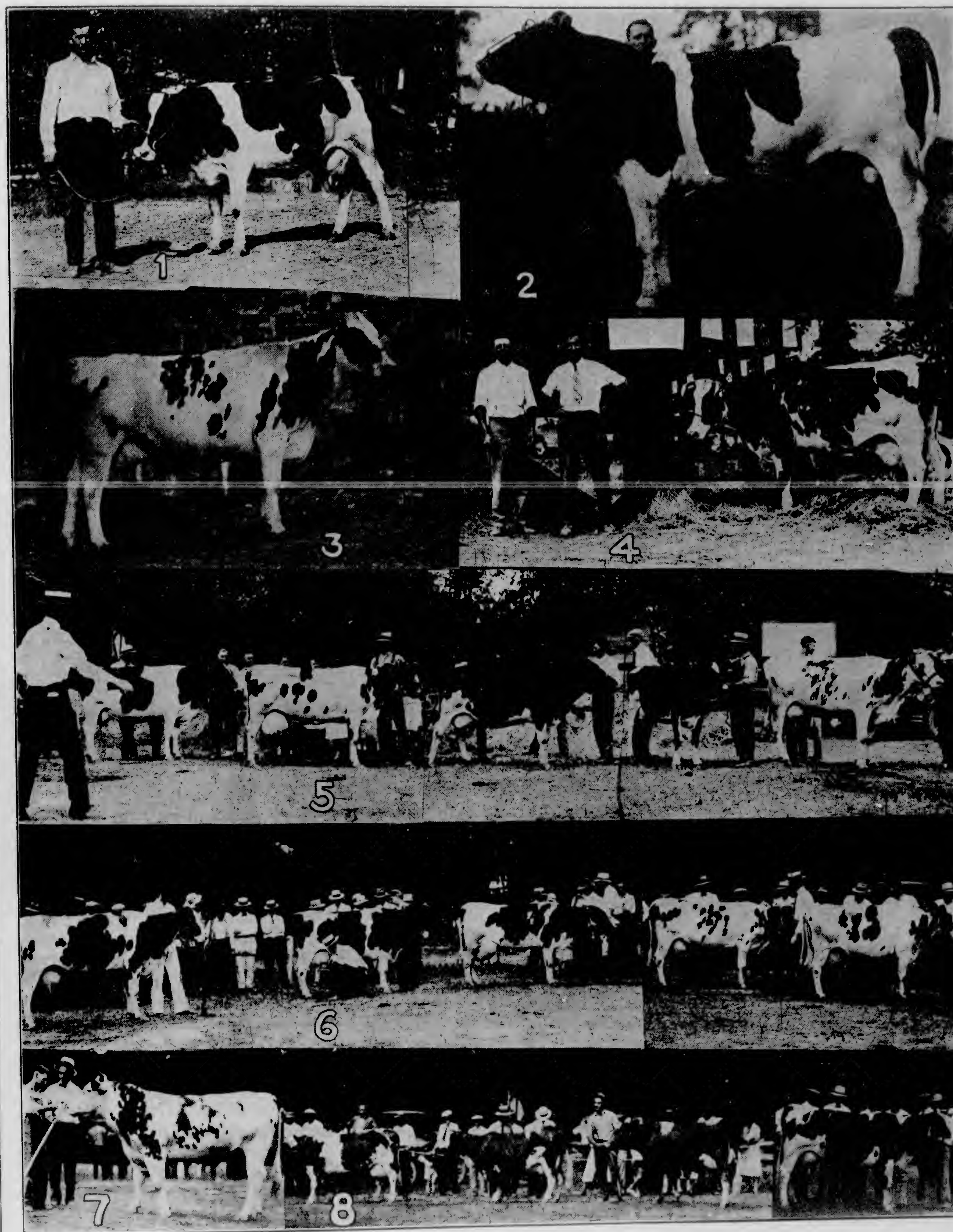
Fifteen good dairy cows formed the aged cow class. Nearly all the animals in this class were enrolled in the Cumberland County C. T. A.'s and these were first paraded around the ring in order of production. It was pointed out that Type and Production are often found in the same animal, but not always. This class furnished illustrations of this kind, for while the first prize went to Boiling Springs Segis Korndyke whose record of production was highest in the class, the second highest producer was not in the first ten as placed by the judges. The winner is eleven years old and is credited with producing 94,998 lb. milk, 3,608.1 lb. butterfat in seven years of C. T. A. work. Although



MRS. RICHWINE IN ACTION, FIRST PRIZE WINNER IN THE MILKING CONTEST. TO THE RIGHT IS MARY ALTA KECK.

showing that she had been and still is, a worker, this representative of the Otto herd was, in the opinion of those around the ring side, justly entitled to her position. Huntsdale Quality F. P. P. of the Shaeffer herd was second, a Kurtz cow third, and another Shaeffer cow fourth.

For the senior championship the chief battle was between Otto's eleven-year-old cow, and the twenty-five months' old Loc-Pine Pansy Queen. This Kurtz heifer will not freshen for some time. The Judge gave the



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- No. 2. King Piebe of York 52d, Junior Champion bull and Willis Shaeffer, owner.
- No. 3. Sunrise Konigen Overton, second highest cow in the Cumberland County Cow Testing Association work, owned by W. S. Ker.
- No. 4. C. Weir Strock, Ivo V. Otto, manager of the show, and Boiling Springs Segis Korndyke, Grand Champion Female, and leader in Cumberland County Cow Testing Association work. A grand old cow, eleven years old.

- No. 5. Andy in action. (Professor A. A. Borland) judging the Holstein matrons at the Cumberland County Show.
- No. 6. Is a part of Group 5 being judged.
- No. 7. A. A. Raudabaugh and Paul Gible talking it over in the judging ring.
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purple ribbon to the Otto cow, commending her for her middle, and her udder attachment. But he made the junior champion heifer Loc-Pipe Korndyke Beets, also of the Kurtz herd, Grand champion, on account of her stylishness and general promise.

In the group classes, Kurtz won first for Get-of-Sire, with three daughters and a son of Sir Pansy Piebe, these included the first prize two-year-old and the junior champion heifer. Otto was second, and Shaeffer third.

For Produce of Dam, Otto showed the senior champion and a younger sister and easily won first place. Shaeffer was second and third with offspring of Homestead Fayne Pontiac. Pet and Inka Korndyke Fayne Butterboy. The latter group included his grand champion show bull.

The Young Herd Class consisted of a group of five animals, two yearling heifers, two heifer calves and a bull over two years old, the females to be bred by the exhibitor. The Shaeffer group headed by the Junior Champion bull was first; the showy Kurtz group second.

Calf Herd consisted of two females and a male under a year old, the females bred by the exhibitor. Here the placings of the previous class were reversed—Kurtz being first and Shaeffer second. Dairy Herd consisted of four cows in milk. Otto was first with Shaeffer second and third. During the show Boiling Springs Segis Korndyke of the Otto group came so many times into the ring that when her rope was loosened she immediately started for the place where the Judges stood.



Mrs. Brady Smith who received second prize in the Milking Contest. Her husband at the left is not a cripple as the picture would imply, he is merely trying to push milk out of the cow.

There were a few grade Holsteins exhibited in separate classes. Enos H. Hess of Grantham, had the first prize heifer calf and yearling heifer, George Harmon of Barnitz the first prize Holstein cow, with a representative of the Ker herd in second place. The Harmon cow was made senior and grand champion, and a Hess heifer junior champion.

#### JUNIOR FITTERS AND SHOWMEN

A fitting and showing contest open only to Boys and Girls of Cumberland County brought out nineteen contestants. It took Professors Borland and Gearhart nearly two hours to pass on this class. They awarded the first prize, a handsome cup, to Franklin Oyler and his Guernsey heifer. Second place was won by Paul Ludt on the first prize Holstein junior heifer calf. Rine Scott was third, with a very nice Holstein calf. Each contestant received a prize.

In placing the awards the Judges aimed to reward those children who had cared for and trained the calves, for it was very evident that some of the animals were not very well acquainted with their young handlers.



To the left is Jackie Horner, representative of the Portland Cement Co., who gave each contestant in the Milking Contest a box of candy. Miss Margaret West who received fifth prize. In the back is Mrs. Richwine and Mrs. Brady Smith, with checks in hand representing their cash prizes.

The most popular feature of the day was the ladies' milking contest. There were so many entries that it was necessary to limit the number of competitors to twelve. Each was given an animal from which she was to extract all the milk she could in three minutes. The winner was Mrs. Ralph Richwine of Carlisle whose pail showed 14.3 lb. milk. In second place was Mrs. J. Brady Smith of Shippensburg with 13.3 lb. milk; Miss Ruth Ott of Carlisle was third, with 11.9; Mrs. J. A. Coyle, fourth, with 11.5; Margaret West, fifth, with 11.4 lb., and Mrs. Arthur Beetem, sixth, with exactly 11 lbs.

At the word "Go" twelve streams of milk struck the pails like a discharge of shot and several of the cows were so startled that they tried to get away. Quite a few seconds elapsed before they could be quieted by their milkers. The cows were all purebreds, eleven Holsteins and one Guernsey. The latter was a free milker but was not giving as much as some of the other cows and so Miss West, who milked her, was through before the three minutes were up, or she might have been nearer first place.

The first six received money prizes donated by J. Norton Kruger and Geo. V. Greenawalt, Carlisle milk distributors.

In addition each of the twelve ladies received a box of candy, presented by Mr. Jack Horner, agent for the Portland Cement Company.

#### BUTTERFAT PRODUCTION CONTEST

The butterfat contest was won by Grace Refina Queen No. 5945 H. B., owned by Archie P. Loudon of Carlisle R. 2. Grace was credited with 94.7 lb. milk in the 48 hours with an average test of 3.96 per cent, her total butterfat being 3,755 lb. This young cow will not be four years old until September 12th. She was bred and raised in the Loudon herd; her sire being Boiling Springs Refina De Kol; her dam, Grace De Kol Posch Queen.

A representative of the Jacob Lear Dairy was second with 93.8 lb. milk, 3.60 lb. fat, her average test being 3.84%. William S. Ker owned the cow in third place with 92.7 lb. milk, 3.46 lb. fat—her average test being



WILLIAM S. KER  
Chairman of the Sales Committee.

3.73 per cent. The cow in fourth place, owned by Elmer Ludt of Carlisle, was credited with 107.1 lb. milk, 3.21 lb. butterfat; her average test being 3.08 per cent.

The show was under the management of a committee headed by I. V. Otto, William S. Ker was chairman of the sale committee, and to these, together with County Agent Galt, and Testers A. A. Raudabaugh and Paul Shugart much credit is due, for everything moved along smoothly and without a hitch. The testers supervised the butterfat contest and assisted with the cattle exhibition and sale.

No admission fee is charged to the Cumberland County Dairy show and no money prizes are awarded except in special classes for which money prizes are donated by local business men. The show this year was the largest of the series. In addition to the cattle there were a number of exhibits staged by Farm Machine Manufacturers and local Feed Dealers. During the evenings of the first two days there was a musical program with motion pictures. The concluding feature

of the event was a sale of Holstein and Guernsey cattle which is reported in the sale columns of this paper.

#### American Boys Place Second in Cattle Judging

THE team of boys representing the United States placed second in the Young Farmers International Dairy Cow Judging Competition staged at the Royal Show, Manchester, England, July 9th. The English team, consisting of two girls and a boy were first with a score of 766, the highest possible being 900. The United States team scored 750 points, the Canadian, 715. A team from Wales also competed.

Each team had to place four cows of three breeds—Friesians, Dairy Shorthorns and Guernseys, and give reasons for their placings. A sixteen-year-old English boy, Arthur Culley, was high individual with a score of 266 points. He came from the center of England, one of the girls came from Northumberland, the most northern county and the other girl from Sussex, in the south.

The gold challenge cup, emblem of victory, was presented to the winning team by H. R. H., the Duke of Gloucester, who "flew" from London to Manchester in order to attend the show.

Keep carbon copies of important business letters. If a typewriter is not available better use a lead pencil and carbon paper rather than fail to keep a copy of what has been written.

#### Need a Good Bull?

Then Consider a Son of



KING SWEET VICTOR

He by KING SWEET (Gold Medal Sire) and from a 20,791 lb. milk, 894 lb. butter daughter of the many times Grand Champion show cow Frindaella Elkindale Ormsby, 1,031 lb. butter in a year.

The dams are daughters and granddaughters of the best transmitting sires known and we can tell you what they have done and what they are doing as we weigh their yield at every milking.

These bulls are well-grown, nicely marked, straight backed and extra good at the rump, fully as good as their sire at the same age (see cut above).

**GEORGE M. DIBBLE & SON**  
Starrucca Wayne Co. Pennsylvania  
Accredited Herd



## ADVERTISE YOUR HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS. SELL YOUR SURPLUS AT A PROFIT

(Concluded from page 423.)

breeder must first establish his reputation. Through constructive advertising he must establish a business acquaintance with prospective customers in his home and distant states. To do this, it is necessary to tell them about his farm, his herd and the breeding of his cattle. After he has done this and has placed some good animals among satisfied customers, his selling problems will have been solved. By continually advertising he can extend his business acquaintance and demand a better price for his good animals.

## New York City Permits Sale of Skim-Milk

THE Board of Health of the city of New York legalized the sale of skimmilk in the city in wholesale quantities in an order just released. For some time the regulations prohibited the sale or transportation of skimmilk in the city except in hermetically sealed cans of a capacity not exceeding eight fluid ounces. Under a new regulation, skimmilk may be delivered in 40-quart cans properly labeled for manufacturing purposes. It cannot, however, be delivered by trucks that are used for the delivery of milk at retail. The department has imposed rather strenuous regulations to prohibit the sale of the skimmilk as heretofore at retail for consumptive purposes. It has not been yet revealed what particular manufacturing interests in the city are interested in the change, but if it should create a new use for skimmilk and a fair portion of the proceeds finds its way back to the farm, the new regulation is not without merit.—*Rural New Yorker*.

## Priced for Immediate Sale

On account of my wife's death and the loss of my home by fire, both of which happened in a week, I am compelled to sell my dairy of Purebred Holstein Friesians consisting of:

15 YOUNG COWS AND HEIFERS, strong in Pontiac, Korndyke and Johanna blood. A fine bunch of good testers with clean udders. Nearly all will freshen this fall and winter.

Also my HERD BULL, a grandson of the famous producer,

DE KOL PLUS SEGIS DIXIE

**RUSH G. SHAFER**

Accredited Herd

Meadville, R. D. 5

Crawford Co., Pa.

## Stone Buys Ravenswood Holsteins

A SALE of 16 head of Purebred Holstein-Friesians is reported by Harry C. Reynolds, of the Ravenswood Herd, the purchaser being Frederick L. Stone of Scranton, Pa.

The sale includes two daughters of De Kol Segis Hartje Lad, a son of De Kol Segis Korndyke Abbecker and Josephine Mechthilde Hartje, one of the many good daughters of the great transmitting sire, King Hengerveld Hartje.

There are ten daughters of Lathrop Clothilde Pietertje, a son of King Valdessa Pontiac Homestead, who was by King Valdessa Pontiac from Joyce Fobes Korndyke. Several of these animals are from Hartje cows and others are from daughters of De Kol Segis Korndyke Abbecker. Other members of this purchase were from daughters or granddaughters of Abbecker Segis, a bull who headed the Ravenswood herd for several years and who traced, through both sire and dam, to the famous old transmitting sire and show bull Korndyke Abbecker.

To mate with these well bred females Mr. Stone selected the bull Hartje Lad Mechthilde. He is a well built, attractively marked son of De Kol Segis Hartje Lad and his dam was Josephine Mechthilde Hartje, so that his pedigree combines the blood of King Hengerveld Hartje and Korndyke Abbecker, two of the greatest transmitting sires ever in northern Pennsylvania.

## Cows that Build Herds

LONGEVITY is a desirable characteristic not generally kept in mind by those buying foundation stock, yet the experience of the Maple Grove Herd shows that it is something that deserves much consideration.

For instance—back in 1908 Charles Jones, the owner of Maple Grove Stock Farm, started a purebred Holstein-Friesian herd by purchasing two heifers and a young bull and placing them on the farm at Centerville, Crawford County, Pa., in the care of his brother, Frank Jones. The entire Maple Grove Herd of to-day with the exception of one bull are descendants of the trio purchased at that time.

The foundation heifers were Hillview Retta Veronica and Clearview Majorie Spofford, the bull Star Farm Mercedes Elgin Cornucopia. In the Maple Grove Herd, Hillview Retta Veronica spent a long life of usefulness and dropped 14 calves.

One of her daughters was Maple Grove Veronica Retta, sired by Star Farm Mercedes Elgin Cornucopia. Maple Grove Veronica Retta was just as long-lived, profitable and prolific a cow as was her dam and during the 16 years of her life she dropped 16 calves including two sets of twins.

Clearview Majorie Spofford, the other foundation heifer also developed into a big producing cow and had a number of daughters, one of which, Maple Grove Spofford Princess, is considered by Charles and Frank Jones to be the greatest cow ever owned at Maple Grove Stock Farm. She was born October 26, 1911 and died April 13, 1929, so spent about 17½ years in the herd. During this time she dropped 14 calves.

A total of forty-four calves from three cows whose lives were largely contemporary is something that very few herds can show. With such prolific cows it is little wonder that the Maple Grove Herd grew rapidly and we understand that for more than twenty years no females have been added to the herd. In their double page advertisement in this issue Maple Grove Stock Farm is advertising fifteen heifers, all bred to the youngest son of Maple Grove Spofford Princess. Several of the heifers offered are granddaughters of this great old cow, as they were sired by another one of her sons, Maple Grove Ybma Glista, who headed this great herd for several years.

## Rise In Milk Prices

EFFECTIVE Monday, August 11th, the Dairyman's League Coöperative Association raised the price of milk to dealers 37 cents a hundred pounds on Class 1 milk and 20 cents per hundred on Class 2 milk. The official announcement said that the increase was necessitated by drought conditions which has caused a steady shrinkage in the milk supply. Severe burning of pasture lands and wide spread damage to the ensilage corn crop as well as the scarcity of water in many sections have materially increased the cost of milk production.

In the New York milk shed many of the condenseries and cheese factories have been shut down, and the milk that was going to them has been diverted to the New York City trade.

## SHEFFIELD PRICES

Milk producers marketing their product through the Sheffield Farms Organization will receive for July a price of \$1.92 per hundred pounds, for three per cent grade B milk in the 201-210 milk zone with the usual freight, grade and butterfat differentials. As the June price was \$1.84 per hundred pounds, the July figures show an increase of eight cents per hundred.

## Advertising Brings Downton Sales

I AM having more calls for heifer calves than I can supply and have sold all the young heifer calves I have on hand," writes A. W. Downton of Starrucca, Pennsylvania, who recently advertised Hornless heifer calves in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

Last March J. W. Blair, of Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, who had also developed a purebred Hornless Holstein-Friesian herd, sold his entire herd at public auction in order to get a rest from milking. But Mr. Blair was lonesome without any stock, so early in June got in touch with Mr. Downton and bargained for four purebred Hornless heifer calves. Mr. and Mrs. Blair visited the Downton establishment intending to bring the calves back by truck. After looking over the Downton herd they purchased two more calves, making six in all. When they reached home they wrote back to Mr. Downton saying they would like to buy some more calves if he would set a price on them.

On June 14th a representative of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN visited the Downton establishment. At the time there was not a calf under six months old left in

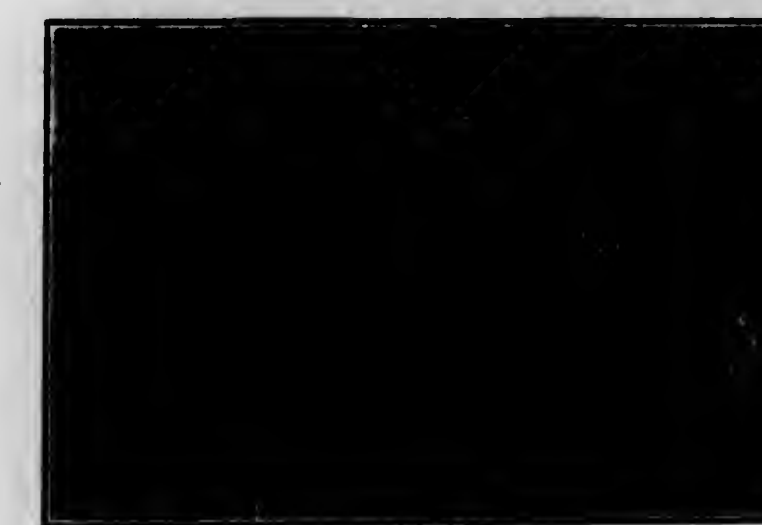
the herd, and the only animal in the barn except the herd bull was a seven-month-old bull calf which was practically promised. Mr. Downton said that, in March, he had 23 inquiries for cattle, and during June, besides other inquiries a New Jersey dairyman wrote him asking prices on thirty head.

At the present time the Downton herd contains only 61 head, which is the smallest number it has contained for several years. With the exception of one eight-year-old cow and the herdsire every animal was born on the premises, while the eight-year-old cow was sired by one of Mr. Downton's herd bulls and was only a week old when she came to the Downton establishment. The oldest three members of the herd will be 9, 10, and 11 years old in October, and they are the three daughters of the cow Mercedes Pietertje Aaggie 2d. Descendants of these Mercedes cows make up about half the herd and in uniformity of type, individuality and apparent producing capacity this bunch are hard to equal.

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN is the only paper in which Mr. Downton has advertised for the past three or four years. His advertising has brought him many inquiries which have led to sales; animals have been shipped to Louisiana, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, as well as to other states. Naturally we feel gratified at his success.

"He who loses wealth, loses much; he who loses a friend, loses more; but he who loses his courage, loses all."

## The Herdsire at Oakland Farm



KING ONA CRESTMONT ORMSBY

Son of KING ONA from a great producing dam. King Ona is one of the leading sires today, with a fine list of large record daughters. Each of his three nearest dams has produced THREE daughters with year records averaging over 1,000 lb. butter.

The dam, CRESMONT DUCHESS ORMSBY, with a 305 day record of 806 lb. butter as a junior three-year-old, a five-year-old record of 1,271 lb. butter and a six-year-old record of 1,204 lb. butter, is full sister to a 1,030 lb. junior three-year-old.

His dam and sire's dam average 1,308.66 lb. butter in yearly work.

BULL CALVES FOR SALE from cows with records up to 14,860 lb. milk, 588 lb. butter.

Herd T. B. Tested. This Herd Has NEVER Had a Reactor. Abortion Free.

**GEORGE W. FRIES**

Chambersburg, Franklin Co., Pa., R. D. 3



## An Enterprising Holstein Breeder

TEN or more years ago the Jersey breed predominated in Bedford County, Pennsylvania—but today there are many growing herds of purebred Holstein-Friesians and the black-and-white cow is supplanting her fawn and white rival. One Jersey breeder who is now an advocate of the big black-and-white breed is Sam C. Cessna, whose farm is about twelve miles from the City of Bedford.

Mr. Cessna is building a high-class herd. In selecting his foundation stock he chose animals of well-known blood lines, but he selected them because of their producing capacity, also keeping in mind that an animal that pleases the eye sells more readily than her sister of equal producing ability who possesses less bovine beauty. Then, joining with neighboring breeders, a number of proven sires have been purchased and no effort spared to develop profitable producing dairies.

For the past four years the Cessna herd has been enrolled in C. T. A. work and the average for the four years is 8,959.5 lb. milk, 330.1 lb. butterfat, a very creditable showing as most of the milkers are young and have not yet come to their full producing ability.

The milking dairy of 23 head carry the blood of several strains of breeding noted for persistency and heavy production, such as Korndyke, Cornucopia, Segis and Pontiac. At least three of the bulls that head or have headed this herd carry a large percentage of Ona blood, a strain that is noted for heavy milking with a creditable percentage of butterfat, and for uniform transmitting ability, handed down from generation to generation.

## Choice Young Holstein-Friesians

of big producing blood lines such as  
ONA, PIEBE, PONTIAC and CORNUCOPIA.



THE KIND THAT FILL THE MILK PAIL

### Our Proven Herdsires in Service.

Friend Piebe 7th, son of Friend Piebe and Jolie Ona Clothilde, one of the many good cows of the big producing, transmitting Ona family.

Rolo Pontiac Ormsby, by Rolo Pontiac Fayne from a 30-lb. granddaughter of Sir P. O. M. 37th.

King Ona Button De Kol, son of King Ona and Jolie Ona Button Clothilde, one of the best members of the great Ona strain.

**SAM. C. CESSNA**

Bedford, Pa., R. 2

Standing at the Cessna farm are two of the bulls owned by these coöperating dairymen. One now about a year old is strong in the blood of Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d, one of the greatest Holstein-Friesian cows ever known. The other, coming five years old is Friend Piebe 7th, grandson of the well-known transmitting sire King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe and great-grandson of the grand old cows Ona Clothilde De Kol



ROLO PONTIAC ORMSBY

Owned by the Bedford County Holstein Bull Association.

2d and Ona Button De Kol, two of the best known and biggest producing members of the Ona family.

Another of the company bulls, now standing at the barn of Sam Diehl, a neighboring breeder, is Rolo Pontiac Ormsby. This bull, now just five years old, is by Rolo Pontiac Fayne the son of the famous Rolo Mercena De Kol, holder of the world's records for seven-and-thirty-day butter production. The dam of Rolo Pontiac Ormsby is one of the many good granddaughters of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th and is a very handsome, big-producing cow.

Mr. Cessna is a good farmer and dairyman and an enterprising breeder who plans to build a practical, profitable herd of purebred Holstein-Friesians that will rank with the best in the county. He is greatly esteemed in his community, is Treasurer of the Board of Supervisors and is a booster for anything he believes will benefit his fellow farmers and the agricultural community.

## A Farm on the Hillside

FOR thirty years William H. Osborn has owned the Mountain View Farm, located near South Sterling, Pennsylvania. The farm has been in the family for more than a hundred years.

The dairy though small, contains a number of excellent cows which are kept in splendid condition, for Mr. Osborn is a generous cattle feeder. The herdsire is Prince Mercena Dewdrop Canary, a well-built, attractive bull, a little over a year old. Mr. Osborn purchased the dam, Alice Johanna Canary, and thinks so much of her that he retained her son for his herdsire. Alice Johanna Canary is a large, handsome cow and evidently a good producer. She was sired by Prince Finderne Canary, a son of the celebrated sire Finderne Pride Fayne. Alice Johanna Canary was

from a daughter of Bessie Johanna Canary who was also by Prince Finderne Canary.

The sire of Prince Mercena Dewdrop Canary was Prince Mercena Dewdrop, a grandson of the well-known Canadian sires, Prince Mercena Sylvius and Prince Cornucopia Posch. As the names of his near ancestors indicate, the pedigree of Prince Mercena Dewdrop shows a combination of the blood of a number of Canadian strains noted for persistency and heavy production.

Mr. Osborn is a good farmer and caretaker who likes to see things looking well. His house and barns are kept well painted. The large garden contains both vegetables and flowers. Trees and shrubbery around the house add to its attractiveness.

In nearly every direction one can see a long distance, and the scenery includes the top of distant hills and mountains. Mr. and Mrs. Osborn have taken advantage of the location of this farm, and every year entertain a few summer boarders who enjoy the picturesque scenery, the high elevation with its pure air and moderate temperatures and the excellent farm cooking, and home-grown vegetables.

Mr. and Mrs. Osborn have three sons and one daughter. The daughter is a trained nurse, the oldest son was a radio operator in war-time and is still in the radio business. The only one at home is the youngest, Louis, who now looks after the farm and does the bulk of the heavy work.

## The Arborvitae Dairy

ARBORVITÆ FARM is the name of a Pennsylvania Holstein dairy farm in the eastern part of the Big Valley. The owner, C. W. Bonson, gets his mail by rural delivery from Belleville. Arborvitæ Farm contains 120 acres of which 40 are now in pasture. There are 20 animals or more in the Holstein-Friesian herd which is headed by King Walker Pontiac Korndyke Echo, a son of King Walker Pontiac Echo and Juanita Korndyke Veeman Vale, a good producing cow who was by Korndyke Veeman Vale Lad from Gert Korndyke Veeman.

A number of the younger animals are daughters of a former herdsire, White Face Veeman Korndyke, whose sire, Willow Hedge Posch Ormsby, was a son of King Sadie Vale Commander and Dona Sadie Vale Posch Ormsby. The dam, Gert Korndyke Veeman, was a good producing daughter of King Veeman Pontiac Hengerveld.

Notice how Mr. Bonson's two herdsires are related. The younger one is a grandson, the older one a son of the cow Gert Korndyke Veeman.

A pair of young cows that would attract your particular attention if you saw this dairy is Esther Carlotta Segis and Carnot Esther Pontiac. These two young producers are twins, and are daughters of Carnot 3d and Esther Segis Pontiac who was by Segis Fayne Walker Lad from Queen Pontiac Prilly. These heifers were born June 18, 1928, and they freshened long before they were two years old. In five months Carnot Esther Pontiac has produced 3,234 lb. milk with an average test of 3.5% butterfat, while Esther Carlotta Segis has to her credit 3,458 lb. milk with an average test of 3.8% butterfat.

The present twelve-cow dairy will be increased next year by a bunch of heifers now about 18 months old. Several of these are daughters of the bull Retreat Lunde Taxpayer, son of Retreat Lunde Pontiac and the well-known sire Retreat Taxpayer. These heifers are very promising and look like developing into cows



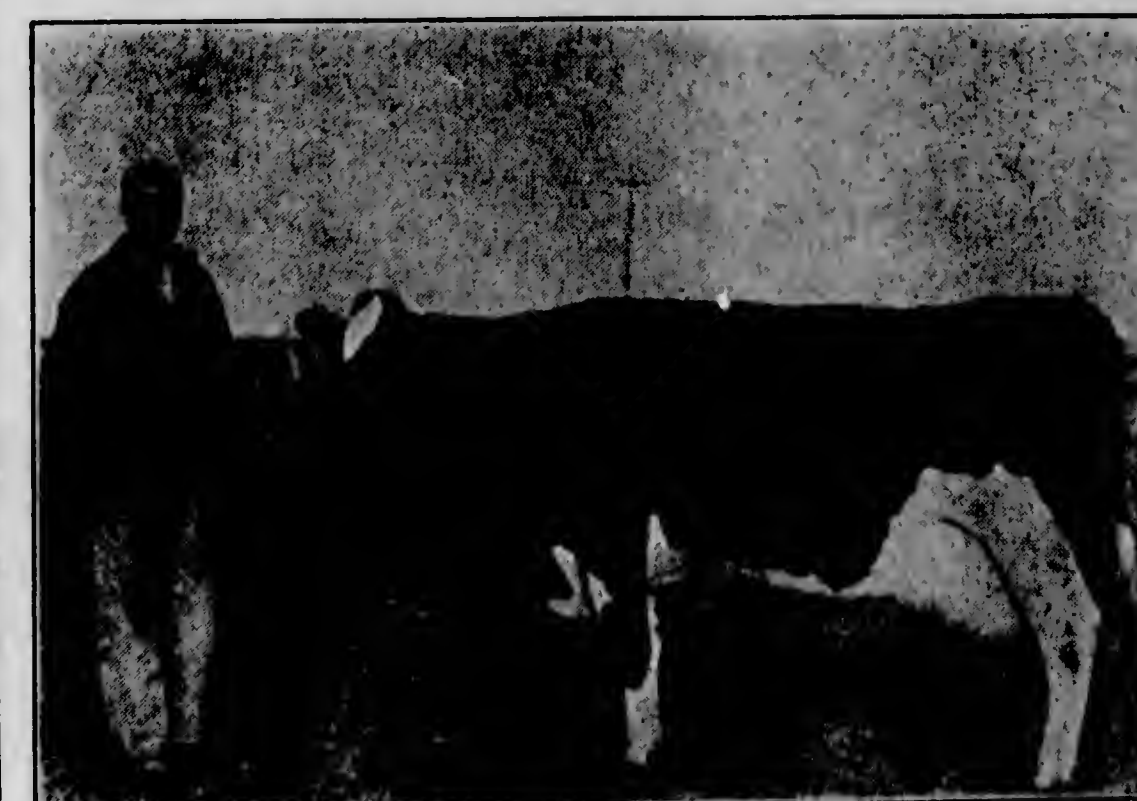
PART OF THE ARBORVITÆ DAIRY  
Owned by C. W. Bonson, Belleville, Pa.

that will materially increase the average production of the Arborvitæ dairy.

Mr. Bonson is a careful, clean, thrifty farmer and a good stockman. The herd is on the State and Federal accredited list. The milk is marketed through a firm of distributors at Lewistown. Mrs. Bonson is very much interested in the development of a high class purebred herd and understands the business as she was raised on a dairy farm and her father owned a good herd of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle.

Show this copy of the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN to your Friends.

## The Kind You Like



Large Healthy Cows with straight backs, square udders and well placed teats. Cows that milk heavily. test well and drop a live calf every year.

I offer Choice Young Bulls at Reasonable Prices. Place your order now.

**ROBERT C. HARVEY**

Highspire Dauphin County Pennsylvania

Herd T. B. and Blood Tested



# FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

## Thirsty Days Are Here Again

**H**OT days demand cold drinks. It is difficult to imagine a more delightful reception than to be greeted by a good sized frosty pitcher of refreshing liquid—whether we are part of the household or merely dropping in for a social call. Just the tinkling sound of the ice in the glass is so suggestive of coolness that one's temperature at once goes down several degrees. For quenching the thirst at any time, there is nothing better than good pure

### COLD WATER

It ought not to be necessary to speak of this great boon to thirsty mankind, as every one acknowledges that there is nothing quite equal to it when one is thirsty, yet the fact remains that few people really drink as much water as they should, except, perhaps, on an exceptionally hot day. At least eight glasses a day are required to keep the system well flushed, and, of course, in mid summer, much more. People are becoming more particular about the purity of their drinking water, and justly so. In these days of much travel to distant points one cannot be too careful. This has been recognized by the Health Departments of many states, and it is now possible to obtain water from sources that have been inspected and their purity duly attested by signs along the highway. In drinking from strange wells or springs, it is well to remember that cold sparkling water is not necessarily free from disease germs, and the wisest plan is to drink only from those of whose purity one is assured. A thermos bottle will carry a supply from one such place to another. Even the home supply should be inspected by competent health authorities, and thereby many an illness avoided.

### LEMONS AND SUGAR

In all summer beverages a slightly tart taste is desirable, as it quenches the thirst better. One objection often made to the commercial soft drinks is that they leave one with such sickish taste in the mouth, and even thirstier than before. So many summer drinks can be made at home with little labor, small expense and a maximum of purity that it is strange that more women do not pay more attention to this sort of thing. For giving this desired tartness nothing serves quite so well as the familiar lemon. It may be used as the foundation of the beverage or may be added for the tang. All cold drinks are better if sweetened with a syrup instead of putting in sugar as needed. To make such a syrup dissolve a pound of sugar in a quart of water, let it come slowly to the boiling point. Add a pinch of cream of tartar, and let it boil for about ten minutes. Cool and put away in a jar and keep in a cool place. This is an economical way to sweeten iced tea, for even when confectioners' sugar is used it does

not always dissolve, as the amount often left in the glasses testifies. This is also true of adding lemon to iced tea. It is better to have a pitcher of the lemon juice, and add as much as is desired rather than a slice, out of which it is almost impossible to extract all the juice. Of course, at a formal affair, the sliced lemon should be used, but we are speaking now primarily of summer drinks, when coldness and flavor are more desirable than formality.

### ICED TEA

For grown-ups, iced tea and coffee form the basis of good summer drinks, as both are stimulants rather than nutrients, yet are so diluted when served cold that they are not over stimulating in hot weather. Orange Pekoe is the best kind of tea to use for icing, and, if the saving of ice is to be considered, it should be made several hours before being used. It is, however, much better if freshly made and poured over cracked ice for cooling. It should be fairly strong as the melting ice dilutes it considerably, and even iced tea needs some flavor, and is so much better when made this way that it is well worth the extra ice. Tea should always be made of freshly boiled water—for if the water is below the boiling point the stimulating properties and full flavor are not extracted; it should be freshly boiled because water that has boiled for any length of time becomes flat and insipid to the taste on account of the escape of its atmospheric gases. To tea as a basis a number of additions may be made to vary the flavor. First of all, the lemon juice to which allusion has already been made; also a couple of crushed fresh mint leaves may be added to each glass, and a rather new flavor is obtained by the addition of three whole cloves to each glass.

Iced coffee always seems to fill the bill at a picnic luncheon. It should be made as usual, and then diluted with scalded milk and chilled. It may be sweetened as used, when served in glasses over crushed ice.

### LEMONADE

It should hardly be necessary to offer directions for making our old friend, lemonade, yet experience in drinking a widely differing quality of the article has shown that not all women know just what the proportions should be. Usually one cup of lemon juice should be used to six of water, and sweetened to taste, as there is a difference in lemons. One cup of sugar to this amount is a fairly good rule, yet the taste should really be the guide. Variety may be had by adding a tablespoon of grated pineapple to each half pint of lemonade.

Other fruits may be used for the foundation of summer drinks, usually called "punch" and one may exercise one's own ingenuity in contriving new combinations. Here are a few suggestions—

### PINEAPPLE PUNCH

One quart water, two cups sugar, two cups chopped pineapple, one cup orange juice and half a cup of lemon juice. Boil the water, sugar and pineapple together for twenty minutes, add the fruit juices, cool, strain and dilute with ice water.

### FRUIT PUNCH

One quart tea, one pint pineapple juice, the juice of six lemons and three oranges, two cups of sugar and one pint of any fruit in season. Mix these and when ready to serve, add one quart of ginger ale, and pour over crushed ice.

### GRAPE PUNCH

One pint grape juice, juice of three lemons and one orange, one cup sugar and a quart of water, of which one pint may be carbonated water. Dissolve the sugar in the fruit juices and add the water. If the charged water is used it should be added just before serving.

Root beer is so easy to make that the wonder is that more homes do not have a constant supply. A capping machine may be purchased for little money, and if the directions that come with the extract are followed, the youngsters are assured of a continual supply of good refreshing drink. It should be remembered that nearly all these have a certain amount of food value, if only in the sugar they contain, and are good food for all in hot weather.

## It Can't Be Done

**L**ESS than a year ago the price of wheat was fixed by the federal farm board. That is, the board set up a figure at which the board would advance money to growers or farm organization," says the *Omaha Journal-Stockman*. "It was semi-officially announced at that time that the same policy would be followed toward other commodities, cotton, wool, tobacco, etc.

"The results of this procedure are now only too well known. Despite the support of the richest and most powerful government on earth the price of wheat went down, down until it is now fully 30 and 40c below the pegged price and the lowest it has reached in more than a decade. Laws stronger than any government might enact have operated to govern the price of wheat.

"It is perhaps significant that right now, when the country is having a wonderful object lesson in the futility of government control of commodity prices, a distinguished former President of the United States should come out with a solemn warning to the country against the folly of continuing or repeating the disastrous experiment. In a copyrighted newspaper article Calvin Coolidge calls attention to the latest failure of the European cartel to maintain an arbitrary price for steel in order to shut out steel products from America.

"The plan failed miserably and all such plans must fail, according to this statesman philosopher. 'Some years ago,' Mr. Coolidge continues, 'our government was trying to fix a price for silver. More recently the British were trying to control rubber. In Brazil it was coffee, in Cuba sugar, and in Canada the wheat market.

Our producers tried to hold the price of copper and the farm board went into wheat and cotton.

"None of these efforts has been a success. It is not possible to repeal the law of supply and demand, of cause and effect, or of action and reaction. Value is a matter of opinion. An act of congress has small jurisdiction over what men think.

"When the consumer buys a product it goes out of the market and disappears. When private or public agents buy to fix an arbitrary price the product is still in the market, every consumer knows it and waits for the resale. The price can be held only as a local or temporary expedient which usually makes matters worse. But because all of us are bigger than some of us, not even the United States treasury is powerful enough to put an arbitrary price on the great world staples with any permanent success.'—*Sioux City Livestock Record*.

Paying results are reported by breeders who advertise in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

## Naturally Polled Holsteins



The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., at its Annual Meeting held in Harrisburg, January 23, 1930, adopted a resolution recognizing Polled Holsteins as a distinct STRAIN. All naturally Polled Holsteins descended from Polled ancestors are to be registered with a Special Certificate on which is to appear a cut of a Polled cow or a Polled bull.

If you are a breeder or owner of naturally Polled Holstein-Friesians, return the Registry Certificates of such animals to the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association to have them properly registered.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Secretary.  
Lock Box 30 Harrisburg, Pa.



# Maple Grove Offers 15 Choice Bred Heifers for Sale

## INCLUDING ANIMALS REPRESENTING VERY BEST BREEDING IN OUR HERD

- No. 1. MAPLE GROVE ANN PAULINE GLISTA, Born September 23, 1928.  
Sire: Clever Model Glista, son of Glista Coreva, 34.08 lb. butter in 7 days.  
Dam: Maple Grove Annie De Kol Glista, 408 lb. milk, 16.59 lb. butter in 7 days.  
Bred, April 6, 1930, to Maple Grove Lindy Spofford Glista.
- No. 2. MAPLE GROVE ANN MODEL GLISTA, Born February 4, 1928.  
Sire: Clever Model Glista.  
Dam: Maple Grove Ormsby Glista, 303.3 lb. milk, 12.03 lb. butter in 7 days.  
Bred, April 22, 1930, to Maple Grove Lindy Spofford Glista.
- No. 3. MAPLE GROVE ANN RETTA GLISTA, Born April 16, 1928.  
Sire: Clever Model Glista.  
Dam: Maple Grove Model Dinah Glista, 371.3 lb. milk, 16.49 lb. butter in 7 days.  
Bred, December 5, 1929, to Maple Grove Lindy Spofford Glista.
- No. 4. MAPLE GROVE ANN CLEVER GLISTA, Born May 16, 1928.  
Sire: Clever Model Glista.  
Dam: Maple Grove Glista, 408.9 lb. milk, 18.50 lb. butter in 7 days.  
Bred, November 23, 1929, to Maple Grove Lindy Spofford Glista.
- No. 5. MAPLE GROVE ANN B. GLISTA, Born May 5, 1928.  
Sire: Maple Grove Ybma Glista, son of Maple Grove Spofford Princess, 641.30 lb. milk, 27.01 lb. butter in 7 days.  
Dam: Maple Grove Pontiac Victoria, 338.4 lb. milk, 14.20 lb. butter.  
Bred, November 18, 1929, to Maple Grove Lindy Spofford Glista.
- No. 6. MAPLE GROVE DORA PRINCESS GLISTA, Born January 23, 1929.  
Sire: Maple Grove Ybma Glista.  
Dam: Maple Grove Model Princess Glista, 553.1 lb. milk, 21.16 lb. butter in 7 days.  
Bred, April 28, 1930, to Maple Grove Lindy Spofford Glista.
- No. 7. MAPLE GROVE ANN DINAH GLISTA, Born April 1, 1928.  
Sire: Maple Grove Ybma Glista.  
Dam: Maple Grove Koningen Ormsby Glista, 464.5 lb. milk, 20.25 lb. butter in 7 days.  
Bred, December 1, 1929, to Maple Grove Lindy Spofford Glista.
- No. 8. MAPLE GROVE MOLLY PRINCESS GLISTA, Born October 1, 1927.  
Sire: Maple Grove Radio Veronica Glista, son of Maple Grove Veronica Retta, 302.2 lb. milk, 11.30 butter in 7 days at 2½ years old. She was a persistent breeder and during the 16 years of her life dropped 16 calves including 2 sets of twins.  
Dam: Maple Grove Mabel Glista, daughter of a 23 lb. cow.  
Bred, December 11, 1929, to Maple Grove Lindy Spofford Glista.
- No. 9. MAPLE GROVE ANN MERCEDES GLISTA, Born September 19, 1928.  
Sire: Maple Grove Ybma Glista.  
Dam: Maple Grove Uneeda Nora Glista, daughter of a 20.64 lb. cow.  
Bred, December 8, 1929, to Maple Grove Lindy Spofford Glista.
- No. 10. MAPLE GROVE DORA CLEVER GLISTA, Born January 31, 1929.  
Sire: Clever Model Glista.  
Dam: Maple Grove Belle Jupiter, daughter of a 21.81 lb. cow.  
Bred, June 11, 1930, to Maple Grove Lindy Spofford Glista.
- No. 11. MAPLE GROVE ANN ASPASIA GLISTA, Born October 28, 1928.  
Sire: Maple Grove Ybma Glista.  
Dam: Maple Grove Pontiac Clintonia Lady, 304.5 lb. milk, 11.74 lb. butter in 7 days.  
Bred, January 7, 1930, to Maple Grove Lindy Spofford Glista.
- No. 12. MAPLE GROVE ANN YBMA GLISTA, Born January 28, 1928.  
Sire: Maple Grove Ybma Glista.  
Dam: Maple Grove Princess Ann Glista, daughter of a 27.01 lb. cow.  
Bred, December 9, 1929, to Maple Grove Lindy Spofford Glista.

Charles Jones, Owner

PRICE: Nos. 1 to 8 inclusive, \$150 each; Nos. 9 to 15 inclusive, \$140 each; or the FIFTEEN HEAD for \$2,180.

MAPLE GROVE HERD WAS PLACED ON THE STATE AND FEDERATED LIST MARCH 1923 AND HAS BEEN THERE EVER SINCE.

Heifers now Registered in Old Association, transferred through either the New or the Old.

# MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM, CENTERVILLE, CRAWFORD COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

- No. 13. MAPLE GROVE MOLLY KONINGEN GLISTA, Born November 1, 1927.

Sire: Maple Grove Radio Koningen Glista, his sire was Maple Grove Ybma Glista and his dam was a good daughter of King Pontiac Jupiter.  
Dam: Maple Grove Mabel Clever Glista, daughter of a 20 lb. cow.  
Bred, February 9, 1930, to Maple Grove Lindy Spofford Glista.

- No. 14. MAPLE GROVE MOLLY SNOWDROP GLISTA, Born June 29, 1927.

Sire: King Champion Jannek 15th, his dam was a 31.25 lb. cow and his sire was King Champion Jannek, 71 A. R. Daughters.  
Dam: Ongley Snowdrop Glista, an extra good individual.  
Bred, February 22, 1930, to Maple Grove Lindy Spofford Glista.

- No. 15. MAPLE GROVE ANN KORNDYKE GLISTA, Born September 4, 1928.

Sire: Maple Grove Ybma Glista.  
Dam: Maple Grove Pontiac Betti, daughter of a 17.15 lb. cow.  
Bred, November 19, 1929, to Maple Grove Lindy Spofford Glista.

Maple Grove Lindy Spofford Glista, the bull to which these fifteen heifers are bred, is a son of Maple Grove Spofford Princess, 641.3 lb. milk, 27.01 lb. butter in 7 days. Princess, the greatest cow we ever raised at Maple Grove Stock Farm, gave us 14 living calves and is the granddam of seven of the heifers we are offering you.



MAPLE GROVE SPOFFORD PRINCESS

Cows in our herd are kept for economical production and breeding purposes. Maple Grove Spofford Princess is one of our good cows that gave us fourteen calves. Her record as a breeder is only exceeded by that of Maple Grove Veronica Retta who gave us sixteen living calves while her dam, Hillview Retta Veronica, gave us fourteen.

The above three mentioned cows gave us an average of nearly fifteen calves each. We breed for production and reproduction. HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

These 15 bred heifers were raised from our choicest cows with a view of replenishing our herd. They are suitable for foundation stock and would be a good investment for anyone. They are well marked and represent our own breeding for several generations. We can recommend them in every particular and will be pleased to show them to everyone because we know what is back of them and what is back of the bull to which they are bred. With good care and feed they will double in value in less than a year.

Frank Jones, Manager



## The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS .....Editor  
G. H. TRUCKELL .....Associate Editor  
R. A. BALDWIN .....Associate Editor  
HELEN C. NEWMAN .....Household Editor  
EUGENE B. BENNETT .....Contributing Editor  
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AUGUST 22, 1930

**The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.**

### Dependable Records

THE keeping of accurate records of milk and butter production is becoming more popular as a result of the Dependable Advanced Registry Plan, adopted by the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

The New Association, through the revised plan which it has adopted, has placed the matter of recording records of milk and butter production on a business basis. The Dependable Plan greatly simplifies the work of recording records and greatly adds to the dependability of such records.

The old practice of fitting cows for the purpose of making forced records and having a supervisor present to certify to the record when the peak of production was reached, placed the cost of making records out of the reach of the ordinary dairy farmer and destroyed the value of the record for the reason that the record was false and misleading to the same degree that the cow had been specially fitted and fed for the occasion.

Purebred dairy cows are bred and owned because of their superior ability as economical and profitable producers. The best and simplest way to measure the economical and profitable milk producing ability of the dairy cow is to weigh her milk and keep a daily record of her production from day to day throughout her entire lactation period and that is the basis of the Dependable Advanced Registration Plan as outlined in the rules as follows:

"Its purpose shall be to record economical and profitable milk and butter production of purebred Holstein-Friesian cows in conjunction with the cow's ability to calve regularly over a period of years, to the end that a complete and dependable record may be obtained, and preserved relative to those families of purebred Holstein-Friesians that are capable of returning to their owner the greatest profit from milk and butter production and living progeny.

"Its further object shall be to make it possible for each dairyman who breeds purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle to keep a "dependable" and permanent record of each producing female in his herd, and make such information available, as an aid in selecting the most desirable and profitable animals for breeding and dairy purposes, and culling the undesirable and unprofitable purebreds from his dairy and breeding herd."

After thirty or more years in an effort to make forced official records it has been found that by a process of fitting, forced feeding and four-times-a-day milking, the milk production and butterfat percentage of a cow on official test can be temporarily increased to the point that it is nearly double her inherited ability as an economical and profitable producer. Knowing these scientific facts, and further knowing that records to be of value must represent the animal's ability to produce milk economically and profitably, the plan which the New Association adopted requires that all cows entered for Dependable Advanced Registration be maintained under economical and profitable milk producing conditions. The rules governing the requirement are as follows:

"The cows in herds entered for *Dependable Registration* shall be milked twice daily, bred to drop a calf each year; they should be fed and otherwise cared for in conformity to economical and profitable milk and butterfat producing standards. Cows that produce 60 or more pounds of milk daily at freshening time, may be milked three times daily for the first 60 days of their lactation period, providing they produce on an average of 20 lb. at each milking.

"Any attempt on the part of the owner, his agent or employees, to force cows entered for *Dependable Advanced Registration* to produce milk or butterfat beyond their natural inherited ability, by keeping such cows excessively fat, over-feeding, four times a day milking or deferred breeding, or any other practice not consistent with economical or profitable dairying but that may temporarily increase the milk flow or the richness of the milk, shall not be permitted."

Under the above conditions every breeder or owner of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle who follows economical and profitable milk production can enter his herd and keep an accurate record of each Purebred cow at little added trouble or expense. In the end these Dependable records will be of untold value as an aid in selecting breeding stock and thus increase the value of his herd. Herds can be entered for Dependable Advanced Registration at any time. *Right now* is an ideal time when so many of the cows are dry and ready to freshen. By starting the herd now each cow will receive full credit for all the milk and butter which she produces during the entire lactation period.

If your herd is not entered, send in your application before September 1st. All particulars regarding the Plan will be furnished by writing the New Association's offices, P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

Every pound of oleo consumed kills the market for about nine quarts of milk. Milk is the most economical food. The farmer should use it constantly, because he buys it from himself at wholesale prices, instead of paying retail prices for substitutes.

### Fairs and Shows

WE ARE in the midst of the Annual Fair and Show season. Notwithstanding all of the publicity that has been and that will be given these annual events setting forth their importance to the Livestock Industry, such events are becoming less and less important as compared with any value which they might have had in former years owing to other things that have come in to take their place.

Livestock breeders who are interested in buying additional animals to improve or replenish their flocks or herds, find it greatly to their advantage in making such selections to visit farms, where such animals are raised, look over the whole stock, observe conditions under which the animals are bred and raised and make their selection more intelligently. The many good roads and automobile travel make it possible for one interested in Improved Livestock to travel long distances, visit a large number of breeding establishments and see a far greater number of Good animals than he would hope to see by attending a number of Fairs.

Again, there has been a tendency on the part of exhibitors at Fairs and Shows to pick up a few animals, fit them for exhibiting purposes and then travel the Fair Circuit. Often the animals which they exhibit have been purchased or borrowed from neighbors and in no way represent the flock or herd that remains at home on the farm.

The breeders and owners of our very best animals do not make a practice of exhibiting them at Fairs and Shows. Exhibiting good cattle on the Show Circuit is hazardous as well as expensive. Therefore, the best and most conservative breeders do not make it a practice of exhibiting their stock.

In the State of Pennsylvania, which is the second largest state in the Union, it is necessary for the management of some of the County Fair Associations to hire livestock owners to bring their cattle to the Fair under contract, such exhibitors receiving a stated sum in addition to any prizes which they might win. It is not uncommon for professional showmen to get together an aggregation of livestock and follow the Fair Circuit for six to eight weeks, covering a fixed schedule under contract.

Four years ago during Governor's Pinchot's administration, he vetoed the State appropriation to pay premiums at Fairs on the grounds that it was using public funds to promote horse racing and cheap carnivals, and in a great measure the Governor was right in this respect.

Community Fairs and Shows, when properly managed, can be of great educational value. There has been a tendency in the past to excite competition rather than extend educational influence. Fairs and Shows to which the Livestock is brought in by local breeders and all animals exhibited in their working clothes, create interest, stimulate good fellowship and are of untold value in an educational way when livestock thus exhibited is properly judged, so that the outstanding good qualities and the undesirable qualities are clearly and distinctly pointed out. The entering of such livestock on a competitive basis does not necessarily add anything in a constructive way, and often excites competition to the extent that those who bring their animals

spend much time and money fitting them in order to win the contest. Often such fitting is carried to extremes, to the extent that the animal's future usefulness is mortgaged or impaired. Again, sometimes fitting is for the purpose of covering up defects.

After the last International Fat Stock Show which was held in Chicago, December, 1929, where a large number of boys' and girls' 4-H Club Steers were exhibited, it was found, after some of these Steers were sold and slaughtered, that paraffin or some foreign substance had been injected under the skin in order to deceive the Judges. Surely the boys and girls could not be accused of perpetrating this fraud.

At a recent cattle exhibit our attention was called to the fact that young boys were being trained in the art of deceptive showmanship. In the line-up of young heifers there were a number of very good individuals. The only thing these boys had to do in exhibiting their heifers was to place them so that they stood squarely on all four feet and they presented a beautiful picture. Entered in this class, however, were a number of calves that were not so good. Some had hollow backs, and high tail settings while others were slopers with arched backs. The young boys that were exhibiting calves with swaybacks were continuously poking them in the belly in order to overcome the sag in their back, while the boys who were exhibiting calves with sloping rumps or arched backs were rather continuously petting, pinching or jabbing their calves in the back to make them appear to a better advantage.

We do not approve of teaching young boys this sort of deception, and deception it is. In our judgment any attempt on the part of an exhibitor to practice deception in the show ring, such as mentioned above, should be met by sending the animal back to the stable.

After all, the best place to exhibit your good livestock is right on your own farm, in your own stable and pasture lot.

Taking John into the circus often provides a legitimate excuse for Pap to see the elephants. In like manner, getting together a show herd and exhibiting them extensively gives the idle rich and particularly the politicians an opportunity to get their name before the agricultural public. In the next few months our Agriculture Papers will be filled with pictures of prize-winning bulls and professional politicians.

### "Less Farmers, More Farm Products"

FROM Washington comes the report that there has been a decided decrease in the number of New England Farms, more than one-fourth in the State of New Hampshire.

By states, the decrease in the number between 1920 and 1930 is as follows: Maine, 1930 total 39,404, a decrease of 18.3 per cent from the 1920 total of 48,227; New Hampshire, 14,859, decrease of 27.6 per cent as compared to 20,523; Vermont, 24,991, decrease 14.0 per cent from 29,075; Massachusetts, 25,600, decrease 20.0 per cent from 32,001; Rhode Island, 3,366; decrease 17.6 per cent from 4,083; Connecticut, 17,481, decrease 22.8 per cent from 22,655.

The census director said similar announcements would be made for other states as compilation is completed.



# IT IS CHEAPER To Pay Advertising Bills Than Feed Bills

**I**MAGINE yourself one of a group of a dozen dairy farmers, living on an island some thousand miles from any other land. You keep purebred Holstein-Friesians, the others just ordinary cows. When you had a bull calf to sell, you would tell each of the other men about it and you could do this in a very short time. But when you are one of ten million dairy-men scattered throughout the entire United States you can't possibly visit each one of them and tell them of the animals you wish to sell.

By an advertisement in *The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman* you can get your message to them and you can sell your animals at a

very small expense and get a satisfactory price too.

Advertising enlarges your patronage, making it possible for you to sell bulls while they are young; and females when you wish to dispose of them.

Sell your surplus cattle when they are ready to go by creating a market through conservative and consistent advertising.

A small advertising space, properly utilized, appearing in every issue of our paper will do the trick at small cost.

You need not do the work. Our Advertising Department will write the ADS if you tell them what you wish to sell.

*For Prices and Full Particulars Write Today to*

**The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman**  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

## The Surpluses Vanish

**I**S IT not in order at this time to suggest that our official advisors—politicians, voluntary leaders and professional promoters—leave farmers and farm problems alone; and, as several of our correspondents recently wrote from the wheat belt, "Give farmers a chance to take care of themselves?"

Last month the whole country was alarmed at the burden of alleged over-production which many farmers refused to admit. The country was stirred over the arguments, pro and con, for a reduction of the wheat acreage. We had 2,000,000,000 bushels more than we knew what to do with. The price had gone as low as 62 cents a bushel. The corn crop was promising. Other crops were plentiful. There was an over-supply of cows. The freezers carried increased storage of butter and cheese. Milk was at a troublesome surplus. All of this propaganda carried us up to the first week of July. Then of a sudden somebody discovered that dry weather had developed into a drought and now the headlines say a "famine is feared." It is a repetition of the war-time experience when all stress was laid on the production of food, and shortly after without previous warning we ran into a panic of surpluses. It is only a year ago that we had the State-wide appeal for more milk, the necessity of which disappeared between the 30th of November and the 1st of December.

All of these experiences prove over and over again that our alleged surplus is a myth as far as our national needs are concerned. Our supplies run very close to our demands. Even with the handicap of speculators and exchanges and food gamblers, together with the advisors and alarmists, farmers have regulated production in a rough way with surprisingly accurate estimate of the demand. Give the small freeholder a fair chance to own and operate his farm, burden him with no more than his fair share of taxes, give him a produce market free from manipulation, and he will adjust himself to the trials of flood and drought, and with one crop or another he will keep himself and the world from starvation.—*Rural New Yorker*.

In 1918, the production of butter in the thirteen Southern States was about 24,000,000 lb., and in 1928 the production was more than 100,000,000 lb., which was nearly 7 per cent of all the butter produced in the United States. In 1914 there were no cheese factories operating in the Southern States, and in 1918 only 2,000,000 lb. was made in the area, but in 1928 the production was about 6,500,000 lb. In 1918 the production of condensed and evaporated milk in the Southern States was 4,500,000 lb., and in 1928 it was nearly 83,000,000 lb., or nearly 4 per cent of all that was produced in the United States.

"Did your husband follow my directions? Did he take the medicine I left for him religiously?"

"I'm afraid he didn't, doctor: In fact, he swore every time I gave him a dose."

Regularity of hours in feeding and milking is an important factor in making dairying more profitable.

## Polled Holstein Herd for Sale

I offer for sale my entire herd of Purebred Naturally Polled Holstein-Friesians consisting of THIRTY head of choice stock, all direct descendants on one or both sides of the wonderful producing and transmitting Hornless cows, Cornucopia Plum Johanna and her world's champion daughter



KEYSTONE BEAUTY PLUM JOHANNA

The herdsires and young bulls also trace to Lucille Jolie Pontiac, 1,173 lb. butter in a year as a four-year-old.

There are eleven heifers just about two years old due to freshen between September 1st and December 31st. They are all daughters of Sir Napol Cornucopia Origin who traces five times to



CORNUCOPIA PLUM JOHANNA

Owing to the fact that we have decided to make our home in Florida where Mrs. Stevenson and I have been spending the winters and have been living for the past eight months, I am relinquishing my business interests in the North and have decided to dispose of my entire herd of Polled Holstein-Friesians and my farms are for sale, either as a whole, or as building sites.

Here is an opportunity for someone to buy the entire herd and go on with my work of breeding Purebred Hornless Holstein-Friesian cattle.

No animals are above seven years old. All cattle have passed the T. B. and abortion tests.

**GEORGE E. STEVENSON**

510 Seventh Street, South St. Petersburg, Florida



## LET ME SELL YOUR HOLSTEINS

J. Terrence Sheen,

Live Stock

Auctioneer



South Montrose, Pennsylvania

## Special Trial Offer

Regular price \$1.50 per year. Send 25c in stamps for special three months' trial offer.

AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER  
801 Exchange Ave. Chicago, Ill.

## Sales and Pedigree Work

Are you planning to sell your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

S. R. MILLER  
Chambersburg Pennsylvania

## For a Quarter of a Century

I have been giving satisfaction selling Holsteins.



Yet, while I specialize in the "Black and Whites" I will sell anything my patrons wish me to sell, any time and any place. In fact, I am well broken—always willing to work—single or double."

Write or wire for dates.

GLENN R. MEAD

East Aurora,

New York

## Your Sale Will Be a Success

IF YOU EMPLOY

COLONEL C. M. HESS

The Holstein Auctioneer

By Wire—Phone Cuy. 1623-J.

Address—Lock Box 777, Akron, Ohio.

## PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

August 22—Lancaster, Pa., Lancaster Fair Grounds at 9 o'clock, Irvin P. Marke Sale.

August 26—Earlville, N. Y., The Twenty-third Earlville Sale.

September 9—Minneapolis, Minn., Riedel Brothers Dispersal, Melin-Petersen Company, Managers.

September 10—Seward, Ill., Logan Farm Sale.

September 27—Hopewell Junction, New York, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Reduction Sale.

October 2—Poolville, N. Y., Charles Lamb Dispersal.

October 4—Kingsley, Pa., Cecil Resseguie Dispersal.

October 10—New Paltz, Ulster County, New York. Annual Ulster County Holstein Sale.

October 11—Reedsburg, Wis., Kirkpatrick's Quality Bull Sale.

October 16—Howell, Mich., Howell Sales Company, Livingston County Breeders' Seventeenth Annual Sale.

October 20—Lincoln, Nebr., Nebraska Quality Sale.

October 30—Springfield, Mass., New England States Fall Consignment Sale.

November 4—Chippewa Falls, Wis., Northern Wisconsin Holstein Sale.

November 4—Fond Du Lac, Wis., Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale.

November 6—Madison, Wis., Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale.

November 12—Wooster, Ohio, Ohio Breeder's Sale.

November 18-19-20-21—Watertown and Waukesha, Wis., U. S. National Fall Sale.

## CUMBERLAND COUNTY DAIRY SALE

As the concluding event of the Cumberland County Dairy Show, a sale of Holstein-Friesians and Guernsey cattle was staged Friday afternoon, August 8th. This section of the country has been hard hit by the drought and a number of dairymen present said they would have bought had they had feed for the animals.

In all, thirty-six animals brought \$3,164.50. There were nine purebred Holstein-Friesian females offered, of which three were two-year-olds or over, two were yearlings and four were calves. Of the eleven males, four were just a year old and seven were under a year old. The top price of the sale was \$232.50, which W. D. Seibert of Humelstown, Pa., paid for Huntsdale Pontiac Doress, just two years old, a daughter of Serradella King Doress from a daughter of Bonnymeads Butter Boy. The top price for a male was \$175 for Huntsdale K. P. O. Y. Quality. He will be a year old August 23, is a son of King Piebe of York 37th, and his dam has a long show ring record. The buyer was J. Paul Wrightstone, Camp Hill, Pa. Both of these animals were consigned by W. H. Shaeffer.

The purebred Guernseys were young calves—one bull brought \$80; another one \$16 and a heifer \$32.50. Two grade Holsteins brought \$200 and eleven grade Guernseys realized \$972.

All the cattle in the show and sale were from accredited herds. Each consignor had the privilege of selecting his own auctioneer and practically every auctioneer living in the country had volunteered his services. There were seven or eight that sold one or more of the thirty-six animals.

Among the purchasers of purebred Holstein-Friesians were; W. J. Seibert, Humelstown; J. Paul Wrightstone, Camp Hill; H. C. Reishel, York; H. W. Allison, Shippensburg; George E. Wilson, Mechanicsburg; R. M. Spangler, Gettysburg; F. B. Sellers, Jr., Carlisle; Boyd C. Krone, Mechanicsburg; F. D. Myers, Mechanicsburg; George Cockley, Boiling Springs; John A. Stought, Mechanicsburg; John W. Miller, Carlisle; F. L. Ellerman, Carlisle; Fred C. Lehman, Carlisle; George L. Snyder, Carlisle; John K. Sheeley, Boiling Springs; L. A. Williams, York Springs; all of Pennsylvania.

## FISH STORY

Bootlegger (to man fishing): "Have any luck?"

Man: "No."

Bootlegger: "Try some of this on your bait."

Man pours something from bottle over the worm on the hook and lowers it into the water. Soon a great splashing about is heard and the line is jerked up. The worm had a strangle-hold on a catfish, and was punching him in the eye with his tail.

## LIVE WIRES

We are informed that the firm of Hess & Shenk formerly engaged in buying and shipping livestock at Hershey, Pennsylvania, has been dissolved. Mr. Shenk is one of the Live Wire Agricultural Boosters in Dauphin and Lebanon Counties and is an extensive breeder of Duroc-Jersey hogs. Both Mr. Hess and Mr. Shenk are widely and favorably known in Central Pennsylvania. It is our understanding that Mr. J. A. Hess and Mr. Ira Shenk will each continue to buy and sell livestock.

## GOOD HERDS IN ADAMS COUNTY

On July 1st, the Adams County Cow Testing Association finished its third year of operation closing with twenty-one whole year and two part year members. Purebred Holstein-Friesian cows made some splendid performance records during the Association year.

Thomas N. Cashman of York Springs, Pa., has seven purebreds that each produced above 400 lb. of fat in a year. His highest record cow, Nige, is credited with 16,318 lb. milk and 556.9 lb. butterfat as a three-year-old. Three others exceeded 13,000 lb. of milk, two are credited with more than 12,000 and May Posch Perfect is credited with 11,496 lb. milk and 419.3 lb. butterfat as a four-year-old.

R. M. Spangler, of Gettysburg, has three cows above 400 lb. fat. His leader, a grade, is reported as producing 15,951 lb. milk and 531.9 lb. fat.

John C. Bream, of Gettysburg, has three above the 400 lb. mark. Luna Pontiac Beryl 2d, made 14,477 lb. milk and 469.4 lb. butterfat and Luna Beryl Queen 2d, is reported as producing 11,151 lb. milk and 410.6 lb. fat. These two producers are daughters of Myersdale Colantha Prince and were four-year-olds during this lactation period. Gettysburg Julius De Kol, as a three-year-old, is credited with 10,933 lb. milk and 401.1 lb. fat.

Three members of the purebred Holstein-Friesian herd of George E. Motter, of Littlestown, passed the 400 lb. mark. Pet is credited with 11,754 lb. milk and 458.3 lb. fat, Drone with 13,290 lb. milk and 441.2 lb. fat and Jane with 11,976 lb. milk and 423.5 lb. fat.

A. B. C. Williams, of York Springs, has two four-year-old heifers that each gave above 12,000 lb. milk and 425 lb. fat.

## A PROLIFIC COW

In three years, ten months and two days Empress Starlight, a cow in the herd owned by the Kansas State Agricultural College, has dropped seven calves.

Her first calf was born February 27, 1926. She dropped two more calves, succeeding years, then on January 1, 1929 she gave birth to a fine pair of twin heifers. On December 28, 1929 or 11 months and 28 days later, she had a pair of bull calves. Both sets of twins are in the College herd. The heifers were sired by Canary Paul Vale Walker and the bull calves by Empire Varsity Piebe.

Empress Starlight was born January 29, 1923, her sire was Canary Paul Emperor and her dam was Canary Paul Stars, who was one of a pair of twin heifers.

The minister called at the Jones home one Sunday afternoon, and little Willie answered the bell. "Pa ain't home," he announced. "He went over to the golf club." The minister's brow darkened, and Willie hastened to explain: "Oh, he ain't gonna play any golf. Not on Sunday. He just went over for a few drinks and a game of poker."

## THE BLUE MOUNTAIN DAIRY

On his farm near Lickdale, Pa., Levi Wolfe is building one of the best producing Holstein-Friesian herds in Lebanon County.

Mr. Wolfe is a dairyman who believes that every cow in his stable should pay a substantial profit for her feed and care and should do this on twice-a-day milking. The herd has been enrolled in the Lebanon Cow Testing Association and the average production of the cows is very high.

Hengerveld Lyons Korndyke Queen is credited with 13,935 lb. milk and 512 lb. butterfat in a year. Korndyke Aurora De Kol has to her credit 12,582 lb. milk and 449.7 lb. fat. Blue Mountain Aurora Prilly has to her credit 13,454 lb. milk, 433.1 lb. butterfat. Both of these Aurora cows are daughters of Korndyke Pietje Prilly, a former herdsire in the Blue Mountain Herd which is the name of Mr. Wolfe's dairy.

Kelco Lena Sylvia has to her credit 11,643 lb. milk and 404.5 lb. butterfat. She is a daughter of Champion Echo Griselda Lad.

The Blue Mountain Herd is on the State and Federal Accredited list and enjoys a good reputation for the individuality of its members as well as their producing capacity.

## TWO GOOD COWS

A. B. C. Williams of York Springs, Pa., is building a nice little purebred Holstein-Friesian herd. The Adams County Cow Testing Association ended its third year of operation on July 1st, and the tester credits Inez Hengerveld Segis with producing 12,308 lb. milk and 469.1 lb. butterfat in the year. Greider Mabel Segis Walker is credited with 13,073 lb. milk and 429.8 lb. butterfat. Both of these cows are four-year-olds. Inez is a daughter of Crary Farms Segis Buckeye Pontiac and Mabel was sired by King Lunde Segis. The herd average was 11,886 lb. milk and 411.9 lb. butterfat.



## CRUMB'S Chain Hanging STANCHIONS

Also Water Bowls  
Litter Carriers  
Feed Carriers  
Steel Stalls  
Steel Partitions

I can SAVE MONEY  
for you. Send for  
booklet.

WINTHROP W. DUNBAR  
Box 443, FORESTVILLE, CONN.

## PUREBRED AND HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS

I handle only the best. Would be glad to quote you prices.

W. J. Few  
West Chester, Pa.

## "Make Animal Tagging Easy" Ketchum Clincher Ear Tags



Size of Clinched Tag  
25 Tags \$1.75 Numbered consecutively  
50 " 2.50 and lettered.  
100 " 4.00 Special prices on larger orders.

## CLINCHER PUNCH Strong & Serviceable



Japaned \$1.60  
Nickel Plated 2.25  
Postage paid in U.S.A.

BREEDER &  
DAIRYMAN, Harrisburg, Pa.  
OR  
KETCHUM MANUFACTURING CO  
Dept. L. LUZERNE, NEW YORK

## Purebred Yearling Heifers

At \$90 a Head for Immediate Sale

All are excellent individuals and from excellent producing dams. They are good enough for any man's herd and are only offered at these low prices because we are overstocked.

Herd Under State and Federal Supervision

EUGENE B. BENNETT

Farm at Allamuchy, New Jersey

For Immediate Answer Write - P. O. Box 163, Mountain Lakes, New Jersey



# **Your Bull's Extended Pedigree** **or a 14 Ancestor Pedigree of Any** **Other Animal in Your Herd for** **Twenty-five cents (25c.)**

**if ordered with a Three Years' Subscription to The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman for \$1.00.**

Let us repeat the **TERMS AND CONDITIONS** of this **WONDERFUL BARGAIN:**

A 14 Ancestor Pedigree of your Herdsire, and a **THREE YEARS' SUBSCRIPTION** to **THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER & DAIRYMAN** (either new or renewal) for the total sum of \$1.25.

This **SPECIAL OFFER** is for a limited period only. Use the attached order blank and mail it today.

**Holstein Breeder & Dairyman**  
 Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed you will find one dollar and twenty-five cents (\$1.25) for a three years' subscription to *The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman* (new or renewal) and a 14 Ancestor Pedigree of:

Name..... No.....

Yours very truly,

Name.....

Address.....

## SILO FILLING

Now is the time to get the silo filling machinery tuned up and in good running order. All the bearings and grease cups should be thoroughly wiped and cleaned, and when needed the bearings should be tightened. One very important item that saves time and labor and gives a better grade of silage, is to have the knife properly trued up, sharpened and adjusted to the shearplate. In machines that have seen several years of service or where the shear-plate has become worn or sprung out of shape, the shear-plate should be replaced by a new one. An extra shear-plate and an extra set of knives, often saves much delay at silo filling times.

The shear-plate, which takes the brunt of the cutting force, is always more or less subject to being broken from the constant strain of holding the corn while it is being chopped off by the knives. Again it is not uncommon to have stones and pieces of iron become entangled with the corn and through carelessness get into the cutter and break the shear-plate. By having an extra shear-plate on hand it can quickly be placed in the machine. Thus sharp knives replace the dull or broken ones, and silo filling continues with little delay. We have known silo filling to be delayed two or three days and longer for the simple reason that the owner of the silo filling machine did not have the extra necessary supplies on hand which are common to the silo filling business.

This same man would not think of driving to the village on business or for a pleasure trip Sunday afternoon without having an extra tire on his automobile that cost from \$15 to \$50, yet at every corner in the road he could get a new tire or have one of his old tires repaired. This same man will start filling his silo or his neighbor's silo without having the necessary emergency parts in the way of an extra set of knives or shear-plates. The cost of these parts would not be one-tenth of the money that would be lost in wages and time in waiting to send for repairs in case of a break-down. We doubt if the average shear-plate and an extra set of knives would cost more than a spare tire or rim for the Ford automobile.

If your cutter will not take the corn, if the tractor or power plant lack power, sharpen the knives and adjust them properly to the shear-plate and see if it does not greatly remedy the conditions or correct them entirely.

A woman driver ran into an embankment and bent a fender. It worried her. She went to a garage and asked the mechanic:

"Can you fix this fender so my husband won't know it was bent?"

The mechanic looked at the bent fender and then at her, and said:

"No, lady, I can't. But I tell you what I can do. I can fix it up so that in a few days you can ask your husband how he bent it."

## MUSSOLINI ON BUTTER COLORING

Imitation butter is causing lots of trouble to the dairy departments of European Countries. The Italian Government recently issued a drastic ruling on coloring of fats and butterfats.

"It is prohibited to add to butter or butterfat any coloring matter whatsoever, any fats naturally colored, any foreign matters or preservatives, with the exception of common salt or sodium borate, so long as the latter is not contained in a ratio above 2 to 1,000.

"Makers of oleomargarine, of coconut fat, of hydrogenated fats and in general of all fats not derived from milk, as well as importers of such materials, must show on chromatic test that they had added to these five per cent oil of sesame, before the goods is traded in. It is forbidden, in every instance, for makers of by-products of butter to keep in their stores, warehouses, plant or in any annexes thereto, the fats mentioned heretofore to which the five per cent of oil of sesame has not been added."

## WHY BARBER USES A LIGHT

Two little urchins, their noses pressed against the window, stood on the outside watching the white-coated barbers at work inside.

"Say Mickey," exclaimed one, pointing to a barber using a singeing taper, "he's looking for them with a light."

## Everybody Knows

THAT



**ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE**

my splendid herdsire is "THE WORLD'S RECORD BULL." But EVERYBODY

## DOES NOT KNOW

that ROLO'S Daughters are Producing 33% MORE MILK and a HIGHER PERCENTAGE OF BUTTERFAT than did their dams at the same age.

Rolo is transmitting this wonderful Producing Ability as well as Choice Individuality through his Sons. I offer You your Choice of a Dozen ranging from a few weeks to a year old.

Write today for Pedigrees and Prices.

**Charles Wertheimer, Frederick, Md.**

Accredited Herd. Prices Right.

## Gettysburg Herd

OFFERS YOU A SON OF



**LUNA PONTIAC BERYL 2d**

14,477 lb. Milk, 586.75 lb. Butter in 307 days as a four-year-old, C. T. A. Now making a good showing in Dependable Advanced Registry work.

His sire, DE KOL HARTOG PRILLY, is backed by many famous animals, and is from a cow that averaged 4% fat in yearly work.

This young bull was born December 7, 1929. He is nicely marked with a good rump and an exceptionally good top line. A dandy bull that will make a real dairy sire.

**JOHN C. BREAM**

R. D. 4

Gettysburg, Pa.

This Herd Is Accredited.



## RAVENSWOOD HERD



Is Handled Under  
Pay-at-the-Pail  
Methods  
and is Accredited and  
Abortion Free.  
We Offer Young Stock  
Priced Right.

**HARRY C. REYNOLDS**  
Scranton Pennsylvania

## FLETCHER'S FARMING

Is a \$1.00 a year farm and home Texas Monthly Journal, but to introduce it into new homes, we will give a Serial Story Club subscription for 25c. Send your quarter today and get all the numbers containing our current story, "The Settling of the Sage," a book-length story of the west.

Send without delay to

**HONDO, TEXAS**

**SPECIAL:** Clip this, attach \$1.00 cash or money order, and send to us and we will send you our paper for a year and mail you postpaid one of our boxes of 100 envelopes and 200 note sheets printed to your order—a \$2.00 value for only \$1.00.

## YOU CAN BUY

At Reasonable Prices



## CHOICE YOUNG STOCK

from Heavy Producing Cows, and sired by ROLO CALAMO CHAMP, a handsome son of Rolo Pontiac Fayne.

**Ralph G. Roop,**  
New Windsor, Maryland  
Carroll Herd is ACCREDITED  
and has Never Housed a Reactor.

If you want heavy milkers that are sound and free from disease, write me your wants.

**W. A. EBERTS,**  
Leighton, Penna.

# COMMONSENSE FEEDING METHODS



## ARE MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS NECESSARY?

For five years an experiment has been running at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster in order to ascertain the need of supplementing feed for dairy cows with a mineral mixture, dicalcium phosphate being used.

The experiment did not reveal any appreciable increase in milk production, although the yields of both milk and fat was slightly higher with the group receiving the mineral supplement.

But there were variable factors entering into the experiment for which corrections should be made. There was considerable variation in the length of the lactation periods and some difference in the average age of the cows in the two groups. It is suggested that the true measure of efficiency of a ration is the amount of nutrients returned in the milk. When this was figured out the mineral group was still slightly ahead.

When the first seven months of each of the full lactation periods was taken and the yield corrected for age and the quality of the milk, the results were reversed and the nonmineral group had the advantage.

Dr. Meigs has shown that the beneficial effect of mineral feeding appeared during the lactation period following the feeding. Probably there was a reserve storage of minerals in the bodies of the cows which was largely used up during the first year in the case of the cows receiving no minerals. To test this result the production of five heifers in each group during their first lactation periods was compared with their production during their second lactation periods. During the second lactations, the mineral heifers increased their production 27.9 per cent over the first, but the non-mineral heifers increased their production 30.8 per cent.

Some of these differences in favor of the nonmineral group may be due to the fact that the mineral replaced 2 per cent of the grain. If this be true the mineral was of less value for milk production than the grain replaced.

None of these differences are large enough to be really decisive; therefore, the conclusion must be that the dicalcium phosphate had no appreciable effect on milk production over the five-year period.

The scientists who conducted this experiment say that they do not wish to infer that mineral supplements should never be fed dairy cattle. Cows producing heavily or receiving rations very low in minerals may profit by the proper use of mineral supplements.

A number of experiments have shown that cows producing large amounts of milk are likely to lose mineral matter from their bodies. Several experiments in feeding mineral supplements have been somewhat disappointing in that the losses were not materially reduced. Apparently mineral feeds are not as readily utilized as are other nutrients. Perhaps the cause may be that the utilization of calcium requires the presence of vitamin D, which is found in green feeds and hay of high quality.

Experiments conducted at the Delaware Station with limestone, at the Arizona Station with lime, bone meal, and sodium phosphate, and at the Illinois Station with bone meal have shown little or no effect on milk production.

In contrast with these results are those obtained by Dr. Meigs of the United States Department of Agriculture, who found that feeding disodium phosphate to a herd of cows did not cause any immediate increase of milk, but that a marked increase occurred during the next lactation period.

## WHEAT AS A DAIRY FEED

With wheat selling lower than it has for years and below corn prices, farmers are asking what is the relative value of wheat compared with corn as a feed for livestock.

Wheat should be ground for all kinds of livestock with the possible exception of sheep. Compared with corn, wheat contains more carbohydrates in the form of starch, more crude protein and much less fat and makes a very good substitute for corn in the regular ration.

Results at the Maine experiment station showed ground wheat to be equal to ground corn in the regular balanced dairy ration; however, it is a heavy feed and should be mixed with some bulky feed such as oats for the best results. A mixture of 400 pounds ground wheat and 200 pounds oats and 100 pounds of cottonseed meal should make a very satisfactory mixture, or a mixture of 200 pounds corn, 200 pounds wheat, and 200 pounds oats and 100 pounds cottonseed meal would still be better.

## A NEW CATTLE FEED

Livestock owners living around tin plate mills are able to obtain for feeding purposes, Palmo Midds. In the tin plate mills, middlings are used to blot palm-oil from the plate. After use, these middlings with the absorbed oil are sold. This feed was analyzed and tested at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

The tags attached to the feed showed a minimum analysis of 16 per cent crude protein; 7.5 per cent carbohydrates and a maximum of 8.5 crude fiber. Palmo Midds carry fully twice as much protein as corn, with about the same amount of carbohydrates and nearly twice as much fat.

In the test Palmo Midds were used as a substitute for one-third of the shelled corn in a calf fattening ration. The two lots of calves received daily, the same amounts of protein supplement, corn silage and soy bean hay. The protein supplement consisted of equal parts of linseed meal and cottonseed meal. The calves in one lot were fed as much field corn as they would clean up and the other lot received all they would eat of a mixture of two parts shelled corn and one part Palmo Midds.

Palmo Midds were less palatable than shelled corn and the animals receiving this feed did not eat as much as did the animals receiving shelled corn only. Some of the heifers fed were retained at the farm for breeding purposes—the others were slaughtered. No difference in color or quality of carcasses of the calves fed the two rations was apparent to the packer.

## RAISE CALVES WITH DRY SKIM MILK

A "minimum milk" method of raising calves, which allows the dairyman to raise his own best calves and still send practically his entire fresh milk production to market, is described in a "Better Calves" bulletin 302, just published by the American Dry Milk Institute, Chicago.

The essence of the plan is the use of dry skim milk. The calf is taken away from its dam after 48 hours or more, fed with whole milk from a pail until it gets a good start, and then is gradually weaned to a mixture of dry skim milk and water, with hay and grain.

Two ounces of dry skim milk to one pound of water is more than the equal in nutrition value of fresh skim milk. The milk powder should be mixed with cold water at first until it is completely dissolved and then the solution brought up to a temperature of 98 degrees for feeding. The first reconstituted dry skim milk for calves should be fed when they are about three weeks old. Up to that time, whole milk from their dams is recommended, one pound of whole milk to every ten pounds of their own weight at the age of three weeks.

At the beginning of the third week, reduce the amount of whole milk fed by one pound and substitute one pound of reconstituted dry skim milk. Continue this substitution at the rate of a pound a day until the calves are being entirely fed on dry skim milk. Grain, in quantities to three to five pounds a day, and clean alfalfa or clover hay are advised, beginning the second week. When the calves are seven weeks old, the amount of liquid milk may be reduced a pound a day and dry skim milk in its powder form fed with the grain in its place, until only

powdered dry skim milk is fed with the grain and hay.

Calves must have a plentiful supply of good, clean water and a small quantity of salt at all times. The salt may be included in two per cent proportion in the grain feed. In a grain and dry skim milk mixture, in which 40 per cent of milk powder by weight is used, yellow corn and bran should be included among the grains, since they form a valuable supplementary and conditioning agent for the dry skim milk.

## ANIMALS POISONED BY PLANTS

Three-fourths of the losses which result from livestock eating poisonous plants in pastures occur during the summer months when the weather becomes hot and dry and the water in the fields becomes low and stagnant. During this period, pastured animals eat plants which they do not ordinarily care for. They also drink the warm water, teeming with bacteria of many kinds, with the result that serious illness and perhaps death follows.

Among the troublesome plants in the East are the following: white snake-root, water hemlock, poison hemlock, wild cherry, black locust, mountain laurel, sheep laurel, bracken fern, flowering spurge, and black nightshade.

Some of these plants are quite poisonous and may cause sickness and death when eaten even in small quantities. Others are less poisonous and must be eaten in large quantities before any trouble will be noticed.

Conservative estimates place the annual losses of livestock from eating poisonous plants in the United States at \$15,000,000. In Pennsylvania alone, the loss is enormous, perhaps reaching several hundred thousand dollars annually. Not long ago, a farmer in a northern county lost 11 head of high-grade and pure-bred cows from this cause.

Farmers who lose animals during the summer or fall should examine their pasture for plants likely to cause poisoning. Any suspicious plants should be sent to the State Department of Agriculture for identification and for information as to their poisonous qualities.

## WATER BUCKETS PAY

One of the speakers at the recent Dairy Science meeting reported—

"The same lot of cows produced 12.12 per cent more butterfat when provided with drinking cups and water in the barn than when their only source of water was a water tank in the barnyard."

Practical dairymen have long realized that a good water system in the dairy barn paid big dividends upon the investment. Not only do the cows produce more but there is also a saving in labor which soon amounts to much more than the labor of putting in the system.

When Noah sailed the waters blue.  
He had his troubles, same as you.  
For forty days he drove the Ark.  
Before he found a place to park.

## Your Next Herdsire

Should be a son of

**BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGIE CHICAGO**

whose daughters are persistent producers in general dairy and C. T. A. work.

We have some nice ones around a year old and ready for service. Their dams are heavy milking cows of well-known blood lines; good testers and superior individuals.

We will be pleased to give you full particulars, prices, etc.

**L. L. ALLIS**

Rummerfield Bradford Co. Penna.

This is an ACCREDITED HERD.

FOR years I have translated and prepared Holstein-Friesian literature to be distributed in South American countries. I have also had much experience in corresponding with breeders in those countries who have purchased animals from the United States. I now offer my assistance and cooperation to breeders who desire to get in touch with the promising and profitable South American market.

**RALPH E. MORETON**  
102 MAIN ST., BRATTLEBORO, VT.

## THE REASON WHY

Why Do Full Brothers and Sisters Vary in Type?

Answers to this and hundreds of similar questions You ask yourself can be found in the book

## THE BASIS OF BREEDING

Written by LEON F. WHITNEY, a farmer and livestock breeder who has gone deep into scientific reasonings and investigations and in this profusely illustrated 260 page book explains in plain language, Heredity, Production and Re-Production.

PRICE, \$3 a Copy.

Order Through The  
**HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN**  
Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

August 1st, the state of Michigan was officially designated as a modified accredited area. This is the third state to be placed on the list as Maine qualified in March 1929 and North Carolina in October 1928.

BREEDER Ads pay big dividends.



# The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

## LIVE STOCK

**SADDLE HORSES.** Maine bred. Polo Pony type. Tough, young, sound. Bays. Beauties. Warren Buck, Buckfield, Me.

**LARGE BERKSHIRES.** Best of breeding. Choice spring pigs, \$15.00 each, either sex. DILTS AND GERMAN, Roseville, Ohio.

**ATTENTION for best grade dairy heifers at reasonable prices.** Write Shannon Cattle Company, South St. Paul, Minn.

**LIVESTOCK** Farmer would take 6 purebred Holstein dairy cows on shares. Reliable party. Address Department W, care of HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

**FOR SALE.**—High Grade Holstein cows and heifers nicely marked. T. B. Tested. Carload lots. Jones and Briggold, West Concord, Minn.

**FOR SALE.**—A few very choice Purebred Holstein Heifer and Bull Calves. World record breeding. Farmers prices. C. O. D. shipment if desired. Maple Lawn Farms, Cortland, N. Y. Box 253.

**FOR SALE.**—70 head of choice Holstein heifers 2 years old last spring. Light colored, well bred. Showing good dairy type. T. B. Tested. 30 head are springing now, balance to freshen in winter and early spring. Inquire W. O. Pettengill, Ischua, N. Y.

**FOR SALE.**—If in need of 20 extra choice milch cows, grade Holsteins, Good ages—good type—good color—good udders, and all milking from 50 to 65 lb. per day. Fully accredited and priced to suit the times. Geo. H. Goodfellow, Lancaster, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—Son of Rolo Rag Apple King whose dam recorded 22,450 lb. milk and 898.78 lb. butter in year. Granddam Rolo Mercena De Kol, 51.93 lb. 7 days, worlds champion. Calf's dam milking 50 lb. 3.7 test. Born July 10, 1930. Mostly white. Dairy type. Priced to sell. Dr. B. F. Myers, Chambersburg, Pa.

**SHEEP! SHEEP! SHEEP!** Fine and coarse wool breeding ewes in any number at **CHEAP PRICES** also feeding wethers. Also all breeds of rams and ewes and fitted show flock at reasonable prices. Can supply you with anything in purebred or high-grade live stock on fancy high grade Jersey cows, fresh or springers. T. B. and blood tested—from three to six years old and weighing 900 lb. each. Good

colors. Shipped direct from Springfield, Mo., on order in carlots, at \$95.00. Freight paid. Also two-year-old grade Jersey heifers, fresh or close springers at \$72.50 per head delivered in carlots. Bank references and list of satisfied customers gladly furnished. Canadian bred Lincoln and Cotswold Yearling ewes \$30.00 per head. Satisfied customers my best references. Write your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. **LEWIS H. FERGUSON**, Windham, Greene Co., N. Y.

**DO YOU NEED A BULL?** Here is a dandy, born Feb. 6, 1928. He was sired by King Piebe 7th, a well-known show bull, son of the great King Piebe. His dam is a splendid producer and was by a double grandson of King of the Pontiacs. He is well bred, individually right, a sure server, and a bargain at \$125.

**BLAIR FEATHERS, Queen, Pa.**

## MISCELLANEOUS

**YOUNG PUREBRED NEW ZEALAND WHITE RABBITS**, \$2 pair. **WILLIAM GEORGE**, Manheim, Pa.

**PROFITABLE** work at home. No canvassing, not a "gyp home work scheme." Information for stamp. **COLEMAN'S CANDIES**, Dept. A-6, Smithboro, N. Y.

**HARDY CABBAGE PLANTS**—Good delivery guaranteed. Leading varieties. 500-90c; 1000-\$1.25; 5,000-\$5.00. **BUCKEYE FARMS**, Dept. E, Box 541, Youngstown, Ohio.

**MILLIONS CABBAGE PLANTS**—Flatdutch, Wakefield, Copenhagen, Succession, and Georgia Collard. 500, 75c; 1,000, \$1.15, prepaid. **WALTER J. BURGESS COMPANY**, Courtland, Va.

**CIGARS**—Buy your smokes direct from factory at factory prices. \$1.00 brings you our Sample Case containing 25 cigars. 4 different Brands. **COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO.**, Dept. H., Dallastown, Pa.



## DOGS

**FOR SALE**—English Bull pups. Pedigreed. \$10 each. **ADRIAN GILLMAN**, Waynesville, Ohio Rt. 5.

**PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIE PUPS.** Wonderful cow or watch dogs. Males, \$15, females, \$10. **BRESMER**, Route 2, Box 56, Kingston, N. Y.

**AMERICAN BULL TERRIER PUPPIES.** Males \$20.00; females only \$15.00 with papers. Will run the bums off a flying. **CLAUDE PERSONS**, Delevan, N. Y.

Please mention THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN when writing to our advertisers



## POULTRY

**TURKEY EGGS**, Special prices. All breeds. Strictly Purebred. Write **WALTER BROTHERS**, Powhatan Point, Ohio.

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS**—\$5.00, young turks \$1.00. 130 breeders. No delays. **GYPSY CAMP FARM**, Rensselaer, N. Y.

**BARRED ROCK PULLETS** \$3.00 each. Chicks April and May, \$10.00 per 100 postpaid. **WEST-DENTON HATCHERY**, Denton, Md.

**STARTED CHICKS**—Barred and White Rocks. 3 wks., \$21.00 and 4 wks. old \$26.00 per 100. Sent C. O. D. by express. Mrs. Charles Swanger, Beaver Springs, Pa.

**MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS** for hatching, ten cents each, delivered. Satisfaction guaranteed. **J. G. KENNEL**, Atglen, Pa.

**UTILITY BRONZE TURKEY, BREEDERS.** Hundred Hens, Limited number toms. Related and non-related. Imported stock. **GLENNAN & HEWITT**, Importers, Woodbine, Maryland.

**WHITE PEKIN AND INDIAN RUNNER DUCKLINGS.** BRONZE TURKEY poults and baby chicks. 14 Standard breeds. Write for illustrated catalog. **RIDGWAY DUCK HATCHERY**, Larue, Ohio.

**QUALITY BABY CHICKS DELIVERED** weekly throughout the year, Leghorns, Barred, White and Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds, Wyandottes, White and Buff Orpingtons, Anconas, Black and White Minorcas, Black Giants and Brahmas, from \$12 per hundred up. Shipped by prepaid parcel post, live delivery guaranteed. Also breeding stock and eggs. Catalog free. **HARRY WOOD COBB**, National Distributor of Baby Chicks and Breeding Stock, Gettysburg, Penna.

## ALFALFA HAY AND SEED

**HARDY ALFALFA SEED**, 90% pure, \$8.50. Sweet Clover, 95% pure, \$3.50. All 60 lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. **Geo. Bowman**, Concordia, Kansas.

**PURE CERTIFIED GRIMM AND COSACK ALFALFA SEED** direct from the man who grows it. Hardest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. **TRIANGLE RANCH**, Cottonwood, S. D.

**FOR SALE**—“SELECT DAIRY ALFALFA”—Clover, Timothy and Clover Mixed. Delivered prices quoted. Prompt shipment. **John Devlin Hay Co.**, 192 N. Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

## A RECENT VISITOR

One of the recent visitors at the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN office was Mr. J. C. Hess, of Hershey, Pennsylvania. Mr. Hess owns six large farms in the fertile Lebanon Valley which he has stocked with purebred and grade Holsteins. At the present time Mr. Hess states that he has over one hundred Canadian bred heifers—three- and four-year-olds, and he was making preparations to visit Canada where he hoped to locate one or two more carloads of good young purebred cows.

## HOLSTEINS AND POULTRY

The combination of poultry and dairy cows is winning success for George Hlavaty and Son, on a 350-acre farm not far from the busy city of Port Jervis, New York. The Hlavatys keep 1,400 hens and in addition raise a large number of chicks each year, shipping the cockerels for broilers.

The milking dairy of 23 head contains both purebred and grade cattle. Most of the purebreds are Canadian bred and carry Korndyke, Ormsby and Posch blood. The yearling herdsire “Duke” was sired by Winterthur Boast Herald, a son of Winterthur Bess Ormsby Boast and Irene Ormsby De Kol Pietje. The dam of this young bull is Hudson Guild Korndyke Katherine, a daughter of Alken Dick De Kol and Courter Korndyke Pauline. Duke is a well marked, attractive fellow and his owners are very proud of him.

The Hlavaty Firm consists of George Hlavaty who came to this country from Czecho-Slovakia many years ago, and his son, George L., who looks after the herd. Both members of the firm are workers and can be found almost any time at home busy with the many details of their business enterprise.

It pays to advertise in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

## SHAFER FORCED TO SELL

For nearly seventeen years Rush G. Shafer has been building and developing a purebred Holstein-Friesian herd. In the current year he offers for sale his dairy of fifteen milkers and his herdsire.

This course is necessitated by crushing misfortune, the death of Mrs. Shafer and the burning of the Shafer home, both of which occurred in a week. In a letter



RUSH G. SHAFER AND HIS TWO SONS

Mr. Shafer says that if he were able to care for his stock they would not be sold under any conditions.

The Shafer farm is about five miles south of Meadville, Crawford County, Pa., and has been in the family more than a hundred years. It has been a dairy farm for at least half a century and one of the bulls that originally made his home here was the famous imported sire, Billy Boelyn, registered as number 189 in the Holstein Herd Book, who was then owned by the late Edwin Huidekoper, a great friend of Rush Shafer's father. Mr. Huidekoper was one of the pioneer Holstein-Friesian breeders and at one time owned one of the greatest herds in the United States.

Every female in the herd is a descendant of one or both of the two great cows, Rhoda Clothilde Pietertje 2d, and Hettie

Korndyke of Springvale. Hettie dropped ten calves, six daughters and four sons. Rhoda had nine calves of which six were heifers. Sons of each of these foundation animals have headed the herd so that practically every animal now in the herd traces to both of these great foundation cows.

This establishment has been on the State and Federal Accredited List for several years. The milk has been separated—the cream shipped to Buffalo and the skim milk fed to hogs and calves so that the young animals have had a good start as skim milk is the best of all feeds for raising calves as every dairyman knows.

The present head of the herd is a grandson of De Kol Plus Segis Dixie, credited with producing 1,730 lb. butter in a year, the highest record ever made by a Holstein-Friesian Cow.

## DAIRY CATTLE MOVING

During May, 1930, Wisconsin shipped 5,888 head of dairy cattle, they going to 34 different states. Illinois was the best customer, taking a total of 1,990 head—New Jersey was second with 1,023 head and Nebraska third with 486.

Other States taking a large number of cattle were Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland, Virginia and Iowa.

While more cattle went out of the state in May than were shipped out during April, shipments were considerably lower than they were this time last year, for in May, 1929, no less than 10,233 head were shipped to replenish dairy herds in other states.

## TO THE RIGHT DOCTOR

—He was extracted from the ruins of his automobile and carried to the nearest doctor's office.

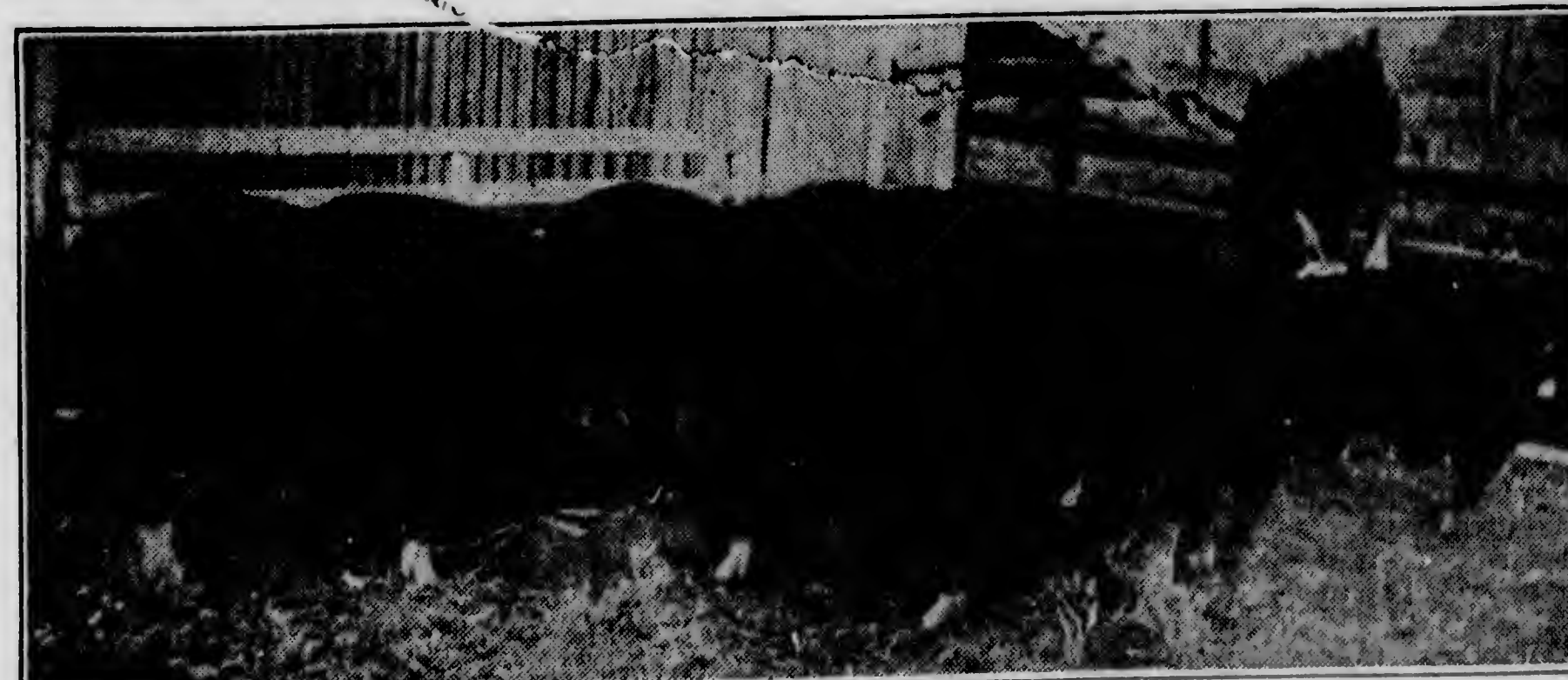
“I can do nothing for him,” said the doctor. “I am a veterinary surgeon.”

“You are the right man, Doc,” spoke up the victim. “I’m a jackass to think I can run that machine.”

## A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



## This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

## A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big-Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.



## We Raise Prizewinners

HERE IS ONE SAMPLE—



Gladiol Pabst Canary Early  
Peep

She won her young owner a \$100.00  
scholarship donated by the  
Union Pacific Railroad

AND HERE IS ANOTHER—



Lady Gladiol Peep Pietertje

Champion TWO Successive Years  
at the Phelps County Junior  
Calf Club Show

Both are daughters of Pabst Glad-  
iol King, a grandson of the won-  
derful producing and transmitting  
cow, Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d,  
and their dams, like all my cows,  
are splendid producers with large  
C. T. A. records.

Can spare a few more of this kind.

**Prices Reasonable  
Herd Accredited**

**JUSTUS A. JOHNSON**  
Loomis Nebraska

### STAGE OLEO FUNERAL

"Down with Oleo" was the cry of 600 farmers and residents of Lancaster, Wis., as they assembled around a huge bonfire on the courthouse square. While the town band played a funeral dirge, merchants threw 50 pounds of oleo into the fire, together with oleo licenses and "We Sell Oleo" signs.

Members of the Lancaster Community Club had previously gone to all the home merchants and bought out their remaining stocks of butter substitutes, which totaled about 50 pounds.

The big parade and bonfire was heralded by posters, which carried besides other things the words: "See the bonfire; help protect Wisconsin's greatest industry! Down with oleo, protect our farmers, don't bite the hand that feeds you!"

Lancaster, like many another town, is the trading center for an agricultural community where dairying provides the biggest source of income. There is food for thought in those posters.—*Sugar Creek Creamery.*

### THE ENFORCEMENT OF WEED LAWS

Local authorities, not the State Departments of Agriculture, are charged with the enforcement of Weed Laws. Each year every State Department of Agriculture receives a large number of requests asking its representatives to notify some land owners to cut weeds so that the seeds will not spread to adjoining properties.

The proper procedure for one who is "aggrieved or about to be injured" by the growth of weeds is to inform by written notice a constable or supervisor of the township or district in which the weeds may be growing. It is the duty of the notified officer to give notice in writing to the owner of the land concerned. If the owner then refuses to cut the weeds, the officer may hire someone to do the work and charge the costs to the owner.

### COMPETITIVE CATTLE EXHIBITS AT FARM PRODUCTS SHOW

The Legislature of Pennsylvania at its 1929 session, appropriated \$1,340,000 for the construction of a building to be used primarily to house the State Farm Products Show at Harrisburg, Pa. This building, which is now nearing completion, will have a floor space of nine acres, and will be in readiness for the next exhibition which is scheduled for the week beginning January 18, 1931.

The new building is the largest general exhibition structure under one roof in the country. The coming show will be a great mid-winter exposition. There will be no admission charges. At the 1931 Show there will be competitive exhibits of the five leading dairy breeds with \$1,500 in cash prizes offered for each breed. Only Pennsylvania cattle can be exhibited and all cattle must have certificates showing them to be free from tuberculosis and Bang disease.

Pennsylvania has held no state fair since 1894 but beginning in 1917 there has been held each year in Harrisburg a winter Farm Products Show. This event, beginning in a small way, has grown to such proportions that 120,000 square feet of floor space was necessary to house the show exhibits January, 1930. In connection with this show there were held meetings and conventions of 31 different farm organizations. The proportions to which this mid-winter exposition has grown is responsible for the legislative recognition and enactment.

### FREE ADVERTISING FOR MILK

No other food receives as much free and favorable advertising as does milk. A short time ago one of the leading Insurance Companies published a full-page advertisement in leading magazines. The article, in commenting on the amount of money spent yearly for patent medicine, said in part: "If milk were put up in bottles of different shapes and sizes, if it were given a fanciful name and announced as what it is—the greatest health and body builder in the world—people would flock to buy it at fancy prices." Let me add here that by "milk" is not meant just any milk, but clean and wholesome milk, the definition of which is as follows: "milk of good flavor, from healthy cows, milk that is free from dirt and contains only a small number of bacteria, none of which are harmful."

### TOP-DRESSING HAY FIELDS

Where red clover and other hay crops were cut early, a second crop may be hastened and made larger by applications of fertilizer. Since a very light crop was produced over most of our territory from the first cutting, it will likely pay many of our cattlemen to fertilize the meadows and make the second crop as large as possible. Soluble nitrogenous fertilizers, such as nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia at rates of 100 to 150 pounds to the acre, or equivalent amounts of other nitrogen-carrying fertilizers, such as urea, calnitro, and leunaspeter, give excellent results. However, on thin soils which are sandy or shaly, 300 pounds of a complete fertilizer will pay.

Where pastures were grazed closely during the dry period and are now too short to give sufficient feed for the live stock, top-dressings of fertilizer will also pay. More feed will be produced and the pasture plants will also be strengthened, so that they will stand the winter better than if they are not fertilized.—*Southern Planter.*

### COW'S JAW CAUSES GOLD RUSH

Gold miners and prospectors are flocking to the Alder Creek Basin in the Cascade Range, Washington, searching for the source of gold found in a cow's teeth. The animal's jawbone, with its teeth glinting with gold, was exhibited in Wenatchee, Washington, July 17th. Old miners say that free gold in the dirt around the pasture grass adhered to the cow's teeth because of the lime they contained.

### ROULETTE'S ACTIVITIES

Owing to the dry weather and consequent shortage of feed in Maryland, J. Fred Roulette, of Sharpsburg, will not make a circuit of fairs this fall, although he says he might show stock at one or two fairs. For a number of years the Roulette show herd has been exhibited at fairs in Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia and has won many prizes.

Mr. Roulette is very proud of the offspring of his Canadian-bred herdsire, Montvic Lindley Ragapple. This bull, who is very light in color, is a son of Johanna Ragapple Pabst, one of the best known show bulls of the Holstein-Friesian breed and a National Dairy Show grand champion. Thirteen daughters of this bull, all in one herd, averaged 435.2 lb. butterfat and 11,238 lb. milk in a year in general dairy work, their average test being 3.87%. Of the thirteen seven were two-year-olds and four others three-year-olds.

Mr. Roulette has some very attractive young bulls, sons of his herdsire, about ready for service. They are straight-backed, handsome fellows—light in color and from good producing high testing cows. One of the slogans of the Roulette herd is "Breed for Type Along With Production." These young bulls are bred to transmit both of these desirable characteristics.

### NITRATE TRADE IS 100 YEARS OLD

In 1830 the first shipments of nitrate of soda, amounting to 850 tons, were shipped from Chile to the United States and Europe so that the present year is the centenary of the Chilean nitrate trade. As a plant stimulator, promoting growth, sodium nitrate stands in the lead.

Chile possesses the greatest known deposit of nitrate of soda. It is in an area about 450 miles long and 15 to 90 miles wide, and varies in richness from 5 to 70 per cent. Under modern methods and with American capital, about 500,000 tons are being produced annually as against 150,000 tons under old processes.

The opening of the Panama Canal in 1914 was a boon to importers and users of Chilean Nitrate of Soda. Since that date, 27,000,000 tons have passed through the canal and, according to a conservative estimate that one dollar's worth of nitrate has been worth \$2 to the farmer who uses it, more than a million dollars have been added to the agricultural income.

### SPOILED ALL THEIR FUN

A highway law was passed by the 1929 Minnesota legislature which gives cattle being driven across the public highway the right of way over motor vehicles. A St. Paul wedding party drove into a herd of Guernsey cows crossing a road and injured several. The owner of the cows brought action against the owner and driver and had the car attached as security for any damages that might be awarded by the courts.

## SIXTY Purebred Holstein-Friesians 30 Naturally Polled

I am offering for sale my entire herd of 60 Purebred Holstein-Friesians. Forty milkers, 20 young heifers, one and two-year-olds.

I have been using Naturally Polled bulls for the past six years. More than half of my herd are Naturally Polled, including all of the younger cows and heifers.

## A Winter Dairy Thirty or More Will Be Fresh This Fall or Early Winter

Young, healthy, vigorous, heavy producing cows right in their prime. Only four animals in the herd are over eight years old. All but one were born on the farm.

My herd is strong in the blood of the great producing and transmitting cows, Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna and Cornucopia Plum Johanna, foundation animals of the greatest Polled Holstein family.

We (Mrs. Downton and I) came to America from England over twenty-five years ago and have spent the best part of our life building up this herd of cattle. We now feel that we are entitled to a rest and vacation and are planning to sell the herd and go back to England to visit with my aged Mother and other relatives, otherwise the herd would NOT be for sale.

We would much prefer to dispose of the cattle at private treaty and invite your correspondence or, better still, invite you to come and look our herd over.

The herd is fully accredited and free from abortion.

**Arthur W. Downton**  
Starrucca, Wayne Co., Penna.



# How to Save Money and Receive Better Service!



This Is a Question Constantly  
Being Asked by Holstein Breeders  
Everywhere!



## THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE!

All of your registered animals may be recorded in the New Association by forwarding their papers to the Secretary's office. New certificates will be issued carrying ownership record to date. The fee charged members for this service is 25 cents for each animal. Non-members are charged 50 cents for each animal.

All of your unregistered animals may be registered by making application for registry on one of our regular forms. Use the names and numbers of the sires and dams as they appear on their registry certificates regardless of the Association in which they are registered.

*If the sire and dam are registered in the Old Association and have not been recorded in the New Association, attach their registry and transfer papers to the application. These papers will be returned promptly with the registry certificate of the offspring.*

*The fee to members for registering a male or female under one year of age is \$1.00. Over one year of age, \$2.00.*

**This Association Makes No Extra Charge for Registering Males**

**Transfer Fee---Fifty Cents to Members**

Animals registered in the Old Association may be transferred through the New Association to new owners at a total cost to members of 75 cents per animal.

**Life Membership Fee, \$10.00**

**Save 50% of your Registration and Transfer Fees by joining the Association.**

Every breeder and dairyman should join in this great movement to restore public confidence in the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry by placing the Herd Registry on a sound, conservative, up-to-date and business-like basis.

**Howard C. Reynolds, Secretary,  
P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.**

# The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. IX

HARRISBURG, PA., SEPTEMBER 8, 1930

No. 15

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c. Per Year





## FOR SALE

### FOURTEEN COWS

Fresh or soon due to freshen by

### Montvic Lindley Rag Apple

Our royally bred son of  
the famous show bull

### Johanna Rag Apple Pabst

These cows are good individuals and persistent producers. They are well marked, white predominating in every one. They are animals that will, by their work at the pail, soon pay back their purchase price.

Also have several nice young bulls ready for service.

### J. FRED ROULETTE

Sharpsburg :: Maryland

*This herd has been accredited 10 years.*

## 1,308.66 Lb. Butter, 26,434 Milk King Ona Crestmont Ormsby

IS WHAT HIS DAM AND SIRE'S DAM AVERAGE  
A PROVEN BULL

HIS FIRST 5 DAUGHTERS SHOW AN AVERAGE OF  
23% MORE MILK THAN THEIR DAMS AT SAME AGE.



CRARY FARM RHESA ORMSBY, A Daughter of the Above Bull  
Her dam's sire—Crary Farm Segis De Kol Burke 17 A. R. daughters. His dam—Meadowside Helena De Kol Burke 3d, 34.93 lb. butter 7 days.

The dam is from De Kol Hengerveld Burke 32.66 lb. butter 7 days, 860 lb. butter 365 days. Her sire—King Segis Hengerveld De Kol Burke 18 A. R. daughters. Her dam—Clothilde Pietertje De Kol Paul, 22.82 lb. butter 7 days.

THIS HEIFER AND 4 OF HER SISTERS FOR SALE. Prices Reasonable.

Herd Tested. Never had a Reactor. Abortion Free. **OAKLAND FARM,**  
George W. Fries  
CHAMBERSBURG, PA., R. D. 3

## Everybody Knows

THAT



### ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE

my splendid herdsire is "THE WORLD'S RECORD BULL." But EVERYBODY

### DOES NOT KNOW

that ROLO'S Daughters are Producing 33%  
MORE MILK and a HIGHER PERCENT-  
AGE OF BUTTERFAT than did their  
dams at the same age.

Rolo is transmitting this wonderful Producing Ability as well as Choice Individuality through his Sons. I offer You your Choice of a Dozen ranging from a few weeks to a year old.

Write today for Pedigrees and Prices.

**Charles Wertheimer, Frederick, Md.**

Accredited Herd. Prices Right.

## Choice Young Bulls

Ready for Service

Well Grown

Well Marked

Well Bred

From Big-Producing, Profit-Making  
Dams with Splendid Production Rec-  
ords made on Twice-a-Day Milking  
and Economical, Practical. Dairy  
Conditions

### JOHN C. BREAM

Gettysburg, Pa.

R. D. 4

Gettysburg Herd is State and Federally  
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# The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

VOL. IX

HARRISBURG, PA., SEPTEMBER 8, 1930

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1. The cost is \$1.25 a month for 10 cows or fewer, and 10 cents a month for each additional cow, collected monthly or in advance.
2. Any dairyman may join by signing a request for his creamery or cream station to deduct his cost from his monthly cream check until further notice.
3. When his sample box arrives from the central office, the farmer weighs and samples the milk from each cow each night and morning, and at the end of the month returns the box with the samples of milk to the central laboratory by mail (return postage furnished).
4. He receives in a few days a herd production report for the month.
5. At the end of the year he receives a herd production report showing individual production and the herd average for the year.
6. A member may include a skim-milk sample each month free of charge.
7. Feed reports may be included at the option of the farmer.
8. A member may start testing any time of the year.
9. A member may request feeding service by mail.
10. If there are 20 or more members in a community the field man or other competent persons will conduct meetings from time to time throughout the year.
11. Those who wish to become members but do not live in a community where a local unit is possible may send in their membership directly accompanied by one-half a year's dues in advance. Such members will receive complete records but cannot be given the benefit of local meetings and field agent service.

#### THE EXTENSION DIVISION OF THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE WILL—

1. Have complete charge of the testing laboratory and office.
2. Direct the field service through the county agents, creameries, and cream stations.
3. Through the county agent will arrange for and direct the field man in the county.

#### THE EXTENSION SERVICE WILL—

1. Have complete charge of the development of the project in the counties where county agents are established.
2. Will be represented by the county agent on local committees.
3. Through the county agent will arrange for and direct the field man in the county.

#### THE LOCAL CREAMERY OR CREAM STATION OR LOCAL UNIT WILL—

1. Appoint a cow testing committee.
2. Sign an agreement with the central office to collect and remit fees monthly.
3. Take an active interest in securing members and holding meetings.
4. Agree to keep milk scales and sell at cost to members.
5. Notify central office to send sample boxes where and when needed.

Among those at the conference were: Mr. Monroe;



# How to Save Money and Receive Better Service!



**This Is a Question Constantly  
Being Asked by Holstein Breeders  
Everywhere!**



## **THE ANSWER IS SIMPLE!**

All of your registered animals may be recorded in the New Association by forwarding their papers to the Secretary's office. New certificates will be issued carrying ownership record to date. The fee charged members for this service is 25 cents for each animal. Non-members are charged 50 cents for each animal.

All of your unregistered animals may be registered by making application for registry on one of our regular forms. Use the names and numbers of the sires and dams as they appear on their registry certificates regardless of the Association in which they are registered.

*If the sire and dam are registered in the Old Association and have not been recorded in the New Association, attach their registry and transfer papers to the application. These papers will be returned promptly with the registry certificate of the offspring.*

*The fee to members for registering a male or female under one year of age is \$1.00. Over one year of age, \$2.00.*

***This Association Makes No Extra Charge for Registering Males***

**Transfer Fee---Fifty Cents to Members**

Animals registered in the Old Association may be transferred through the New Association to new owners at a total cost to members of 75 cents per animal.

**Life Membership Fee, \$10.00**

***Save 50% of your Registration and Transfer Fees by joining the Association.***

Every breeder and dairyman should join in this great movement to restore public confidence in the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry by placing the Herd Registry on a sound, conservative, up-to-date and business-like basis.

**Howard C. Reynolds, Secretary,  
P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.**

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## FOR SALE

### FOURTEEN COWS

Fresh or soon due to freshen by

### Montvic Lindley Rag Apple

Our royally bred son of  
the famous show bull

### Johanna Rag Apple Pabst

These cows are good individuals and persistent producers. They are well marked, white predominating in every one. They are animals that will, by their work at the pail, soon pay back their purchase price.

Also have several nice young bulls ready for service.

### J. FRED ROULETTE

Sharpsburg :: Maryland

*This herd has been accredited 10 years.*

## 1,308.<sup>66</sup> Lb. Butter, 26,434 Milk King Ona Crestmont Ormsby

IS WHAT HIS DAM AND SIRE'S DAM AVERAGE

### A PROVEN BULL

HIS FIRST 5 DAUGHTERS SHOW AN AVERAGE OF  
23% MORE MILK THAN THEIR DAMS AT SAME AGE.



CRARY FARM RHESA ORMSBY, A Daughter of the Above Bull

Her dam's sire—Crary Farm Segis De Kol Burke 17 A. R. daughters. His dam—Meadowside Helena De Kol Burke 3d, 34.93 lb. butter 7 days.

The dam is from De Kol Hengerveld Burke 32.66 lb. butter 7 days, 860 lb. butter 365 days. Her sire—King Segis Hengerveld De Kol Burke 18 A. R. daughters. Her dam—Clothilde Pietertje De Kol Paul, 22.82 lb. butter 7 days.

THIS HEIFER AND 4 OF HER SISTERS FOR SALE. Prices Reasonable.

Herd Tested. Never  
had a Reactor.  
Abortion Free.

### OAKLAND FARM,

George W. Fries  
CHAMBERSBURG, PA., R. D. 3

## Everybody Knows

THAT



### ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE

my splendid herdsire is "THE WORLD'S RECORD BULL." But EVERYBODY

### DOES NOT KNOW

that ROLO'S Daughters are Producing 33%  
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5. At the end of the year he receives a herd production report showing individual production and the herd average for the year.
6. A member may include a skim-milk sample each month free of charge.
7. Feed reports may be included at the option of the farmer.
8. A member may start testing any time of the year.
9. A member may request feeding service by mail.
10. If there are 20 or more members in a community the field man or other competent persons will conduct meetings from time to time throughout the year.
11. Those who wish to become members but do not live in a community where a local unit is possible may send in their membership directly accompanied by one-half a year's dues in advance. Such members will receive complete records but cannot be given the benefit of local meetings and field agent service.

#### THE EXTENSION DIVISION OF THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE WILL—

1. Have complete charge of the testing laboratory and office.
2. Direct the field service through the county agents, creameries, and cream stations.
3. Through the county agent will arrange for and direct the field man in the county.

#### THE EXTENSION SERVICE WILL—

1. Have complete charge of the development of the project in the counties where county agents are established.
2. Will be represented by the county agent on local committees.
3. Through the county agent will arrange for and direct the field man in the county.

#### THE LOCAL CREAMERY OR CREAM STATION OR LOCAL UNIT WILL—

1. Appoint a cow testing committee.
2. Sign an agreement with the central office to collect and remit fees monthly.
3. Take an active interest in securing members and holding meetings.
4. Agree to keep milk scales and sell at cost to members.
5. Notify central office to send sample boxes where and when needed.

Among those at the conference were: Mr. Monroe;



Mr. Haslerude; J. R. Dice, chief of the dairy division at the college; J. S. Milloy, secretary of the Greater North Dakota Association; Charles Wilkins, vice president of the Agricultural Credit Corporation; C. C. Morrison of the Great Northern Railway; Al Dexter of the Northern Pacific Railway; A. R. Miesen of the Soo Railway; B. E. Groom of the Greater North Dakota Association; N. D. Gorman, county agent leader; Martin Aplund; George Baker; Gordon Randlett; W. T. Foley of *The Farmer* who explained the Minnesota plan of statewide cow testing, particularly its organization; and D. S. Owen of *The Dakota Farmer*.

#### NOT NEW

The mail cow testing plan is not new in North Dakota. It has been tried by several county agents on a county-wide scale. But in these instances, the county agent has been the only one to operate the association as part of his many duties. The new state-wide association will have the advantage of an initial fund subscribed by various private institutions and by individuals. It will have a field man. If the local creameries and cream stations can be enlisted, it will have an aid here never before brought into the picture. Finally, the state association will have sufficient members to make the organization self-sustaining, to maintain a clerical force, to keep a good field man on the job all the time, and to get enough help in the way of publicity to put it over where a smaller county organization has failed.

#### SUCCESSFUL ELSEWHERE

As a matter of fact, at least two county mail order associations in Wisconsin have been a marked success, and it is upon their record that the backers of the state association are depending. These Wisconsin counties got enough members to employ a permanent field man and to this fact they attribute their success. The Minnesota Statewide Cow Testing by Mail Association is patterned after the Wisconsin county organizations, also.

Some time this fall, North Dakota farmers may expect to hear more about the cow testing by mail in North Dakota.

### Just What You Need

An up-to-date Herd Book at a reasonable price that will last a life time.

Every Holstein breeder should keep an accurate and permanent Herd Book record.

Order a book today—prices as follows:

Fifty (50) sheet book, \$2.00; 75 sheet book, \$2.50; and a 100 sheet book, \$3.00.

Additional sheets in lots of fifty (50), 2 cents each.

Size 8 3/8 x 15 1/2 inches.

HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN  
Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

### Holstein Dairies Around Port Jervis

**A**MONG the hills bordering the Delaware River Valley, near Port Jervis, New York, are to be found many prosperous and successful dairy farmers.

One of the good farms is owned by Cornelius W. Cuddebach, and is called Matapock Farm. It contains nearly two hundred acres, only about half of which is tillable, the balance being pasture and woodland. The Matapock herd contains 20 head of Holstein-Friesian purebreds and grades. It is headed by an attractively marked son of Johanna Woodcrest De Kol Lass, a big producing daughter of Pabst Woodcrest Clyde and Niggie Johanna De Kol.

James Clifford, father of Mrs. Cuddebach, lives on a near-by farm. He has a dairy of 19 head of purebred and grade Holsteins. At the head of the herd is King Pontiac Neversink, a son of Pontiac King Dutchland and Princess Aaggie Johanna Hartog. In the pedigree of this bull occurs the names of many animals noted for production and transmitting ability.

Both the Clifford and Cuddebach herds are on the State and Federal accredited list. The milk produced is sold at retail in Port Jervis by a local distributor, and the producers receive 7 1/2 cents per quart for bottled milk. At the present time they are endeavoring to get the distributors to raise the price one-half cent per quart.

Another successful farmer is James Cole 2d, who operates a milk route in Port Jervis, N. Y. Mr. Cole has a herd of 38 Holstein-Friesians, most of which were obtained from the Belle Ellen Farms, located near by.

A short distance from the Clove Road is a purebred herd owned by August Reinhardt. Mr. Reinhardt has 22 head of Holstein-Friesians, of which 15 are now milking. This purebred herd is not eligible to register. Mr. Reinhardt is a dairyman who believes that the value of a cow lies solely in her ability to earn at-the-pail, a profit for her owner, and he has never paid any attention to the registry papers. It might have paid him better if he had recorded the animals as he has a very attractive dairy, and he owns a number of good producing cows that are also good individuals. His herd is on the State and Federal list and has never housed a reactor.

Mr. Reinhardt has ideas of his own about the management of a dairy. One of his practices is somewhat unusual—he uses ordinary soil in the gutters behind the cows to absorb the liquid and to deodorize the barn. This earth is, of course, taken back to the fields with the manure. At this time of year when cows are in the barn for a short time only, such a practice is far preferable to the one of using no absorbent and letting the gutters become half filled with foul smelling liquid in which the cows dip their tails and plaster themselves and their milkers.

Visiting Nurse—And do your children use a toothbrush regularly?

Fond Parent—Do they, mum! First thing when they get up in the morning, it's a race to see which one can get to the toothbrush first!

### Meeting a Demand

**D**URING the last two or three years a large number of dairy cattle, purebreds and grades, have been brought into this country from Canada. The development of new dairy sections and the replenishing of herds depleted by the tuberculin test have created a demand for good dairy cattle. There did not seem to be a surplus of this kind in the strictly dairy districts. A number of men and firms have taken advantage of this state of affairs and have built up a large importing business. One of these firms is Struble and Martin of Milford, Pennsylvania and Newton, New Jersey.

Oliver W. Struble is by profession a dairyman and is in charge of the farm at Newton. Mr. Martin lives at Milford, where he is prominent in community affairs, having been County Commissioner for a number of years. He is interested in politics and for years has been the Republican State Committeeman for Pike County. He does most of the cattle buying for the firm and makes many trips through the dairy sections of Northern Pennsylvania, Southern New York, Michigan and Ontario. Some idea of the extent of the business conducted by this firm can be gathered from Mr. Martin's statement that during 1929 he brought into Northwestern Pennsylvania and Northern New Jersey around 1,400 dairy animals, most of which were Holstein-Friesians.

### More Dairy By-Products Used

**I**N A number of industries, particularly the great meat-packing business, much of the profit is said to lie in the efficient utilization of by-products.

While this will never be true of the dairy industry in which the manufacture and marketing of by-products is only a minor fraction of the total business, few are aware how fast the dairy by-products trade is developing.

In 1918 the production of condensed skimmed milk, which is used principally in baking, ice cream, and confectionery, was 54,000,000 pounds, and in the period ending with 1926 the production increased by leaps and bounds until in that year it was 148,000,000 pounds. In 1918 the production of condensed buttermilk, which is used mainly in feeding livestock, was 12,000,000 pounds, and in 1926 the production was more than seven times as great, or 86,000,000 pounds. In 1918 the production of skimmed milk powder, which has its principal uses in baking, ice cream, sausage, calf feeding, etc., was 26,000,000 pounds, and in 1929 the production was 147,000,000 pounds. In 1918 the production of casein, which is used mainly in the coating of printing papers, was about 11,000,000 pounds, and in 1926 it was nearly 17,000,000 pounds. In 1918 the production of crude milk sugar was about 3,300,000 pounds, and in 1926 it was nearly 4,500,000.

If you want to read the Plain, Unvarnished facts, the Naked Truth—unclothed by pleasant propaganda, read the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

## DISPERSAL OF Elmhurst Dairy

Consisting of 40 Head of Choice  
Holstein-Friesians

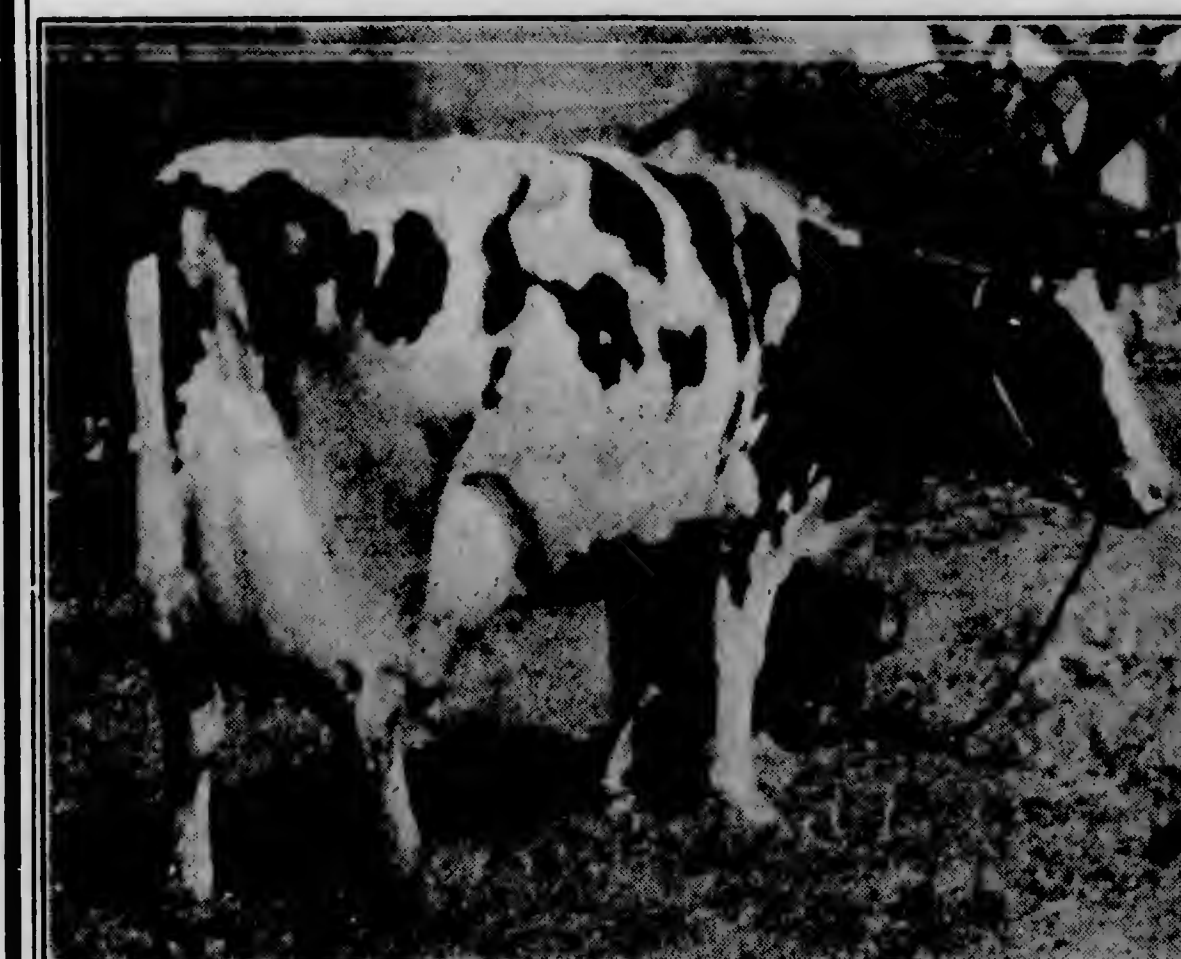
28 registered, 12 large, handsome  
big producing Grades.

**FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19,**  
starting at 1 P. M. sharp.

During 1929 this dairy of 23 cows averaged in C. T. A. work 9,876 lb. milk, 443.1 lb. butter, average test 3.6%, only one cow being milked more than twice daily.

At Grade B milk prices the profit above feed cost was \$169.47 per cow.

THE HERD INCLUDES THE SPLENDID COW



FERN LEDGE AAGGIE LASS

16,707 lb. milk, 789.13 lb. butter in 306 days, C. T. A.

#### YOU ARE OFFERED:

TWO Bulls of Serviceable Age.

TWELVE Cows due to freshen by sale time. SIX more before Nov. 1. NINE others during the winter.

Balance are yearling Heifers and Calves.

This is a well grown herd of big producers and choice individuals.

HOME RAISED; only three of the animals not being raised on this farm by me.

YOUNG; only four members of the herd being more than 7 years old.

Herd Accredited 3 years and has never housed a reactor.

Sale Management and Pedigrees, R. Austin Backus.

Auctioneer, Geo. Baxter. Sale held under cover.

**R. D. RICE, New Milford, Pa.**

Concrete Highway 92 runs by the Farm which is one mile east of the Lackawanna Trail from New Milford, Susquehanna County, Pa., 20 miles south of Binghamton, New York, 40 miles north of Scranton, Pa.



## Polled Holstein Herd for Sale

I offer for sale my entire herd of Purebred Naturally Polled Holstein-Friesians consisting of THIRTY head of choice stock, all direct descendants on one or both sides of the wonderful producing and transmitting Hornless cows, Cornucopia Plum Johanna and her world's champion daughter



**KEYSTONE BEAUTY PLUM JOHANNA**

The herdsires and young bulls also trace to Lucille Jolie Pontiac, 1,173 lb. butter in a year as a four-year-old.

There are eleven heifers just about two years old due to freshen between September 1st and December 31st. They are all daughters of Sir Napol Cornucopia Origin who traces five times to



**CORNUCOPIA PLUM JOHANNA**

Owing to the fact that we have decided to make our home in Florida where Mrs. Stevenson and I have been spending the winters and have been living for the past eight months, I am relinquishing my business interests in the North and have decided to dispose of my entire herd of Polled Holstein-Friesians and my farms are for sale, either as a whole, or as building sites.

No animals are above seven years old. All cattle have passed the T. B. and abortion tests.

Here is an opportunity for someone to buy the entire herd and go on with my work of breeding Purebred Hornless Holstein-Friesian cattle.

I would like to sell these cattle to somebody who would carry on this work and develop this herd.

### GEORGE E. STEVENSON

1892 Nevada Avenue., Shore Acres,  
St. Petersburg, Florida  
Box 751, R. 1 Telephone 56-225

This herd can be seen on the farm near Scranton, Pennsylvania. Get in touch with E. W. Stevenson at the office of Stevenson & Knight, 725 Connell Bldg., Scranton, Pa.

## Milk Controversy in New York

FOR some weeks past there has been a controversy in New York City over the price of milk sold to stores in forty-quart cans for resale. Aaron Sapiro, who has had a nation-wide experience in organizing National Farm Coöperatives which resulted in a controversy with Mr. Henry Ford, represents the Harlem and Bronx Milk Dealers' Association, with the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association, Inc., and the Borden Company lined up on the opposite side. The following story in regard to the controversy is borrowed from the *Rural New Yorker*:

### THOUGHTS ON THE MILK QUESTION

After several years' absence, Aaron Sapiro has appeared again in the realm of food markets. This time he appears as attorney for an association of milk dealers in Harlem and Bronx sections of the City of New York. These dealers are concerned for the most part in the sale of loose or can milk to stores which dip the milk out of the cans to consumers. The "vested interest" or value of an established milk trade is about \$300 a can. A dealer with a 100-can trade values his business at \$30,000. Hence competition among them is keen. They cut the price for a time to win trade. Sometimes they pay the store in advance for its trade, and often supply milk free for a time to get the trade. To make up to themselves for these expenses, they buy surplus milk of country plants at surplus prices, or if they buy direct from farmers, they beat down the price at their plants, skimp a few pounds every morning on the weights of each producer, and at the end of the month cheat on the fat test. So that in the end the farmer pays the cost of the dealer's competition and strife for increased business. It is clear enough to all careful observers that this scramble for trade in the loose milk business is not only a disturbing factor in the city trade but a distinct loss to producers. Therefore an association of dealers, honestly organized to avoid the disturbing and throat-cutting practices would, if successful, be a benefit to the whole industry.

Sheffield Farms confines itself to the bottled trade, but the Borden Company distributes loose milk. Dairymen's League is also a competitor of the loose-milk dealers. Recently it contracted for a loan of \$4,000,000 from the Federal Farm Board to increase its facilities for distribution. Mr. Sapiro, as attorney for the Harlem-Bronx Milk Dealers' Association, complains that after the Class 1 price was increased 37c per 100 lb., the League cut the price to some stores to \$2 a 40-quart can and took trade away from members of the association and threatened other stores that the League would drive the stores out of business unless they bought their milk from the League agents. He complains that the League can undersell any and all dealers who are obliged to buy milk at a fixed price, because it returns the farmer only what it gets for milk less expenses, and that it may under this arrangement drive one dealer after another out of business until it has a complete monopoly of the business. Mr. Sapiro calls this an improper use of the functions of coöperation, and charges that in its subsidiaries it combines coöperative and commercial business. He charges that this

combination "removes the League from all exemptions under the Sherman Act, the Capper-Volstead Act, and the Clayton Act, and opens the operation of the League to challenge as an improper combination." He has asked the Federal Farm Board to withdraw its loan. He has also made an appeal to the Federal Trade Commission to order the League to stop this unfair practice.

Right here it may be said that this looks like a case where "infected chickens come home to roost." Not long ago Mr. Sapiro came to Albany with one of his uniform coöperative bills. He got the indulgent ear of Chairman Straus of the Agricultural Committee, and heart and hand with the leaders of the League secured approval and passage of the bill which then became the coöperative law of the State. In the committee hearing he insisted that leaders were better qualified to select directors of an association and control its management than farmers, and fixed his law so that farmers have no control over the business conducted in their name with their money. He even insisted on a provision of law to penalize anyone who criticized the management of a coöperative association or its finances. Then he was in the management of many associations. Now out of them he charges the League officials with selling milk without the knowledge of farmers below the cost of production, and of creating commercial subsidiaries and alliances which subject the organization to criminal prosecution. If repentance accompanies this confession of the failure of his law to protect farmers, Mr. Sapiro should insist in a change of the law which he succeeded in imposing on the farmers of forty-three states, and which is now the biggest handicap the Federal Farm Board faces in its attempt to organize farm coöperation.

Neither Mr. Sapiro nor any of the authorities who have written or spoken recently on the milk subject has touched the cause of the present chaotic condition of the industry. Some of the things printed have been foolish and much of it would be extremely humorous if it were not a serious matter. We have a suspicion that a great deal of it has been deliberately intended to mislead and confuse the public. A full and complete understanding of the subject is essential to the best interests of milk producers. If the dairy industry is ever to be developed to the extent of its possibilities, secrecy and gouging and private commitments, which are the instruments of torture to producers and consumers, must be eliminated, and an honest, open, square business system adopted for the distribution of milk. Every day we are called upon for correct information by men and women of public spirit desiring to know the truth and anxious to use their influence in the right way. In answer to this demand and in the hope of contributing our part in a solution of the problem, we shall publish a series of brief articles to show what has led the industry into this tangle, that some one with the facts before them may find a way out of the difficulty.

Jimmie (visiting uncle in the country)—"Oh, Uncle George, your hired man is not honest. He let the cows drink a whole lot of water just before he milked them."

He—I once loved a girl who made a fool of me.  
She—What lasting impressions some people make.

## A Good Neighbor

ON A Pennsylvania farm 1,700 feet above sea level, Louis R. Smith is building a good, producing Holstein-Friesian herd. Mr. Smith lives between Greentown and Newfoundland in Pike County but gets his mail from South Sterling, a post office in Wayne County.

This section of the country is mountainous and very picturesque, but from the farming standpoint, very little of the land is agricultural. Of the 100 acres in the Smith farm only 24 are tillable. Mr. Smith has always lived in a rural community but has not always made farming his chief business, as he was a school-teacher for twelve terms. He markets his milk through the Dairyman's League Coöperative Association and is quite active in that organization. For the past fourteen years he has operated the farm where he now lives and the neat appearance of the buildings and the growing crops indicate that he is a careful, thrifty farmer. Because of his willingness to assist others and possibly because his old vocation of school-teaching has given him a standing in his community, Mr. Smith is consulted upon many matters, especially by men who are just starting with purebred Holsteins who seek his advice on how to handle the animals and especially on how to make out the registration and transfer papers.

When the cows fall off in production rapidly it indicates lack of sufficient nutrients. Some supplement should be provided at once.

## Need a Good Bull?

Then Consider a Son of



**KING SWEET VICTOR**

He by KING SWEET (Gold Medal Sire) and from a 20,791 lb. milk, 894 lb. butter daughter of the many times Grand Champion show cow Frindaella Elkindale Ormsby, 1,031 lb. butter in a year.

The dams are daughters and granddaughters of the best transmitting sires known and we can tell you what they have done and what they are doing as we weigh their yield at every milking.

These bulls are well-grown, nicely marked, straight backed and extra good at the rump, fully as good as their sire at the same age (see cut above).

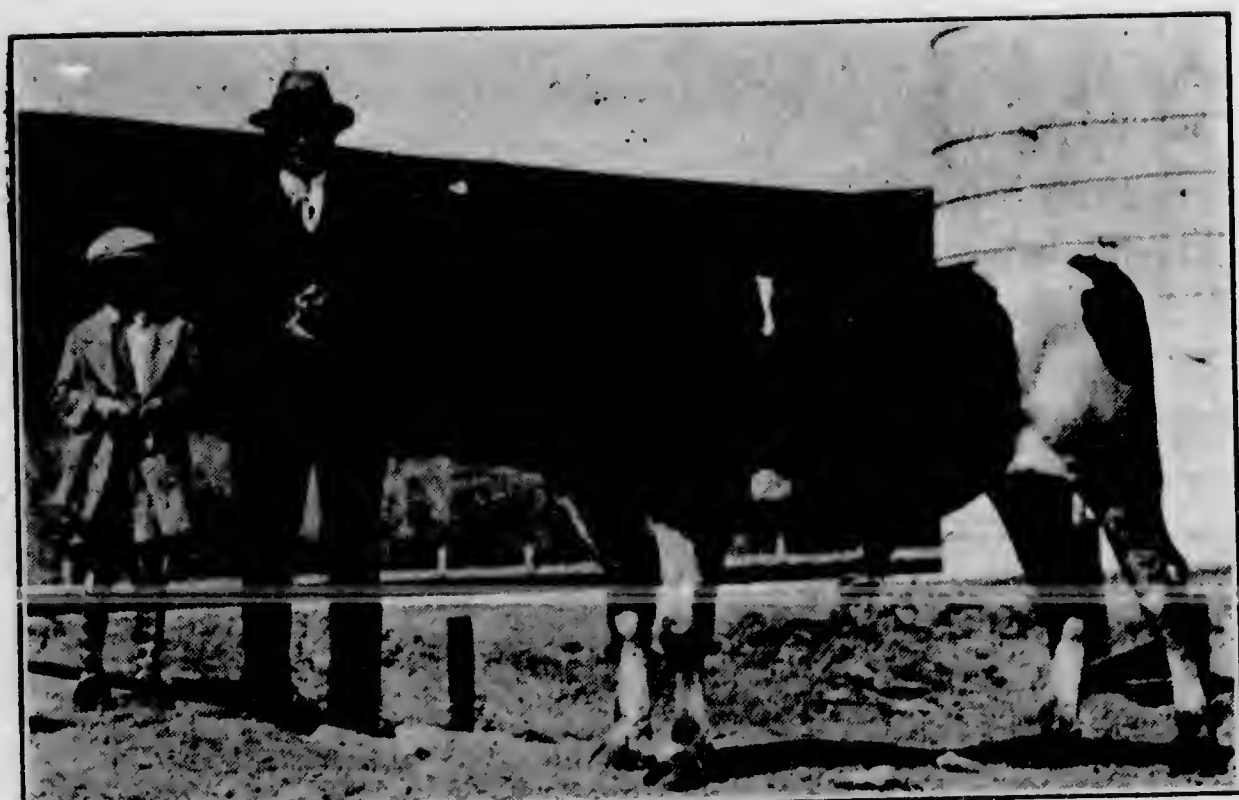
**GEORGE M. DIBBLE & SON**  
Starrucca Wayne Co. Pennsylvania  
Accredited Herd



## The Maple Valley Dairy

**T**HE Maple Valley Dairy Herd is, we believe, the largest Holstein-Friesian herd in Indiana County, Pa. There are at least 70 animals in the herd and practically everyone was raised on the premises. The first or foundation registered Holstein-Friesian female was purchased in New York State, in August, 1912.

The owners have always endeavored to head the herd with the best sire they could find, consequently the



KEITH MARSHALL, R. D. MARSHALL AND PENSTATE  
LOTHIAN YANKEE  
The Leaders at the Maple Valley Dairy Farm, Beyer, Pa.

milking dairy is of a high order of excellence and the cows milk heavily and persistently. Cows frequently produce more than seventy pounds of milk daily, on twice-a-day milking. During February of this year, one of the animals was credited with 2,238 lb. milk with an average test of 3.8 per cent butterfat.

The head of the herd is the two-year-old bull, Penstate Lothian Yankee, who goes by the name of "Kingfish." He was sired by Lothian De Kol Korndyke,

## Priced for Immediate Sale

On account of my wife's death and the loss of my home by fire, both of which happened in a week, I am compelled to sell my dairy of Purebred Holstein-Friesians consisting of:

15 YOUNG COWS AND HEIFERS, strong in Pontiac, Korndyke and Johanna blood. A fine bunch of good testers with clean udders. Nearly all will freshen this fall and winter.

Also my HERD BULL, a grandson of the famous producer,

DE KOL PLUS SEGIS DIXIE

**RUSH G. SHAFER**

Accredited Herd

Meadville, R. D. 5

Crawford Co., Pa.

who for several years has headed the herd at Pennsylvania State College and who has a large number of good producing daughters scattered through dairy herds in Cumberland and Franklin Counties, Pa.

The dam of "Kingfish" is Weiler Farm Yankee Beauty—a big producing cow and a granddaughter of King Veeman Sadie Vale. Her sire is a grandson and her dam a granddaughter of the well-known Holstein-Friesian sire, Dutchland Colantha Sir Inka.

The pedigree of Penstate Lothian Yankee shows the blood of a number of well-known transmitting sires combined very closely. Of course his daughters are very young at the present time but they appear growthy, with straight backs and good udder development.

This summer the herd contains 44 milking cows and is, we believe, the largest herd in Indiana County enrolled in Cow Testing Association work. The average for the past year was 8,525 lb. milk and 302.9 lb. butterfat.

This average would have been considerably higher, but early in the year, ten of the best producers were sold and now form part of the herd belonging to a near-by Public Institution.

The Maple Valley Dairy Farm consists of two adjoining farms. There is a residence and a large dairy barn on each farm. The barns and houses have running water which is supplied by a large spring. The water is pumped to a reservoir and then flows to the buildings by gravity. The Marshalls are good, clean farmers and dairymen, and their herd has supplied foundation stock for a number of dairy herds in Indiana and surrounding counties.

## For Americans Only

**T**HE First Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, Forestry, and Animal Industry will be held in Washington September 8th to 20th. The subjects to be discussed including surveys and inventories, land, forestry, animal industry, crop production, agricultural education, and agricultural economics.

Specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture have prepared most of the more than 50 papers and reports to be presented at the conference. These with comparative statistics of imports and exports of agricultural, forestry, and animal-industry products of the 21 American republics and of international trade in sugar, coffee, cocoa, rubber, and fibers, have been published in a 434-page volume for the use of the delegates.

The Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, Forestry, and Animal Industry will probably be the first of a series to convene periodically in the capitals of the countries of the Pan-American Union. It will be a meeting of experts from the American nations, called together to promote systematic research in agriculture, forestry, and animal industry, and to establish agencies for this work. The conference has a threefold objective; (1) To define the outstanding problems in each country that may be solved by inter-American cooperation; (2) to discuss the policies and methods to be followed in solving these problems; and (3) to consider the establishment and location of research sta-

tions or laboratories and means of financing them. The agenda to be laid before the delegates are the result of two years of preparatory work by the Pan-American Union, the national committees, and scientific organizations in the 21 republics. During the conference delegates will visit scientific laboratories and experimental stations in or near Washington to view special exhibits and to inspect equipment and methods.

## Ships Milk to Washington

**O**N A two-hundred-acre farm near Martinsburg, West Virginia, H. P. Thorn has a herd of seventy cows. About half of these are purebred Holstein-Friesians, with some grades and some Guernseys. The milk from the Thorn dairy goes to Washington where certified milk brings a good price. The dry weather which has prevailed through this section of the country, has materially effected the growth of fodder and grass on this farm and Mr. Thorn has already purchased two hundred tons of alfalfa hay to help out the home grown crop.

The Ardmore herd, as Mr. Thorn's dairy is called, is headed by Rollo Star Belle Pontiac, a three-year-old son of Moss Side Concordia Pontiac and Rollo Star Belle Lyons. The Moss Side bull was a son of King Concordia Pontiac and Lieuwkje Lynfeld Pleasant Valley Kate, while Rollo Star Belle Lyons is one of the many good daughters of Rollo Pontiac Fayne, the noted sire heading the herd of Charles Wertheimer of Frederick, Maryland.

The farm is situated on a limestone ridge. The soil is fertile but the limestone rock crops through in many places so that it is difficult to use farm machinery to good advantage. The large one-story barn is mostly concrete and is exceptionally well lighted. To avoid dust all hay is brought from other buildings and piled in a shed opening into one end of the barn, and the silo shutes are also outside the feeding barn in which the cows are stanchioned only for milking and feeding purposes and during unusually cold weather. Standing separate from the barn is a well equipped dairy house in which can be found all the machinery necessary for handling milk of certified grade.

## Fries Makes Interesting Experiment

**B**ECAUSE he was building an addition on his barn to take care of his growing herd, George W. Fries, of Chambersburg, Pa., turned most of his heifers into pasture but kept three of them in the barn all summer. The heifers at pasture have received the same amount of feed as have the animals kept up. While all the heifers have grown well the stabled three have done better than the ones that were given their liberty. The hot sun, the flies and the general exposure have made the outdoor heifers appear a great deal rougher than the heifers that were housed. This is the first time that Mr. Fries has ever made this comparison and he is not yet certain whether housed heifers always do better than heifers turned to pasture or whether the difference is due to the exceptionally hot summer.

King Ona Crestmont Ormsby has deepened considerable during the past year. His sons and daughters are typy, attractive animals and his young bulls should stand at the head of good herds as the cows in the Fries dairy are large animals and persistent producers. Violet De Kol Fay, registered as No. 1 in the herd book of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, is looking better than ever. At her freshening time nearly a year ago she dropped twin bull calves and her owner is hoping that at the next freshening she will drop a heifer calf.

## The Value of Milk as Poultry Feed

**U**NDER the title of "A New Value Found In Milk," the September number of *The Poultry Item* carries a special article giving the report of an address made by Wm. Johnstone, of Toms River, N. J., at a gathering of poultrymen of that section, which is one of the largest and most intensive poultry centers of the East. Briefly, Mr. Johnstone says that the Poultrymen's Service Corporation, of which he is president, has been investigating the merits of milk as a poultry feed and comparing it with other feeds. Milk has proved to be of far greater nutritive value than would be expected by chemical analysis and the experiments indicate that the benefit comes from the lactose or milk sugar, the experiments indicating that the higher the milk sugar content in a feed, the more valuable that feed is because of the beneficial effect on the health of the fowls.

## FOR ONLY \$150

You can buy a son of  
our noted producer,

## Maple Grove Spofford Princess

Among her many performance records are 27.01 lb. butter, 641.3 lb. milk in 7 days. In C. T. A. work she produced 740.5 lb. butter, 17,616 lb. milk in a year on twice-a-day milking.

The bull was sired by Clever Model Glista, son of the 34 lb. cow Glista Coreva, one of the greatest producing and transmitting cows of the Cornell University herd.

The young bull was born September 6, 1928. He is a nice fellow in every way, more white than black, well marked and bound to sire producers.

## Maple Grove Stock Farm

Frank Jones, Manager

Centerville, Crawford County, Pa.

Herd Accredited March, 1923, and ever since



# You Can Save Money

## By Joining The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

(The New Registry Association)

Life Membership Fee - - - - \$10.00

Transfer Fee - - - - 50 cents

### Save 50% of Your Registration and Transfer Fee

Every dairy farmer who breeds Purebred Holsteins should join in this great movement to restore public confidence by placing the Holstein-Friesian Herd Book on a sound, conservative, up-to-date business basis.

### Forty-Two States Are Now Represented

Membership and Business steadily increasing.

Among our membership can be found the very best dairy farmers in America.

*Write for Supplies and Applications Today*

**HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Secretary**  
Box 30 Harrisburg, Pa.

All Future Records of Milk and Butter Production  
to be Acceptable to the Dairy Public **MUST**  
Represent Economical and Profitable  
Production.

### The Keeping of Such Records Is Not Expensive

## Install a Milk Record Cabinet

### Weigh Each Cow's Milk and Record It Daily

Mail your monthly MILK RECORD SHEET to the Secretary's office, where a Dependable and Permanent Record on each of your Purebred Holstein-Friesian Cows will be kept.

Knowing their actual production, the Cost of Production—Net Profit or Loss can be easily determined.

*For Further and Full Particulars Write*

**Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.**

**HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Secretary**  
Harrisburg Pennsylvania



# FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

## Using Grapes

**W**HEN the grape crop is so large that it cannot be consumed in the natural state, there are numerous delicate and palatable combinations into which it can be converted, of which the making of grape juice is probably the most popular. For this only grapes of the best quality should be used; they should be fine in both color and flavor and should be fully ripe. The Concord is the best variety for this purpose, though any blue kind may be used. To make

### GRAPE JUICE

Stem, wash and place in a porcelain or agate kettle, cover well with water and cook until the skins break away from the pulp. Allow them to cool, then strain in a cheesecloth bag. To every quart of juice add two-thirds cupful of sugar, bring to a boil and seal in air tight bottles or fruit jars. It is better to have it too thick than too thin, as it may be thinned when served, at which time the addition of a bottle of ginger ale to a quart of grape juice makes a splendid combination. An easier way of making grape juice is to put a cupful of grapes and one cupful of sugar into a quart jar, fill the jar with scalding water, seal tight and leave for several hours in a very moderate oven. But this way not only takes a great many cans for the amount of juice but the finished product is not so good as when made in the usual way.

If grapes are very plentiful they may be used in the following ways:

### GRAPE CATSUP

Stew five pounds of grapes until soft and tender; put through a sieve and add two and a half pounds of brown sugar, one tablespoonful cinnamon, one tablespoonful allspice, one of cloves and one of pepper and one-half tablespoonful of salt, one pint of vinegar. Boil until quite thick and bottle.

### GRAPE BUTTER

To every quart of grapes, add three tablespoonfuls of water, and one pound of sugar. Boil for half an hour, then put through a sieve. If desired may be seasoned by using half a teaspoonful each of cinnamon, cloves and allspice.

### GRAPE CONSERVE

is deservedly popular and there are a number of ways of making this delicious condiment. You may make your choice of the following:

Use sound, ripe grapes, weigh them, and pulp them by boiling them and pressing them through a coarse sieve; remove the seeds and grind the skins in a meat grinder or chop them as fine as possible. Put skins and pulp together and for every three pounds of fresh fruit, add one cupful of sugar, half a pound of finely chopped raisins, and the meaty part of two large oranges. Cook

over a slow fire until it is thick, then stir in half a pound of finely chopped pecans or hickory nuts. Boil for five minutes and place in jelly glasses.

OR

You may take four pounds of grapes, one pound of raisins, three pounds of sugar, and two large oranges, cut in small pieces, skins also. Squeeze the skins from the grapes and save them; boil the grape pulp about three minutes and put through a sieve to remove the seeds. Then add sugar, raisins and cook for about twenty minutes from the time it starts to boil, then add the grape skins and boil all together for ten minutes.

### OR YOU MAY PREFER TO

Boil five pounds of grapes from which the skins have been removed—until the seeds come out, then put through a colander. Add the skins to the pulp, also three pounds of sugar, three pounds of raisins and one pound of English walnuts or hickory nut meats chopped, and two apples. Cook slowly for two hours. So much for good things for the winter. Here are some ways of using this fruit at once:

### GRAPE AND ELDERBERRY PIE

Stew and put through a sieve enough grapes to make one cupful of pulp, stir into it one cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of flour and a generous pinch of salt. Then add one and a half cupfuls elderberries. Brush the under crust with the white of egg, pour in the filling, cover with an upper crust and bake slowly. The grapes add just the right flavor to keep the elderberries from being insipid.

### GRAPE PIE

Allow one pound of grapes for each pie. Pulp them and stew the skins and pulp separately, removing the seeds. Add skins and pulp together with a mixture of one tablespoonful of flour, one-half cupful of sugar and a pinch of salt. Let cool and bake between two crusts.

### SYLLABUB

One quart cream, whites of four eggs, one cupful grape juice, two cupfuls powdered sugar. Whip the cream, adding one cupful of sugar, whip the egg whites, adding the other cupful. Mix well, add the grape juice and pour over sweetened strawberries and pineapple, or oranges and bananas. Should be served very cold. Other fruits may be used as the foundation of this dish.

### GRAPE SNOW

Two cupfuls grape juice, two tablespoonfuls of gelatine, one-fourth cupful of water, one cupful of sugar and the whites of two eggs. Soak the gelatine in cold water, heat the grape juice to just boiling point, then pour over the soaked gelatine, add the sugar and strain. Set to harden, and when about the consistency of thick cream, beat the whites of the eggs into the mixture.

This may be served with whipped cream or with the following sauce: One cupful of powdered sugar, one-third cupful butter and two tablespoonfuls of grape juice. Cream the butter, adding the sugar slowly, beat well and add the grape juice slowly. Chill well.

## Dairymen Hear Scientists

**F**EED tests continue to point to the efficiency of dairy rations somewhat lighter in protein than was formerly thought best. The Haecker standard for dairy cattle has been shown to provide a surplus of protein for high producing cows.

Fertilizing the farm with superphosphate and lime is the best way to provide minerals for dairy cattle. Equal parts of steamed bonemeal and salt may be given in self feeders or the bonemeal fed at the rate of one pound to every 100 pounds of grain to insure the mineral intake of high producing cows.

Processing roughage with various so-called "digesters" failed to produce an increase in the milk production or condition of the cows that justified the expense.

Importance of good pastures has been emphasized by research that indicates mineral assimilation by the cow and vitamin content of the milk are favorably affected when cows are eating fresh grass. This finding is additional reason why liming, applications of superphosphate and possibly nitrogen should be extended from crop land to pastures.

Production of milk that ranks as a medicine due to its high vitamin content is the next step in feeding dairy cows. One large eastern firm is preparing to place on the market a milk having eight times the antirachitic factor or vitamin D value of normal milk. They plan to sell such milk at 40 cents a quart.

Feeding irradiated ergosterol produced this milk high in vitamin D. The substance is too scarce and high priced as yet to be used generally.

The feasibility of feeding iodine to cows to produce a milk high in feed element and therefore of value in the control of goiter has been established.

Until concentrated products that will increase the vitamin content of milk are available at a price dairymen can afford to pay they are advised to feed leafy legume hay cured to retain its color, provide succulent feed on pasture or from the silo, give plenty of well-balanced grain and let the herd out doors to exercise in the sunlight whenever possible.

These items of interest and information were brought out at the Annual Dairy Day of the Ohio Experiment Station held at Wooster, August 8th.

State Veterinarian McCandless said that at least half of the two million cattle of Ohio are believed to be infected with Bang disease bacillus.

Within a few weeks Ohio will attempt to eradicate this disease from individual herds. Blood samples may be taken by a local veterinarian at the owner's expense and will be tested at the State laboratory free of charge or in any approved commercial laboratory at the owner's expense. The owner must sign an agreement to isolate positive animals and to sell them only for immediate slaughter or to go into herds known to be positive.

Calves may be kept in a positive herd until six to

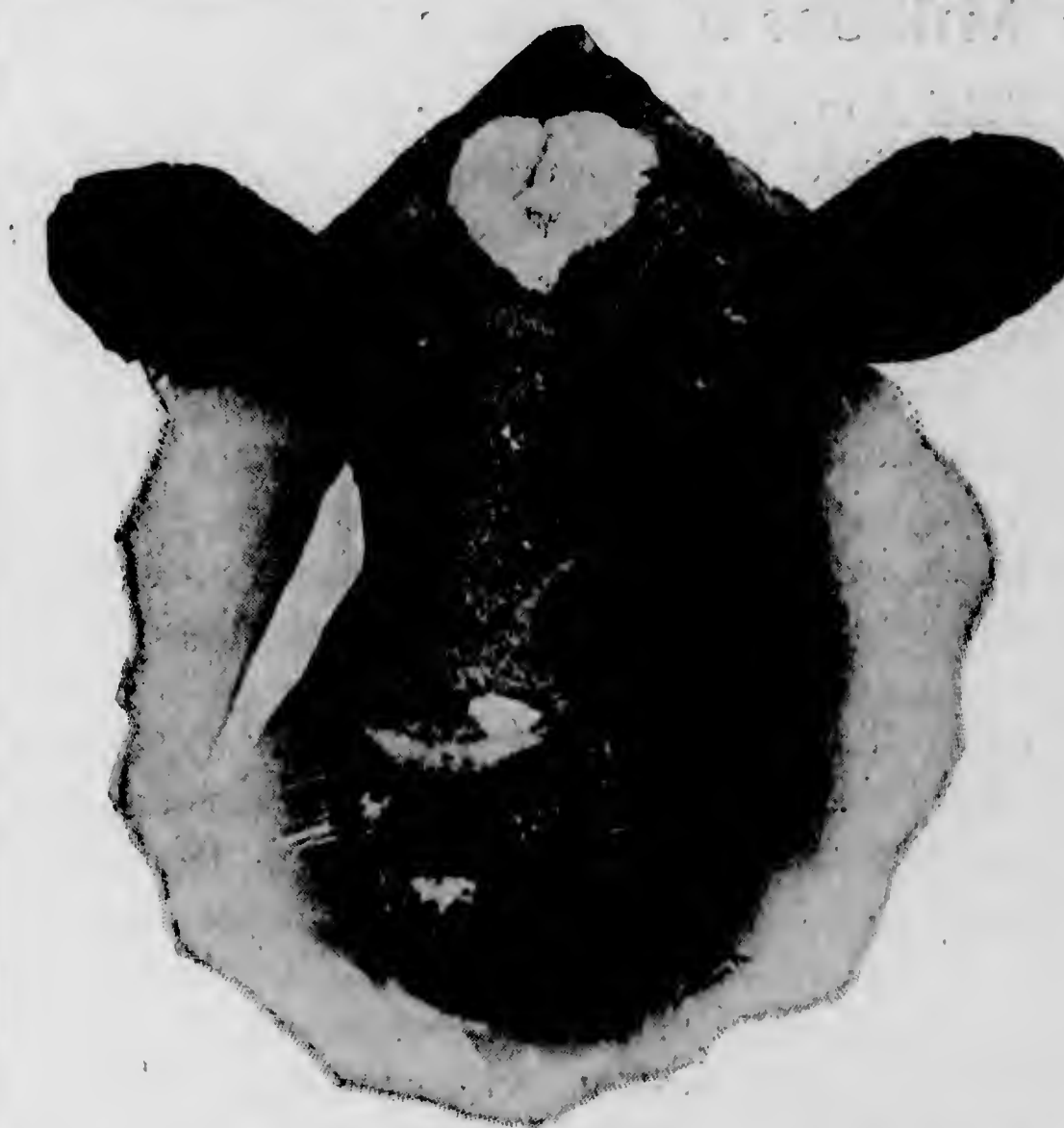
eight months old, then isolated and will become negative and so remain, Dr. McCandless said, as long as they are not exposed to reinfection.

Positive animals develop immunity to their own germs, but remain as sources of infection, though at certain periods of unknown duration some of these positive animals may show a negative test. Young bulls may safely be used in positive herds and after removal to clean quarters will return to negative status. Old bulls in which pathological changes have taken place are positive.

The only sure way of cleaning up a herd is to isolate the positive animals in separate barns and pastures that are separated from the negative herd pasture by a lane and to observe every precaution to prevent carrying the infection from positive to negative herd on the shoes and clothing of caretakers or in feed and bedding.

Apparently milk prices and the price of dairy products have passed the seasonal low point. Prices of butter and cheese have been moving upward and the price of milk should follow.

## Naturally Polled Holsteins



The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., at its Annual Meeting held in Harrisburg, January 23, 1930, adopted a resolution recognizing Polled Holsteins as a distinct STRAIN. All naturally Polled Holsteins descended from Polled ancestors are to be registered with a Special Certificate on which is to appear a cut of a Polled cow or a Polled bull.

If you are a breeder or owner of naturally Polled Holstein-Friesians, return the Registry Certificates of such animals to the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association to have them properly registered.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Secretary.  
Lock Box 30 Harrisburg, Pa.



## The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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SEPTEMBER 8, 1930

**The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.**

### Five Millions of Dollars in Ten Years

AT THE Annual Meeting of the Old Registry Association held in Philadelphia in June, 1919, the management of the Association was taken over by a group referred to as Professional Politicians, Millionaires, and Cattle Merchants. Among this group were men who have since admitted that they have lost over a half million dollars in the Purebred Holstein breeding business, and still another was identified with a Holstein establishment in which one of the principals in his bankruptcy petition stated that they had lost a million in five years.

The controlling influence of the Board of Officers has remained the same from 1919 to the present date, yet some of the personnel has been changed. Politicians have been elected to office who are on record as expending from a quarter to a half-million dollars in a single political campaign and some of them have been following politics as a profession and spending money so freely that they have been accused of trying to buy public preferment.

After gaining control of the Association's Management at a time when its cash and securities were said to be over \$367,000.00 which had been accumulated over a period of years by conservative management during which time the fees charged members for recording a transfer of ownership was the small sum of twenty-five cents, this twenty-five cent transfer fee was increased to one dollar, and later to one dollar and a half to members and three dollars to non-members. Because of the increased fee large sums of money have been collected from the dairy farmers who breed purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle.

More than five millions of dollars (\$5,000,000.00) has been expended by the Management, being paid in part for salaries and traveling expenses of the large Board of Officers, Directors, Extension Workers and

other Employees with the result that the price and demand for Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle has decreased and the number of registrations and the number of transfers recorded by the Association each year since 1921 has not equalled the number recorded that year.

It would require over one hundred thousand additional registrations and over three hundred thousand transfers to place the Association's records for the number of registrations and transfers issued yearly on a par with the number issued in 1921.

Political Intrigue has marked the path of the Association's Management since the day they gained control. In fact—it has been charged that they assumed office illegally and used the Association's funds to employ lawyers to go before the New York State Legislature and to amend the law under which the Association was incorporated, to legalize their illegal acts.

When the Membership in 1921 attempted to check extravagance in the Association's management by voting to reduce the transfer fee from one dollar to fifty cents and refusing to reelect the \$12,000 president, a special meeting was called before the next annual election at which meeting the members were deprived of their right to a direct vote.

At the following Annual Meeting, held in June, 1922, the Political Management gained full control of the Association, the transfer fee was raised to one dollar and fifty cents to members and to three dollars to non-members, with the result that many breeders and members of the Association withdrew their support.

For a succession of years, up to 1925, the Association was operated so extravagantly that the expenditures exceeded its earnings, the losses ranging from \$25,000 to \$59,000 during some of the years.

These losses, together with poor service and high fees, resulted in some of the more conservative and far-sighted breeders organizing a New Registry Association which was chartered under date of August 31, 1925, and which has made the most rapid progress of any Purebred Registry Association ever organized.

In our leading article in this issue we are reviewing the number of registrations and number of transfers recorded by the Old Association from year to year and, in order to show the backward trend since the members of the Association were deprived of their right to a direct vote, fees increased and a New Association organized, we have published the number of registrations issued by other Purebred Dairy Cattle Registry Associations, all of which have shown a steady increase, which we believe conclusively proves that the extravagant management of the Old Registry Association has reflected unfavorably upon the business of the Association and indirectly upon the Holstein-Friesian Industry.

At the time the Political Management took over the Old Association's affairs in 1919, its assets in the form of cash and securities not including office equipment, fixtures, etc., was \$367,000.00. If this sum had been placed at interest drawing four per cent computed annually the principal with the interest added up to December 31, 1929, would constitute a total sum of \$558,118.09, which amount would have represented the Association's reserve fund had the extravagant management lived within their earnings.

We are told that the Association's net worth December 31, 1929, was \$449,309.89. This amount represents cash, securities, buildings, real estate, office equipment, etc., constituting, as stated above, the entire net worth of the Association which is \$108,808.20 less than the Association would have had in cash and securities alone if the cash and securities on hand when the Millionaire Political Group came into control had been placed at four per cent interest.

The collection and expenditure of over "Five Millions of Dollars (\$5,000,000.00) in Ten Years" represents a tremendous tax upon the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle. In addition to this large and burdensome tax, the Industry has suffered from the decreased demand for cattle as shown by the Association's records in the number that they have registered and transferred.

Were it not for the fact that the New Registry Association, the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., with its revised and up-to-date method of keeping herd book records and its conservative business management, is able to provide the breeders of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle with a better service and a great saving in fees, the conditions as they appear to exist in the Old Registry Association would present a very serious problem.

A similar influence that has invaded the Old Registry Association has destroyed NATIONS and in every instance a New and a Better Civilization has sprung up to take its place.

### Advanced Registry Records

IT IS reported that less than 1½% of the breeders of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle have attempted to place their cows on official test and less than 3% of the purebred Holstein-Friesian cows have been tested during the past ten years.

How long would a business corporation keep open a department that couldn't show greater progress after 35 years of trial?

### The Delegate System Put to a Test

THE fact is brought out that Aaron Sapiro, the extensively advertised attorney who was engaged in organizing coöperative marketing associations throughout the United States a few years ago, and who, at one time, was engaged in a legal controversy with Mr. Henry Ford, has been instrumental in having laws passed in some forty-three different states that made legal the Sapiro form of organization operated by a delegate system under which the farmer who pools his money or consigns his produce in coöperative enterprises has little to say as to how the organization shall be conducted.

It is brought out in the article of the *Rural New Yorker*, published elsewhere in this issue, that it was openly admitted before the legislative committee in the state of New York, that a few leaders were more capable of electing the directors and otherwise managing the farmers' coöperative organization than were the farmers themselves.

In any business enterprise, every member or every stockholder has a right to a direct vote, selecting officers, directing the policies of the organization and otherwise protecting his property rights. Under the Sapiro type of organization the professional propagandists and organizers have been able to set themselves up in business at the farmers' expense, deducting their salaries and expenses first, and turning the balance, if any, over to the farmers who patronize the organization, the whole thing being wrong in principle as compared with our business form of government, as business is regularly carried on, in which the stockholders retain the right of managing their own business.

About the time the law was passed in the state of New York, legalizing the Sapiro form of government covering coöperative marketing associations, O. U. Kellogg of Cortland, N. Y., who was serving as attorney for the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, was instrumental in having the Membership Corporation Law amended in such a way that the Holstein-Friesian Association of America could adopt the Sapiro form of Government, which would permit a few leaders to take over the association's accumulated assets in a way that the members' rights would no longer be protected by the New York State Law which governs other business organizations.

In October, 1921, a group of professional politicians, millionaires, and cattle dealers, were successful in disfranchising members of the Association by depriving them of their right to a direct vote and placing them in a position where the Sapiro type of organization places the farmer, viz., to pay the bills and have nothing to say about running the organization.

The delegate form of government provides for an elaborate voting system, where members are requested to nominate and elect delegates and the delegates attend annual conventions or assemblies where they are entertained by bankers, sight-seeing excursions, etc., and listen to addresses by eloquent and convincing orators, all of whom have a tendency to laud the organization and its managers and pat the members on the back, so to speak, in attempts to pacify them for the money which they have to pay, or the money which they should, and do not, receive for their products.

The real business of the organization is transacted by a few leaders and it is usually customary at these annual conventions to have the delegates indorse the leaders' programme.

The controversy that has been started in New York City promises to be far more reaching in its scope than the mere matter of settling milk prices. We believe it will expose the unsoundness of a delegate form of government as applied to a business organization, and if it does, much good is bound to come out of the controversy.

### Milkers in Demand

FROM inquiries received at this office there is a growing demand for good dairy cattle that are in milk or close springers. We are inclined to believe that good milk cattle, at least in the eastern market, will sell at fair prices in spite of all the talk we hear about feed shortage, etc.



### "Ruth Hanna"

ACCORDING to Press Reports, Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, the Republican candidate for Senator from Illinois, has defied the Nye Committee appointed by the Senate to investigate Campaign Expenditures, Mrs. McCormick having employed detectives to Investigate the Investigators.

It is admitted that she has expended upwards of one quarter of a million dollars (\$250,000.00) of her own funds to secure the nomination, and others have expended nearly \$60,000.00 in her behalf. Whether these figures represent the total amount of her expenses is what the Nye Committee is trying to find out.

Mrs. McCormick at one time was a director of the Old Registry Association, and served as chairman of the Extension Committee, when large sums of money were appropriated to advertise special Holstein Milk such as is produced on her Rock River Farm.

If a Committee representing the United States Senate cannot curb the conduct of candidates and keep them within legal bounds as the methods used in seeking their nomination and election, what hope is there for a Pure-bred Dairy Cattle Registry Association to pretend to do business sanely and economically under such a controlling influence?

### Death of Secretary Clemons

W. AUSTIN CLEMONS, Secretary-Treasurer of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, died August 6th, after an illness of several months. Mr. Clemons, who was 59 years old, was serving his eighteenth year as secretary-treasurer, succeeding his father, George W. Clemons, who held the same offices for eighteen years.

Mr. Clemons is survived by his widow, a daughter, Helen, and a son, George M. Clemons, who has been assistant to his father for several years.

Mr. Clemons was a quiet, courteous, unassuming man who had many friends among American breeders of Holstein-Friesians. He was an efficient secretary and under his management the Canadian Association has grown and prospered. By his death the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Industry has suffered a great loss.

### Big Dairy Meeting in Idaho

FIVE years ago in May, the Dairymen's Coöperative Creamery of Boise Valley was organized, with about five hundred producer members.

To celebrate the fifth anniversary of its founding, some 2,800 producer members and their families gathered at Caldwell, Idaho, August 8th. It is estimated that more than 12,000 persons were present, the largest meeting of dairymen ever held in the northwest. Governor H. C. Baldrige, one of the first stockholders in the creamery, introduced several of the speakers which included Chairman Alexander Legge, of the Federal Farm Board; Nils A. Olsen, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics; Dr. Clyde W. Warburton, director of agricultural extension; United States Senator John Thomas, of Gooding, and Congressman Addison T. Smith, of Twin Falls.

The picnic was a tribute to coöperative dairying. The Dairymen's Coöperative Creamery of Boise Valley is an outstanding example of the practice of the coöperative principle, and is a working organization of prestige in dairy development of the northwest.

Chairman Legge said that Idaho farmers are at the present time on top of the world in a figurative sense, and that farm prosperity is more noticeable in Idaho than in other sections of the country. He praised the



Group of guests at the Dairymen's Coöperative Creamery of Boise Valley Picnic. In the immediate center of the front row are Chairman Legge, Governor Baldrige and U. S. Senator John Thomas.

coöperative action of farmers in the Boise Valley, stated that coöperation of this sort will bring farm relief faster than legislative measures and gave a complete résumé of the Farm Board's activity.

Mr. Olsen and Dr. Warburton told of the ways in which their bureaus are operating.

The picnic was held at Memorial Park, Caldwell, which city is the location of the creamery plant. The addresses were broadcast over the Boise radio station KIDO. The "Fieldmen," as the members of the creamery style themselves, were gathered from all parts of the Boise Valley, a producing area of about 300,000 acres of irrigated land.

Co-incidental with the fifth anniversary celebration are plans for the creamery's new \$150,000 plant, which is to be built this year. In 1925 the start was made with four pasteurizing vats and one churn to handle the cream produced by the original five hundred producers. In 1927 it was necessary to add four more vats and another churn, and in 1929 another similar unit was added. During May, 1930, the creamery produced more than 370,000 pounds of butter, using every available facility in the present plant. Twenty-four truck routes are operated to bring sweet cream to the creamery daily, all of the producers living within a radius of twenty-five miles of Caldwell.

The new plant will care for all the dairy products of every coöperative-minded dairyman of the valley, and it is expected that production will be raised by twenty per cent during the next year. At the present time the creamery is handling the produce of twenty thousand dairy cows.

Manager J. R. Brown has built along the lines advocated by the farm board, namely, to operate a coöperative concern along the same lines that a private enterprise would be managed. After the first six months

of creamery operation, the ownership has been directly in the hands of producers, and all of the money they invested has been repaid to them. Financing of the creamery is now being conducted on a plan which gives the producers a direct interest in the organization through stock dividends in proportion to the amount of butterfat each producer delivers.

One popularizing influence which has made a success of this coöperative is the cash dividend of two cents per pound butterfat issued twice each year to the producers. This dividend and the stock dividend are in addition to the higher monthly returns for butterfat, and bring the total payment several cents per pound above other quotations for butterfat in this producing territory. "It's the Figures on the Checks That Count" is the slogan which has been used to good advantage by this creamery.

### Testing By Mail in New York State

A DAIRY record club is being organized in Delaware County, New York, under the auspices of the Farm Bureau.

The joining dairyman undertakes to keep his herd enrolled for a year and pays twelve cents a cow per month for six months in advance.

The herd owner weighs the milk of each cow, takes samples one day each month and then mails these samples to the central testing laboratory where they are tested and the records of each cow figured and a report mailed back to the herd owner. The charge of twelve cents per cow includes postage on the samples and the reports. Many dairymen are so situated that they are unable to join a cow testing association and others have small herds and do not think it advisable or worth while for them to entertain a cow tester each month. It is expected that the new "dairy record service" will have a special appeal to such dairymen.

### Along the Potomac

MONTVIC LINDLEY RAG APPLE, the bull standing at the head of the Roulette herd, has developed into a good looking herdsire and evidently inherits many of the characteristics of his sire, Johanna Rag Apple Pabst, probably the most famous show bull living. The Roulette bull is siring a very uniform bunch of offspring. They are uniform not only in type but also in color markings and practically everyone is about seven-eighths white. The heifers are of dairy type and show much promise, while the bulls are exceptionally nice, in fact Mr. Roulette says that the bulls he now has on hand, ranging from eight months to just over a year old, are the best group of bulls he has ever raised in the twenty years he has been in business.

Sharpsburg, Maryland, is very close to the Potomac River and this section of the country has suffered severely from the exceptional dry weather—under these conditions Mr. Roulette has decided not to exhibit his cattle this year, the first show season he has missed for many years.

Five members of this herd freshened in August, five more are due in September and four more in early Oc-

tober. Mr. Roulette says that he would sell any or all of them. All of these cows are light in color—they are good producers of high testing milk, and the general average of the Roulette herd is very close to four per cent butterfat as shown by tests at the shipping station.

While the corn crop will be short this year, Mr. Roulette harvested and threshed 2,800 bushels of wheat which he still has. If the price goes high enough this wheat will be sold, if not, it will be ground and mixed with the herd ration.

### Good Producers In Forest View Herd

THE thirty-three cow dairy owned by Wilbur E. Barkdoll of Mt. Alto, Pennsylvania, is credited with averaging 306.4 lb. butterfat, 9,621 lb. milk during the year while enrolled in the South Franklin County C. T. A. One of the cows is credited with



WILBUR BARKDOLL, LOOKING OVER HIS DAIRY

483.8 lb. fat, 13,818 lb. milk as a four-year-old and another with 443.9 lb. fat, 13,258 lb. milk as a six-year-old.

This large herd is kept on a very small acreage for there are only 88 acres in Forest View Dairy Farm and, excluding the buildings, yards, etc., there are only 82 acres tillable. It is said that this farm has a larger proportion of its soil growing legumes than any other farm in Pennsylvania.

The head of the herd is Lord Model Pontiac Canary, now three years old. His sire, Spot Model Pontiac was by Model Glista Edith Pontiac and his dam, Lady Canary Model was a daughter of Lost Spring Woodcrest Segis Canary.

The milk from this establishment goes to the near-by Mt. Alto Sanatorium and has for sixteen years. For this institution the milk must have a remarkably low bacteria count, must test above the state requirement—3.25% butterfat, and must be pure and well flavored.

It is mighty fine to know a lot, but it is even better to be able to do things. Many persons who have at their command a considerable assortment of information are unable to put it to very much practical use.

"Advertising doesn't jerk. It pulls, but if stuck to, it will exert an irresistible force. Advertising is no game for the quitter."—John Wanamaker.



## Few Acre Farms

**F**EW ACRE FARMS is the name of W. A. and W. D. Eberts' Establishment, situated in the Mahoning Valley, Carbon County, Pennsylvania, near Lehigh, which was one of the early Dutch settlements in Pennsylvania.

For many years the Dutch Farmers in the Mahoning Valley grew wheat and corn, raised hogs and fatted steers. In later years they have taken up the growing of potatoes, which has partly replaced the growing of wheat and corn, while dairy cattle, on many of the farms has replaced steer feeding.

Mahoning Valley farmers have one of the best markets in the world. They are in easy reach of Philadelphia and New York City, and within ten or fifteen miles drive are the anthracite coal fields, where they can market their products direct.

W. A. and W. D. Eberts, who were raised on the farm which has been in the Ebert family for three generations, are chiefly engaged in the livestock business, and Few Acre Farms has for a long time been considered headquarters for good livestock. In early days they handled feeding steers, fat hogs and prime steers, conducting a wholesale butcher business. Practically all of the meat was sold in the anthracite coal region of the Schuylkill and Lehigh River Valleys.

For a number of years W. A. Eberts has been handling dairy cows, both grades and purebreds. He is considered to be a very good judge of dairy cattle and buys only good ones.

In Bradford, Susquehanna, Wyoming and the other northern tier counties of Pennsylvania where Mr. Eberts buys his cattle, he has the reputation of paying the best prices but always demanding animals of high quality. The manner in which the Eberts dispose of

their cattle reminds us of a community cooperative enterprise.

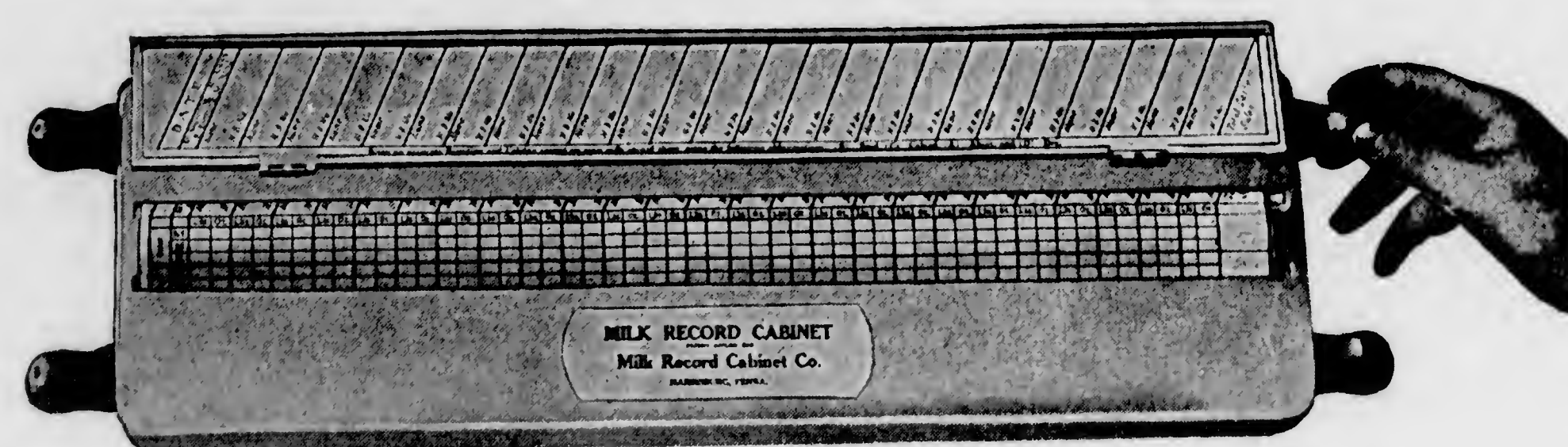
When there is a demand for one or two carloads of dairy cattle Mr. Eberts goes out and buys them. His customers and prospective customers are notified as to about the time the cattle will arrive. It is not uncommon upon the arrival of a shipment of cattle at Few Acre Farms for the road side and available parking space about the premises to be filled with cars. Farmers for miles around, who are interested in cattle, come to Few Acre Farms on these occasions. It is a perfect "BABEL" when the cattle first arrive. Everyone is talking Pennsylvania Dutch, pushing about among the cattle and the crowd, each intent upon his own business.

Meanwhile Mr. Eberts is trying to direct the placement of the cattle in the stable and yards and answer the hundreds of questions that are put to him from all sides.

Among the crowd that comes to see the cows are many farmers' wives. Among the Dutch, the women take a great deal of interest in the dairy herd and sometimes know more about choosing a good dairy cow than do their husbands. The wives usually stay in the background until the first grand rush is over, so to speak. In selecting their choice of the shipment, they go at it in a little different way than the average dairyman. After they get an audience with Mr. Eberts, about the first question the wife asks is, if he bought any cows from Mr. Brown's herd or Mr. Jones' herd or from Mr. Summers' herd and if his answer is yes, they want him to point out those particular cows, and after they look them over they want to know all about them and particularly they want to know if the cow is any relation to the cow from the same herd which they formerly purchased from him.

## MILK RECORD CABINET

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**PENNSYLVANIA**

## Twin Boys Own Purebreds

**W**HEN Dan C. Romberger decided to give each of his twin boys a purebred heifer in order to get them financially interested in the dairy business, he did not make the mistake that many fathers make and bring the heifers from a far away herd of which he knew little and that by hearsay. He gave them home raised, closely related heifer calves from two of his best cows. Two years have passed and the



LLOYD AND BOYD ROMBERGER AND THEIR PUREBRED HEIFERS

The boys are twin sons of Daniel C. Romberger, Elizabethville, Pa.

heifers have grown into large animals. One of the heifers has had a calf and is now producing, the other will not be fresh for several months, so the boys learned that man, in his relations with livestock, is not able to regulate everything and that luck, chance or fortune, whichever name you prefer, enters into the raising of purebreds as many of us believe it does into other business enterprises.

On his 65-acre farm located near Elizabethville, Pennsylvania, Mr. Romberger is building a dairy of good producers. The herd is enrolled in the Dauphin County Cow Testing Association and the tester's figures credit the cows with an average production of 382.9 lb. butterfat, 11,169 lb. milk.

The leader for production is an unregistered cow May, credited with 15,456 lb. milk, 539.9 lb. fat. Her average test was 3.49% and she was milked twice daily for 327 days.

Echo Hengerveld Pontiac is a very large, light-colored cow that has produced 74½ lb. milk in a day, 539.9 lb. milk in a week. Last year she was credited with 13,893 lb. milk, 453.2 lb. fat and this year, milked four times daily, she has given five tons of milk in five months.

The herdsire is Berks Orilla Piebe, a dark colored, well-built bull nearly three years old. His dam was by King Tweede Spring Farm from a daughter of Matador Segis Walker. His sire is King Piebe 19th, a well-known herd bull that won a number of show ring prizes when exhibited as a yearling. Berks Orilla Piebe has sired a number of very attractive calves.

Properly interpreted, weighing and recording the milk and feed of dairy cows enables the dairyman to know exactly what each cow in his herd is producing and what such production costs him above the cost of feed. It enables him to get rid of his low producers, to feed the rest according to their capacity for economic commercial production, and to arrange the breeding program so as to further increase the average producing capacity of the herd.

By this time many of those who came to see the cattle out of mere curiosity have left the premises, while those who are interested in making purchases can be seen in little groups by certain cows talking it over. The wives make their selection largely on the reputation of the cows which they have formerly purchased from Mr. Eberts from these same herds, and they are the first to be loaded in the truck to go to their new home.

It was a very interesting and pleasing sight to witness the arrival of a shipment of cattle at Few Acre Farms. I never have witnessed a greater display of confidence between seller and buyer than prevails at Few Acre Farms. There was endless joking and bantering which I was able to discern with my limited knowledge of Pennsylvania Dutch, but every business transaction was boiled down to a perfect understanding. Every animal had to be as represented and if they didn't want to pay the price for the best animals they could buy cheaper ones.

Nothing is more pleasing to Mr. W. A. Eberts than to have an opportunity of placing one of his good cows on trial. He mentioned one experience where a neighboring friend was always wanting to buy some good cows but not willing to pay the price. He wanted a \$300 cow for \$175 or \$200. At last Mr. Eberts agreed to send him a cow on trial at a price which the buyer thought was outrageously high but which he was willing to pay if the cow lived up to her guarantee. The cow was priced near the \$400 mark but she never was brought back to the Eberts farm. Mr. Eberts says that after selling this man one good cow, he had no trouble in getting and keeping his business.

It is the dealing in good cows that has made and retained the good reputation at Few Acre Farms.

No auction sales, no forced records have any place in the code of ethics that is followed at Few Acre Farms.

Experimental work in crossing purebred Holstein-Friesians and Jerseys is being conducted at the South Dakota Agricultural College. It was found that in the first cross the milk production and the per cent fat in the milk was about average of the two breeds. The color was more like that of the Holsteins. That is, most of the calves were black and white. Some were nearly all black with a reddish tinge. The type of these calves and heifers is sort of half way between the two breeds. They are not as large as the Holsteins nor as small as the Jerseys. Many of the animals show the breed characteristics of the Jersey sire that was used, writes Prof. T. M. Olson, head of the Department of Dairy Husbandry.

As yet there are no heifers in milk of the second generation nor will there be any for a year or more.

Look out for pieces of wire, nails or any sharp foreign substances in the cattle mangers or around the yard. Wire fastenings of feed bags are among the worst of these things, and should never be dropped where the bags are opened. They may kill the best cow.



## For a Quarter of a Century

I have been giving satisfaction selling  
Holsteins.



Yet, while I specialize in the "Black and Whites" I will sell anything my patrons wish me to sell, any time and any place. In fact, I am well broken—always willing to work—single or double."

Write or wire for dates.

**GLENN R. MEAD**

East Aurora,

New York

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Why Do Full Brothers and Sisters Vary in Type?

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At Reasonable Prices



### CHOICE YOUNG STOCK

from Heavy Producing Cows, and sired by ROLO CALAMO CHAMP, a handsome son of Rolo Pontiac Fayne.

**Ralph G. Roop,**

New Windsor, Maryland

Carroll Herd is ACCREDITED and has Never Housed a Reactor.

## PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

September 19—New Milford, Pa., R. D. Rice Dispersal, R. Austin Backus, Sale Manager.

September 27—Hopewell Junction, New York, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Reduction Sale.

October 2—Poolville, N. Y., Charles Lamb Dispersal.

October 4—Kingsley, Pa., Cecil Resseguie Dispersal.

October 10—New Paltz, Ulster County, New York. Annual Ulster County Holstein Sale.

October 11—Reedsburg, Wis., Kirkpatrick's Quality Bull Sale.

October 16—Howell, Mich., Howell Sales Company, Livingston County Breeders' Seventeenth Annual Sale.

October 20—Lincoln, Nebr., Nebraska Quality Sale.

October 30—Springfield, Mass., New England States Fall Consignment Sale.

November 4-5—Chippewa Falls, Wis., Northern Wisconsin Holstein Sale.

November 4-5—Fond Du Lac, Wis., Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale.

November 6-7—Madison, Wis., Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale.

November 12-13—Wooster, Ohio, Ohio Breeder's Sale.

November 18-19-20-21—Watertown and Waukesha, Wis., U. S. National Fall Sale.

### DAIRY COWS BRING GOOD PRICES

Frank L. Heilman & Son held a sale of dairy cattle August 23d, on their farm near Cleona, Lebanon County, Pa. There were twenty-four cows and one bull in the sale; eight of the cows were purebred Holstein-Friesians. Of the sixteen grade cows the majority were Holsteins with a number of grade Ayrshires and one Kerry cow. The grades averaged \$148.40, the top price being \$199.00 for a large good looking Holstein.

The top price for purebred Holstein-Friesians was \$290.00 for Thorn Ridge Burke De Kol, a six-year-old granddaughter of Colantha Johanna Lad 8th, that traced through her dam to Korndyke Pontiac Pet.—Enos Brubaker, Lebanon, Pa., was the purchaser. Mr. Brubaker took another cow about the same age, a granddaughter of Sir De Kol Burke Mechthilde for \$260.00. Fayne De Kol Daphne, a five-year-old granddaughter of Spring Farm King 26th, was struck off to Frank Disinger, of Lebanon, for \$280.00. Other purchasers of purebred Holstein-Friesian cows were Levi Wolfe, Lickdale; J. Sherk Stoner, David Bennetch and Harry Smith, of Lebanon.

The eight purebred cows averaged \$217.81 and the yearling bull brought \$122.50, being struck off to Harry Smith, of Lebanon, who also purchased one of the purebred cows for \$197.00. Havery Rettew, of Manheim, Pa., explained the pedigrees, the auctioneer was R. J. Emerich and the clerk of the sale was C. E. Gingrich, of Lawn, Pa. About 150 were present.

### SUSQUEHANNA VALLEY FARMERS' SALE

For a number of years farmers living in Union, Snyder and Northumberland Counties have held a big Union Picnic near Sunbury, Pa. There are many big producing, purebred Holsteins owned by these dairymen and this year, as a feature of the picnic, it was decided to stage a consignment sale, the animals coming from accredited herds, several of which were enrolled in the Buffalo Valley C. T. A., which is said to have the highest average production of any association in the United States.

The picnic and sale were held August 20th at Rolling Green Park. There was a tremendous crowd but the bidding showed that dairymen were loathe to add to their herds until the drought was ended and there was evidence that they had enough feed to last through the winter.

In all, thirty-three animals were sold for \$4,805.00. The twelve cows averaged \$205.83, the four bred heifers averaged \$205.00—the thirteen calves and heifers around a year old averaged \$81.93 and the five bull calves averaged \$92.00. The top price was \$400.00, bid by the Sunbury Milk Products Co., for Creamelle Latosca De Kol, a four-year-old granddaughter of Cornucopia Ormsby Lad. She was a good young dairy cow with a straight back and large udder, and was reported to be milking better than eighty pounds daily. Her uncataloged heifer calf about a month old went for \$45.00 to the same parties.

H. W. Allison, of Shippensburg, Pa., took four head for \$810.00, paying \$305.00 for Sugar Hill Aaggie Lorinda, an eight-year-old cow with a very good C. T. A. record. In Alcartra Holingen Segis Posch, a six-year-old with a C. T. A. record of 402 lb. butterfat, he got what appeared to be a bargain for \$220.00. Six well-grown heifer calves were purchased for the Lebanon County Calf Club, the price for the six averaging \$72.50 and ranging from \$60.00 to \$85.00.

The highest price for a male was \$135.00 which C. A. Spahr, of Salunga, bid for a September calf, a son of King Plum Piche Beauty and Napol Cornucopia Plum Beauty. Colonel Glenn R. Mead, of East Aurora, N. Y., was the auctioneer, with R. Austin Backus, of Mexico, N. Y., as pedigree expert.

The consignors were A. D. Weaver, Vicksburg; Harold K. Benner, Vicksburg; J. E. Boyer, Lewisburg; George Diefenback, Lewisburg; C. E. Erdley, Lewisburg; Mrs. Margaret Fisher, Selinsgrove; Geo. L. McCormick, Allenwood; Sanatorium Farm, Allenwood; A. C. Slifer, Lewisburg; John S. Wehr, Mifflinburg; J. S. Zeigler, Lewisburg; P. C. Shade, Mifflinburg.

Several of the buyers came from a considerable distance and included John S. Wehr, Mifflinburg; M. H. Bennetch, Sheridan; Frank P. Holzapfel, Selinsgrove; H. W. Allison, Shippensburg; Lebanon County Calf Club; Isaac M. Reigel, Berrysburg; D. E. Mangle, Selinsgrove; John K. Hall, Millerstown; L. C. Wilson, Mifflinburg; Cloyd Yost, Lewisburg; Jesse A. Showers, Milton; Sunbury Milk Products Co., Sunbury; Carl S. Rowe, Creamer; George Sypher, Allenwood; L. F. Bergenstock, Milton, R. 3; John Follmer, Milton; Calvin Fisher, Creamer; J. Irvin Roush, Mifflinburg; C. A. Spahr, Salunga; F. E. Lyons, Saltsburg; Foster E. Wentzel, Selinsgrove; George A. Geise, Winfield; all of Pennsylvania.

### A COMING HERD SALE

Susquehanna County is one of the chief dairy counties in the State of Pennsylvania and from this district many carloads of milk are shipped daily to New York City. The village of New Milford is practically in the center of this county and near it is the Elmhurst Dairy owned and operated by R. D. Rice. For nine years Mr. Rice has worked hard to bring this herd up to its present high standing. It consists of forty head of cattle all of which, with the exception of three, were born and raised on the farm by the present owner. After being continually on the job for nine years, Mr. and Mrs. Rice have decided to take a little rest and will disperse their herd by public auction Friday, September 19th.

The Elmhurst dairy contains a number of cows that for size and ability to produce milk are simply remarkable. The herd average in cow testing association work is 9,876 lb. milk with an average test of 3.6 per cent butterfat or 443.1 lb. butter. The net profit per cow above the cost of grain feed and roughage was \$169.47, the milk being figured at Grade B milk prices.

One of the cows in this dairy has given 89 lb. milk in a day, at three milkings and she produced around 19,500 lb. milk and 830 lb. butter in a year, milked three times a day for four months and the balance of the year on twice-a-day milking. She has two daughters and one maternal sister in the herd.

Fern Ledge Aaggie Lass is another real type cow that is credited with producing 16,707 lb. milk and 789 lb. butter in 306 days. Another cow in this dairy is stated to have produced 15,106 lb. milk, 627 lb. butter in a year on twice-a-day milking. She is a very large animal and her owner claims she is capable of greatly increasing this showing on three times a day milking.

R. Austin Backus, who will manage the sale, says the following of this herd:

"This is a complete dispersal sale of the Elmhurst Dairy of 40 head of cattle, consisting of 28 registered Holsteins and 12 wonderful grade animals. The herd has been accredited for three years, with never a reactor on the farm. Only four animals in the herd are over seven years of age; all but three were born and raised upon the farm by the present owner, 12 are due to freshen by sale time; six more before November 1; nine others during the winter; the balance are yearling heifers and calves of both sex from some of these wonderful cows. There are two bulls of serviceable age; cows with records up to 16,707 lb. milk and 786.1 lb. butter in 306 days; two daughters and one maternal sister to a cow that made 19,500 lb. milk and 830 lb. butter in 365 days; 9 females whose dams' combined average for one year is 15,335 lb. milk and 686 lb. butter. This is a herd of very outstanding, beautiful, individual animals of exceptional size, carrying wonderful udders, and in every way looking the part of their abnormally high production of milk and butter in cow testing work.

### MILK TRAVELS A LONG WAY

On a recent trip of the Empress of Canada, one of the big steamships owned by the Canadian Pacific Lines, a shipment of certified milk was carried from Lulu Island, Vancouver, consigned to the Shanghai City Hospital, one of the largest institutions of its kind in China. The shipment consisted of one five gallon can and three cases of bottled milk packed in frozen sawdust. The first shipment was announced to be perfectly satisfactory after its journey of 5,500 miles.

A man was fishing in the Susquehanna River when a stranger inquired: "How are the fish today, old man?"

"Well, sir," he drawled, "I don't know; I dropped 'em a line but got no reply."

## LET ME SELL YOUR HOLSTEINS

J. Terrence Sheen,

Live Stock

Auctioneer



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## Sales and Pedigree Work

Are you planning to sell your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

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Box 443, FORESTVILLE, CONN.

If you want heavy milkers that are sound and free from disease, write me your wants.

**W. A. EBERTS,**  
Leighton, Penna.

## FOR SALE!

A good, purebred, Holstein-Friesian bull. A bull with good individuality and pedigree. Only a little more than two years old and only for sale because we have no further use for him.

**EUGENE B. BENNETT**

ALLAMUCHY

NEW JERSEY

Herd under State and Federal Supervision



## SIXTY Purebred Holstein-Friesians

### 30 Naturally Polled

I am offering for sale my entire herd of 60 Purebred Holstein-Friesians. Forty milkers, 20 young heifers, one and two-year-olds.

I have been using Naturally Polled bulls for the past six years. More than half of my herd are Naturally Polled, including all of the younger cows and heifers.

## A Winter Dairy

### Thirty or More Will Be Fresh This Fall or Early Winter

Young, healthy, vigorous, heavy producing cows right in their prime. Only four animals in the herd are over eight years old. All but one were born on the farm.

My herd is strong in the blood of the great producing and transmitting cows, Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna and Cornucopia Plum Johanna, foundation animals of the greatest Polled Holstein family.

We (Mrs. Downton and I) came to America from England over twenty-five years ago and have spent the best part of our life building up this herd of cattle. We now feel that we are entitled to a rest and vacation and are planning to sell the herd and go back to England to visit with my aged Mother and other relatives, otherwise the herd would NOT be for sale.

We would much prefer to dispose of the cattle at private treaty and invite your correspondence or, better still, invite you to come and look our herd over.

The herd is fully accredited and free from abortion.

**Arthur W. Downton**  
Starrucca, Wayne Co., Penna.

### BREAM HEIFERS PRODUCE HEAVILY

Three members of the purebred Holstein-Friesian herd owned by John C. Bream of Gettysburg, Pa., exceeded 10,000 lb. milk and 400 lb. fat while enrolled in the Adams County C. T. A. which ended its second year July first. These three cows are Luna Pontiac Beryl 2d, Luna Beryl Queen 2d, and Gettysburg Julius De Kol.

Luna Pontiac Beryl 2d, is a daughter of Myerdale Colantha Prince and is therefore a granddaughter of Dutchland Colantha Denver Prince. She is credited with 14,477 lb. milk, 469.4 lb. butterfat which we understand was produced in 307 days and she is the dam of the young bull Mr. Bream is advertising for sale. She and her half-sister, Luna Beryl Queen 2d, were four-year-olds when they were making the records mentioned. Queen has to her credit 11,151 lb. milk, 410.6 lb. fat.

Mr. Bream is quite proud of the showing made by Gettysburg Julius De Kol, a heifer that he raised and a three-year-old while the record was being made. This heifer is credited with 10,933 lb. milk, 401.1 lb. butterfat during the association year.

The tester's figures show the average production of the Bream herd to have been 10,779 lb. milk, 371.4 lb. butterfat. This is on twice-a-day milking.

Starting right away after the New Registry Association adopted the plan for Dependable Advanced Registration the Bream herd was enrolled under the plan and is also being kept in C. T. A. work.

### GOAT NOT IMMUNE TO T. B.

It is generally believed that the goat is immune to tuberculosis—this belief, however, is erroneous. The July report of the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry says that in tuberculosis eradication work a goat recently was slaughtered and found to be badly affected—the trouble being generalized. The animal was from a farm where the entire herd of cattle, 34 in number, reacted to the test. The goat had been allowed to run freely about the stables and mangers.

### AUTO DEFEATS BULL

In an attempt to rescue Christ Nelson, of South Branch, Minnesota, from an angry bull, an automobile was driven full speed into the animal by Mr. Nelson's sons. The animal was knocked down by the car but not seriously injured. Mr. Nelson had two ribs broken as well as his nose, right arm and collar bone but is reported to be on a fair way to recovery.

The New York state authorities have upheld the contention of a mother, that the date of a child's birth should be recorded by standard time. Her baby was born and recorded at the hospital as occurring at 12:30 a. m., May 1st, by daylight saving time. She insisted that its birthday was April 30th, because it was born at 11:30 p. m. standard time on that date. The authorities agreed with her.

"Make Animal Tagging Easy"

### Ketchum Clincher Ear Tags



Size of Clinched Tag		
25 Tags	\$1.75	Numbered consecutively and lettered.
50 "	2.50	Special prices on larger orders.
100 "	4.00	

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KETCHUM MANUFACTURING CO  
Dept. L. LUZERNE, NEW YORK

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### RAVENSWOOD HERD



Is Handled Under  
Pay-at-the-Pail  
Methods

and is Accredited and  
Abortion Free.  
We Offer Young Stock  
Priced Right.

**HARRY C. REYNOLDS**  
Scranton Pennsylvania

### PUREBRED AND HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS

I handle only the best. Would be glad to quote you prices.

W. J. Few  
West Chester, Pa.

## COMMONSENSE FEEDING METHODS



### FEEDING THE DAIRY

Good crops of wheat, oats and barley were harvested by many farmers in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and other Eastern States. The question many are now considering is whether they should sell this grain and buy other feeds, whether they should feed the grain that they have on hand or whether they should hold it for the future in hopes that prices will be higher. In studying this question account must be taken of the price outlook for milk, storage space, hazards of loss from fire, rats, etc. Government statistics show that usually August and September are the months when bran, linseed oil meal and cottonseed meal reach their lowest prices.

From the standpoint of nutrition, wheat is about equal to cornmeal, hominy or barley. When masticated by cattle, wheat and rye form a sticky mass and consequently are not as palatable as other grains. The *New York Newsletter* suggests a mixture, using home grown grain, as follows:

300 lb. ground wheat or ground rye, or ground barley  
300 lb. ground oats or wheat bran  
400 lb. of a ration containing 32 per cent protein.

Cattlemen in the west and on the Pacific Coast prefer to have barley and wheat rolled instead of ground, claiming that the grain thus treated does not show so much of a tendency to form a sticky mess in the mouths of the cattle.

Since cottonseed meal and linseed oil meal are relatively low in price for high protein feeds the following mixture may be preferred:

300 lb. wheat or rye or barley  
300 lb. oats or wheat bran  
100 lb. cottonseed meal  
300 lb. gluten feed.

### MISTAKEN IDEA OF EFFICIENCY

It is frequently said that the American farmer is the most efficient producer in his class in the world. That may be true in some instances. As a rule, however, the ability to produce large quantities of food and fiber on a very large acreage is mistaken for efficiency. Because American farmers have succeeded in keeping up with the demand and have accumulated a surplus is not the best evidence that he is the best farmer in the world. If quantity is the measure of efficiency, then American farmers ought to be prosperous, and generally speaking, they are not when compared with other industry.

The cost of production and the quality of the product are measures of efficiency. Eliminating waste is a big factor in cutting production cost. Profitable occupation of the maximum time available is an essential part of efficient operation. If it costs a man \$75 to produce a \$60 bale of cotton, or one dollar to produce a dollar bushel of corn, he is not as efficient as the man who produces his cotton for \$50 a bale or his corn at 75 cents a bushel, all other conditions being equal.

Quantity and quality production per acre or other unit are factors in efficiency, provided the cost of operation is not increased beyond all reason. One can spend too much money per acre in an effort to increase production; yet one can spend too little also. There is a happy mean which each farmer must discover for himself.

Eliminating waste products and waste time on the farm are problems for American farmers to solve. The Farm Board cannot do it for them.—*Farm and Ranch.*

### FARM PRICES SLIGHTLY LOWER

The index of the general level of farm prices declined 1 point from May 15th to June 15th, and at 123 per cent of the pre-war level on June 15th, the index was 12 points lower than a year ago and was at the lowest level since October, 1922, according to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The decline in the index from May 15th to June 15th was the result of lower farm prices for cotton, cottonseed, oats, rye, barley, flax, hay, potatoes, cattle, sheep, wool and all dairy and poultry products. Farm prices of corn, wheat, apples, hogs, calves, and lambs made slight advances from May 15th to June 15th.

June 15th indices of prices of farm products, by groups, showed poultry and poultry products down 7 points from May 15th; dairy products, down 5 points; cotton and cottonseed, down 4, and meat animals down 1 point. The Farm price index for grains was up 1 point for May; that for fruits and vegetables showed no change for the period.

As compared to a year ago the price index for poultry and poultry products was down 37 points; cotton and cottonseed down 31 points; meat animals down 22 points; dairy products down 17 points; and grains down 5 points. Prices of fruits and vegetables, were 73 points higher than last year.

The United States average farm price



of eggs declined approximately 7 per cent from May 15th to June 15th. The price decline was accompanied by a seasonal increase in storage holdings which raised accumulations to a level about 37 per cent above a year ago as early as June 1st. At 18.6 cents per dozen on June 15th, the farm price of eggs was 29 per cent below a year ago.

In comparison to the usual 3 per cent seasonal decline, the average farm price of butterfat dropped 13 per cent from May 15th to June 15th. As a consequence, the June 15th price of 31.6 cents per lb. is the lowest reported since 1921. The decline from May 15th to June 15th was accompanied by a heavy into-storage movement of butter. Holdings on June 1st were approximately 77 per cent greater than a year ago.

### CREDITABLE PRODUCTION

Northern Berks County, Pa., is the home of a number of good producing Holstein-Friesian herds, several of which are enrolled in the Northern Berks C. T. A.

Paul Kohler who gets his mail from the Hamburg post office has eighteen purebred and grade Holsteins that averaged 9,997 lb. milk, 332.3 lb. butterfat during the second year of the association which ended July 1st of this year. Sunny Cove Beauty Lyons De Kol, now ten years old, is credited with 12,851 lb. milk, 438.5 lb. butterfat, while her grade

stablemate, Elmira, has to her credit 12,696 lb. milk, 442.6 lb. fat.

David Moll, also of Hamburg, has 23 cows with the average production of 9,240 lb. milk, 321.8 lb. butterfat. This herd also contains both grade and purebred Holstein-Friesians and has three members above 410 lb. fat.

Although Paul Wessner of Fleetwood has only 11 cows in milk they are consistent producers for, although none exceeded 400 lb. fat in the year, the entire herd averaged 9,750 lb. milk, 320.5 lb. butterfat. It is easy to see that Mr. Wessner has a dairy of more than ordinary quality.

John Kalbach, who gets his mail from the Hamburg post office but who lives on the outskirts of Shartlesville, has a splendid dairy and has been increasing his herd during the past year. The tester's figures credit his cows with an average of 9,172 lb. milk, 313.6 lb. fat for 26 milkers.

An average of 9,201 lb. milk, 311.5 lb. butterfat is credited to the 15-cow dairy of Clarence Dietrich who lives near Kutztown. All the herds mentioned contain both grade and purebred Holstein-Friesians and all were milked twice a day during the year.

"They tell me Shorty had quite a scrap with his wife last night."

"What was wrong with him?"

"I didn't hear?"

"Liquor, do you suppose?"

"No, she licked him."

### THE "OVERPRODUCTION" OF DAIRY PRODUCTS

How shall we solve the dairy problems of overproduction? Shall we go at them like a bunch of calamity howlers, or will we tackle them from a business standpoint and solve them? Unprofitable cows are found in a large percentage of dairy herds throughout the country. While they are a direct loss to their owners every day they care for them, their number is sufficient to add materially to the surplus butter that now exists. Certainly every dairyman should take immediate steps to know his cows through record keeping and put them into bologna.

Eliminate all the unprofitable cows that now are taking up valuable space in our dairy herds and keep all substitutes from the tables and you have done away with the dairy surplus for a long time to come.

One individual can not accomplish it alone, so let us all work together and banish substitutes from our tables, "United we stand, divided we fall."—A. C. Flammang, Orleans, Nebr.

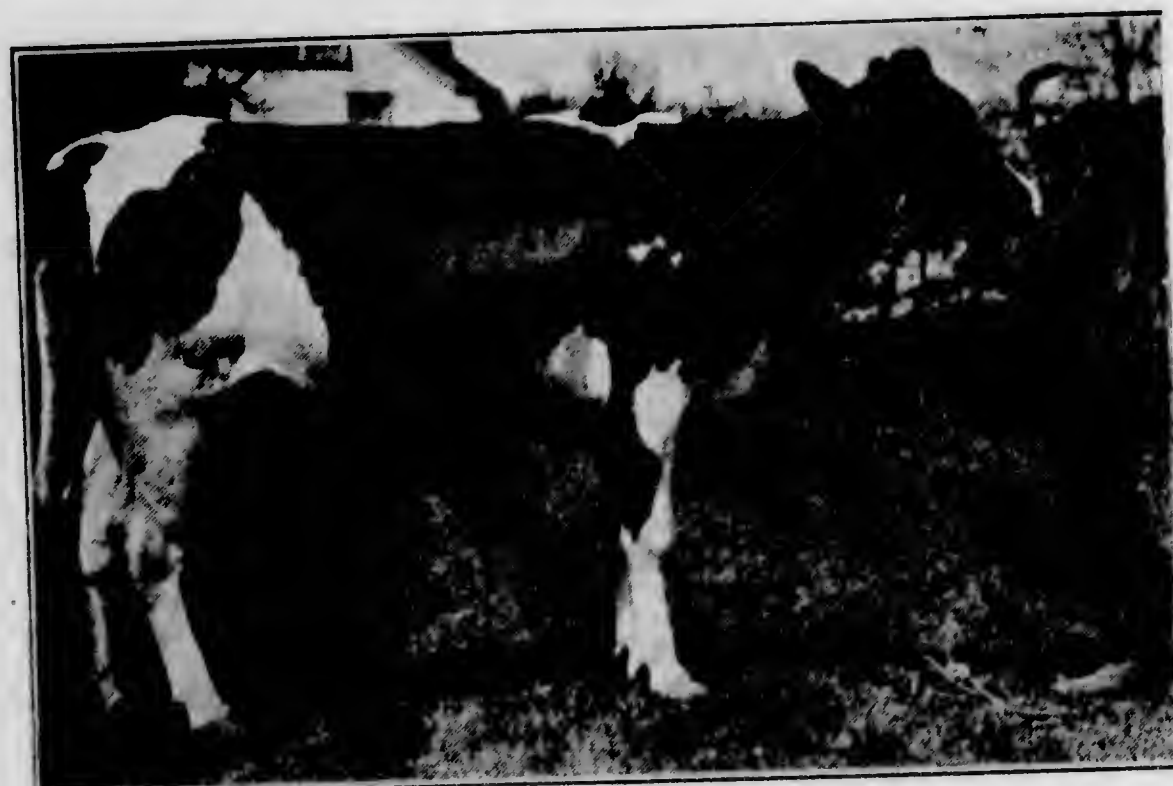
### Special Trial Offer

Regular price \$1.50 per year. Send 25c in stamps for special three months' trial offer.

AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER  
801 Exchange Ave. Chicago, Ill.

## Choice Young Holstein-Friesians

of big producing blood lines such as  
ONA, PIEBE, PONTIAC and CORNUCOPIA.



THE KIND THAT FILL THE MILK PAIL

#### Our Proven Herdsires in Service.

Friend Piebe 7th, son of Friend Piebe and Jolie Ona Clothilde, one of the many good cows of the big producing, transmitting Ona family.

Rolo Pontiac Ormsby, by Rolo Pontiac Fayne from a 30-lb. granddaughter of Sir P. O. M. 37th.

King Ona Button De Kol, son of King Ona and Jolie Ona Button Clothilde, one of the best members of the great Ona strain.

SAM. C. CESSNA

Bedford, Pa., R. 2

## The Kind You Like



Large Healthy Cows with straight backs, square udders and well placed teats. Cows that milk heavily. test well and drop a live calf every year.

I offer Choice Young Bulls at Reasonable Prices. Place your order now.

ROBERT C. HARVEY

Highspire Dauphin County Pennsylvania

Herd T. B. and Blood Tested

### MARYLAND DEALERS MUST BE LICENSED

All Maryland commission merchants, dealers and brokers who expect to be in business after December 10th of this year must register with the Maryland Department of Agriculture, according to a produce licensing law passed at the late session of the State Legislature.

This act is aimed to protect farmers from irresponsible and dishonest dealers who receive milk or other farm produce from farmers, remit for the goods for a few weeks or months until they had built a large business and when they are heavily in debt to the shipper suddenly move, leaving no address.

### BOYER'S PRODUCING DAIRY

Burke Mechthilde Sientje a ten-year-old cow owned by James E. Boyer of Lewisburg, Pa., is credited with producing 526 lb. butterfat, 14,316 lb. milk in the first division of the Buffalo Valley C. T. A., which ended its seventh year of operation July 1st.

This Association was organized and operated for three successive years, then it did not operate for five years, then started up again and has been going very successfully for four years.

The Boyer herd which consists of both purebred and grade Holsteins averaged 451.1 lb. butterfat, 13,075 lb. milk. No less than eight cows produced 400 lb. fat or more and three exceeded 500 lb. Standing next to the Burke cow was Maggie De Kol Veeman Plum with 508.2 lb. fat and 15,175 lb. milk. This cow is a daughter of King Segis Veeman Plum.

Mr. Boyer is greatly interested in building a producing and profitable herd.

Although he is interested in several other enterprises, he does most of the work of caring for his dairy and is very proud of the producing ability of his cows shown on twice-a-day milking.

### STARTLING STATISTICS

Statistics are sometimes startling, especially in discovering whither we are traveling. Since the days of Ponce de Leon and his Fountain of Youth many have attempted to solve the riddle of lengthening the life span. Although no one has yet succeeded, here are some interesting comparisons in the consumption of dairy products and longevity.

New Zealand which boasts of the largest cow population per capita—93.4 cows for every one hundred persons—leads the world in the average lifetime of its people. At the beginning of this decade New Zealand babies could look forward to 63 to 65 years of life. Each person consumes on an average of 30.5 pounds of butter which is almost double the per capita consumption in the United States. In Great Britain where the cow population is but seven cows to every one hundred persons, the life expectancy is but 56 years for men and 60 years for women.

It would seem then that farm folks have the golden opportunity in the search for the Fountain of Youth for a part of the road to it is paved with fresh milk, cream whipped and plain, good butter and cheese—certainly a road most delightful to travel.—Michigan Farmer.

She—John dear, next week is our wedding anniversary and I hope to get a string of pearl beads.

John—What do I get?

She—You will get the beads.

## Your Next Herdsire

Should be a son of

BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGGIE CHICAGO

whose daughters are persistent producers in general dairy and C. T. A. work.

We have some nice ones around a year old and ready for service. Their dams are heavy milking cows of well-known blood lines; good testers and superior individuals.

We will be pleased to give you full particulars, prices, etc.

L. L. ALLIS

Rummerfield Bradford Co. Penna.

This is an ACCREDITED HERD.

FOR years I have translated and prepared Holstein-Friesian literature to be distributed in South American countries. I have also had much experience in corresponding with breeders in those countries who have purchased animals from the United States. I now offer my assistance and cooperation to breeders who desire to get in touch with the promising and profitable South American market.

RALPH E. MORETON

102 MAIN ST., BRATTLEBORO, VT.

### CABINET KEEPS THE HERD RECORD SHEET CLEAN

The Milk Record Cabinet greatly simplifies the work of keeping accurate and dependable herd records. Records to be of value must be preserved. By means of the Cabinet, a complete herd record can be kept.



WHEN NOT IN USE, CABINET CLOSSES TO PROTECT SHEET

Every breeder of Purebred dairy cattle should have one of the Cabinets.

The price of the Cabinet, delivered, including a year's supply of milk record sheets, is \$5.50. Order direct from the

MILK RECORD CABINET COMPANY, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania



# The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

## LIVE STOCK

**SADDLE HORSES.** Maine bred. Polo Pony type. Tough, young, sound. Bays. Beauties. Warren Buck, Buckfield, Me.

**LARGE BERKSHIRES.** Best of breeding. Choice spring pigs, \$15.00 each, either sex. DILTS AND GERMAN, Roseville, Ohio.

**ATTENTION** for best grade dairy heifers at reasonable prices. Write Shannon Cattle Company, South St. Paul, Minn.

**LIVESTOCK** Farmer would take 6 purebred Holstein dairy cows on shares. Reliable party. Address Department W, care of HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

**FOR SALE.**—High Grade Holstein cows and heifers nicely marked. T. B. Tested. Carload lots. Jones and Bringgold, West Concord, Minn.

**FOR SALE.**—A few very choice Purebred Holstein Heifer and Bull Calves. World record breeding. Farmers prices. C. O. D. shipment if desired. Maple Lawn Farms, Cortland, N. Y. Box 253.

**FOR SALE.**—70 head of choice Holstein heifers 2 years old last spring. Light colored, well bred. Showing good dairy type. T. B. Tested. 30 head are springing now, balance to freshen in winter and early spring. Inquire W. O. Pettengill, Ischua, N. Y.

**FOR SALE.**—If in need of 20 extra choice milch cows, grade Holsteins, Good ages—good type—good color—good udders, and all milking from 50 to 65 lb. per day. Fully accredited and priced to suit the times. Geo. H. Goodfellow, Lancaster, Ont.

**CHOICE YOUNG BULLS** from big producing cows. Reasonable prices and high quality. Accredited herd. J. F. Dietz, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.

**SHEEP! SHEEP! SHEEP!** Fine and coarse wool breeding ewes in any number at CHEAP PRICES also feeding wethers. Also all breeds of rams and ewes and fitted show flocks at reasonable prices. Can supply you with anything in purebred or high-grade live stock on fancy high grade Jersey cows, fresh or springers. T. B. and blood tested—from three to six years old and weighing 900 lb. each. Good

colors. Shipped direct from Springfield, Mo., on order in carlots at \$95.00. Freight paid. Also two-year-old grade Jersey heifers, fresh or close springers at \$72.50 per head delivered in carlots. Bank references and list of satisfied customers gladly furnished. Canadian bred Lincoln and Cotswold Yearling ewes \$30.00 per head. Satisfied customers my best references. Write your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. LEWIS H. FERGASON, Windham, Greene Co., N. Y.

**DO YOU NEED A BULL?** Here is a dandy, born Feb. 6, 1928. He was sired by King Piebe 7th, a well-known show bull, son of the great King Piebe. His dam is a splendid producer and was by a double grandson of King of the Pontiacs. He is well bred, individually right, a sure server, and a bargain at \$125.

BLAIR FEATHERS, Queen, Pa.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**YOUNG PUREBRED NEW ZEALAND WHITE RABBITS,** \$2 pair. WILLIAM GEORGE, Manheim, Pa.

**PROFITABLE** work at home. No canvassing, not a "gyp home work scheme." Information for stamp. COLEMAN'S CANDIES, Dept. A-6, Smithboro, N. Y.

**HARDY CABBAGE PLANTS**—Good delivery guaranteed. Leading varieties. 500-90c; 1000-\$1.25; 5,000-\$5.00. BUCKEYE FARMS, Dept. E. Box 541, Youngstown, Ohio.

**MILLIONS CABBAGE PLANTS**—Flatdutch, Wakefield, Copenhagen, Succession, and Georgia Collard. 500, 75c; 1,000, \$1.15, prepaid. WALTER J. BURGESS COMPANY, Courtland, Va.

**CIGARS**—Buy your smokes direct from factory at factory prices. \$1.00 brings you our Sample Case containing 25 cigars. 4 different Brands. COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO., Dept. H., Dallastown, Pa.



## DOGS

**FOR SALE.**—Karakuls, Tunis, Lincolns, Cotswolds, Cheviots. Do not let me tell you about them. Come and see them, or I will ship on approval. LEROY KUNEY, Adrian, Mich.

**FOR SALE.**—English Bull pups. Pedigreed, \$10 each. ADRIAN GILLMAN, Waynesville, Ohio. Rt. 5.

**PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIE PUPS.** Wonderful cow or watch dogs. Males, \$15, females, \$10. BEESMER, Route 2, Box 56, Kingston, N. Y.

**AMERICAN BULL TERRIER PUPPIES.** Males \$20.00; females only \$15.00 with papers. Will run the huns off a flying. CLAUDE PERSONS, Delevan, N. Y.



## POULTRY

**TURKEY EGGS,** Special prices. All breeds. Strictly Purebred. Write WALTER BROTHERS, Powhatan Point, Ohio.

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS**—\$5.00, young turks \$1.00. 130 breeders. No delays. GYPSY CAMP FARM, Rensselaer, N. Y.

**BARRED ROCK PULLETS** \$3.00 each. Chicks April and May, \$10.00 per 100 postpaid. WEST-DENTON HATCHERY, Denton, Md.

**STARTED CHICKS**—Barred and White Rocks. 3 wks., \$21.00 and 4 wks. old \$26.00 per 100. Sent C. O. D. by express. Mrs. Charles Swanger, Beaver Springs, Pa.

**MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS** for hatching, ten cents each, delivered. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. G. KENNEL, Atglen, Pa.

**UTILITY BRONZE TURKEY, BREEDERS.** Hundred Hens, Limited number toms. Related and non-related. Imported stock. GLENNAN & HEWITT, Importers, Woodbine, Maryland.

**WHITE PEKIN AND INDIAN RUNNER DUCKLINGS.** BRONZE TURKEY poults and baby chicks. 14 Standard breeds. Write for illustrated catalog. RIDGWAY DUCK HATCHERY, Larue, Ohio.

**QUALITY BABY CHICKS DELIVERED** weekly throughout the year, Leghorns, Barred, White and Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds, Wyandottes, White and Buff Orpingtons, Anconas, Black and White Minorcas, Black Giants and Brahmas, from \$12 per hundred up. Shipped by prepaid parcel post, live delivery guaranteed. Also breeding stock and eggs. Catalog free. HARRY WOOD COBB, National Distributor of Baby Chicks and Breeding Stock, Gettysburg, Penna.

## ALFALFA HAY AND SEED

**HARDY ALFALFA SEED,** 90% pure, \$7.90. Sweet Clover, 95% pure, \$3.50. Both 60-lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. GEO. BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

**PURE CERTIFIED GRIMM AND COS-SACK ALFALFA SEED** direct from the man who grows it. Hardest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. TRIANGLE RANCH, Cottonwood, S. D.

**FOR SALE**—"SELECT DAIRY ALFALFA"—Clover, Timothy and Clover Mixed. Delivered prices quoted. Prompt shipment. John Devlin Hay Co., 192 N. Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

## WISCONSIN LAW FORBIDS COUNTY ADVERTISING

A lot of good cattle have been raised in Walworth County, Wisconsin, and have gone into many different states. In order to advertise the fact that Walworth is a cattle raising district, the county board last November created a Committee to promote Agricultural Welfare. The Committee staged a slogan contest in which nearly 200 slogans were submitted. The words selected were "Walworth County—Where Livestock Buys Bank-stock."

It was decided to erect ten large road signs bearing this slogan at various points in the county and the Board appropriated \$600 for this purpose.

After the appropriation was made, the legality of the act was questioned and the Attorney General has just handed down an opinion that the action was illegal, because Wisconsin counties are not empowered to appropriate tax money for advertising purposes unless they have a Committee or Board of Immigration whose duty it is to advertise land for settlement and bring in settlers.

## WILSON KNOWS HIS COWS

For several years "Lew" Wilson of Mifflinburg, Pa., was urged to enroll his herd in Cow Testing Association work. For a long time Mr. Wilson refused. He said there was too much competition about the Cow Testing Association work as generally conducted and he did not care to see how much milk and butterfat his cows could be forced to produce. He wanted them to make a substantial profit above the cost of feed and care for he believed in practical, economic dairy production. His two sons are associated with him in the business and he was afraid that they would not be content with the natural work of the dairy but would want the cows in their charge to stand at or near the head of the Association.

Finally the urging became so insistent that Mr. Wilson consented to join the second division of the Buffalo Valley C. T. A., which finished its first year of operation July 1st. The Wilson herd averaged 8,844 lb. milk, 315.3 lb. butterfat on twice-a-day milking. It is, we believe, the second largest herd enrolled in this Association. It is noteworthy that this high average was attained without any of the cows exceeding 400 lb. butterfat so that the dairy must consist of animals of a high average order of excellence.

## ALONG THE MASON AND DIXON LINE

A seven-year-old cow owned by Cyrus Stauffer of Smithsburg, Maryland, is credited with the production of 484.4 lb. butterfat and 11,417 lb. milk. The Stauffer herd of sixteen cows is enrolled in the South Franklin Cow Testing Association and the average for the year ending July 1st, was 8,864 lb. milk and 301.1 lb. butterfat.

In the same association, M. B. Mentzer of Chambersburg, Pa., has two registered Holsteins above the 400 lb. mark. One is Lady Amletto Hengerveld, a daughter of King Pohlerest Buttercup, and she has to her credit 429.7 lb. fat and 12,403 lb. milk.

Another purebred cow by the barn name of Lehman produced 413.9 lb. fat. The Mentzer herd of twelve cows averaged 10,189 lb. milk and 351.3 lb. butterfat.

## BIG FIRE AT WINTERTHUR FARM

On August 16th, the main barn at the Winterthur Farms, Winterthur, Delaware, was totally destroyed by fire of unknown origin, the damage being estimated at around a quarter of a million dollars. Motorists, attracted by the blaze, assisted in saving the purebred Holstein-Friesian herd which numbers around 100 head.

## GOOD WORK

The herd of Charles Wertheimer, of Frederick, Maryland, is enrolled in the local C. T. A. During the month of July one of the Wertheimer cows, Kate, is credited with producing 1,640 lb. milk, 54.1 lb. butterfat on twice-a-day milking.

The majority of the animals in the Wertheimer herd are daughters of Rolo Pontiac Fayne, the good sire who has headed this herd for several years. Rolo's daughters are not only good producers, they are also choice individuals. The sons of Rolo are making splendid reputations as herdsires and their offspring inherit the splendid individuality of this noted strain.

## SHEEN IS BUSY MAN

The Holstein-Friesian herd owned and cared for by J. Terrence Sheen, farmer and auctioneer of South Montrose, Pa., is enrolled in the Western Susquehanna Cow Testing Association and during the past year averaged 8,475 lb. milk and exactly 300 lb. butterfat. There are usually sixteen milking cows in this dairy. The younger members of the herd were sired by Voliska King, a son of Parkvale King Sarcastic and Voliska Frudena Tobe.

Colonel Sheen is a tremendous worker and besides his auctioneering work finds time to look after this large dairy as well as the farm on which he raises their feed.

## TWO SORTS OF POWDER

Suspicious Wife—(who has waited until midnight for her husband's return)—"Where have you been all evening?" Culprit—"I've been talking business over with Tom Baker."

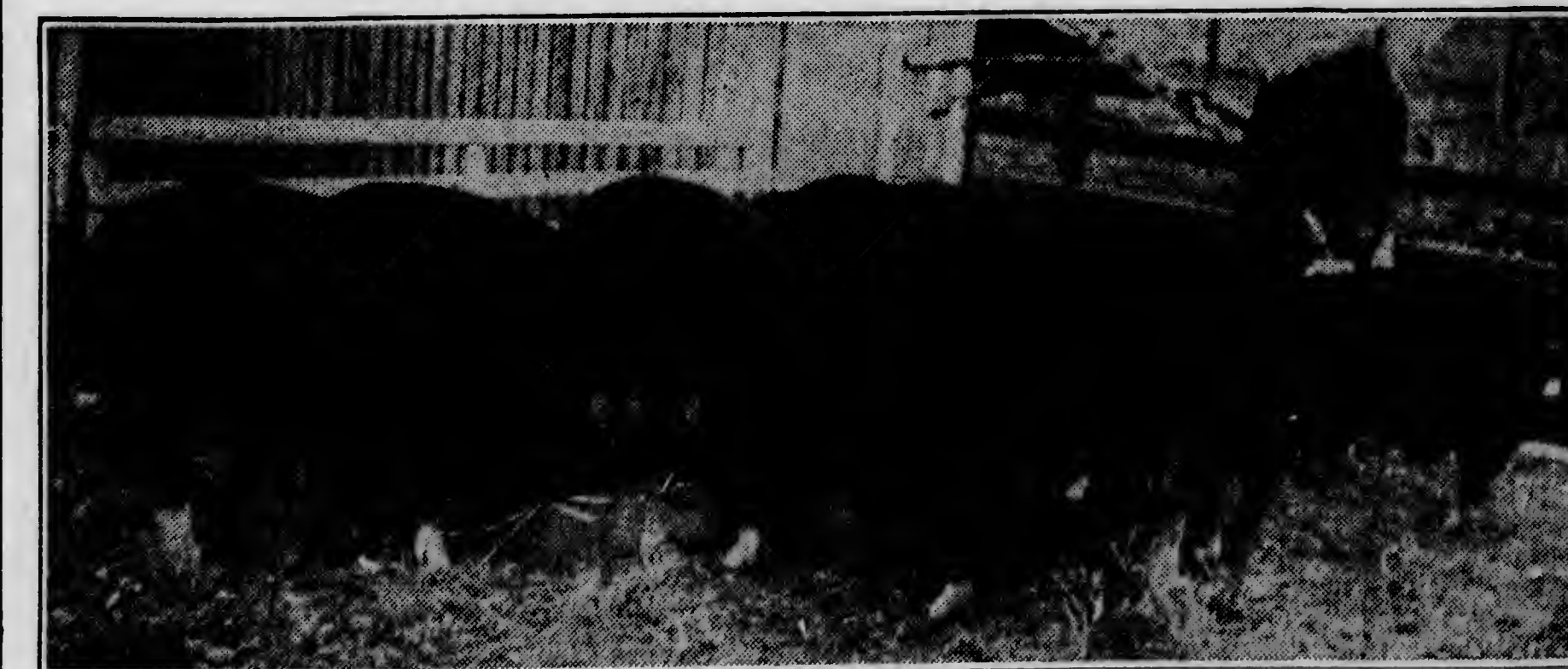
"Yes? And I suppose that is baking powder that is sprinkled all over your shoulder?"

It pays to advertise in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

## A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



## This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

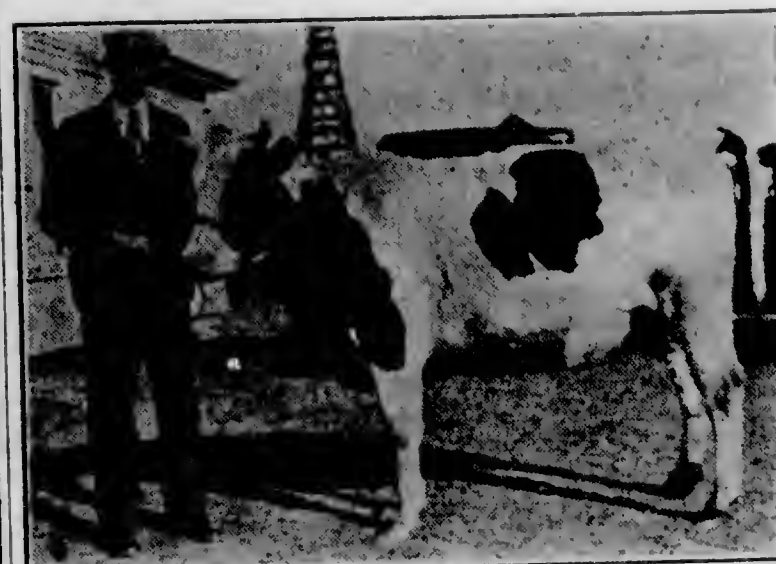
## A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big-Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.



## We Raise Prizewinners

HERE IS ONE SAMPLE—



**Gladiole Pabst Canary Early  
Peep**

She won her young owner a \$100.00 scholarship donated by the Union Pacific Railroad

AND HERE IS ANOTHER—



**Lady Gladiole Peep Pietertje**

Champion TWO Successive Years at the Phelps County Junior Calf Club Show

Both are daughters of Pabst Gladiole King, a grandson of the wonderful producing and transmitting cow, Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d, and their dams, like all my cows, are splendid producers with large C. T. A. records.

Can spare a few more of this kind.

**Prices Reasonable  
Herd Accredited**

**JUSTUS A. JOHNSON**  
Loomis Nebraska

### AT THE CUMBERLAND FAIR

A show herd representing the purebred Holstein-Friesian dairy owned by A. T. Reigel, of Landingville, Pa., carried off the majority of the prizes at the Cumberland, Maryland, fair, taking eleven blues, seven seconds, one third and two fourths. Most of the competition came from the Calf Club of Montgomery County, Maryland—the members of which were present in force. The Reigel herd is again in the charge of R. A. Chambers, who told our representative that he was no longer connected with the Clark's Grove dairy farm.

Mr. Chambers had shown the Reigel herd at Kutztown and Lewistown and expects to continue on the fair circuit for a month or six months.

### AN ORPHANAGE HERD IN NEBRASKA

Near Holdrege, Nebraska, is the Christian Orphans Home, a home for children built by Americans of Swedish descent and supported entirely by free-will offerings. The Superintendent of the home is the Reverend H. A. Gusten, who is also superintendent of the farm on which much of the food consumed by the orphans and their caretakers is raised.

On the farm is kept a good Holstein-Friesian herd which is enrolled in the Harlan-Phelps Dairy Herd Improvement Association. This dairy has been enrolled in the Association for the last three consecutive years and last year the butterfat production was increased 77.4 lbs. per cow while the butterfat cost was lowered 2.6 cents a pound. No animals were added to the herd except some two-year-old heifers that had been raised at this establishment and which came to milking age.

Rigid culling, careful but generous feeding and correct breeding methods are given the credit for this improvement by the association tester, Mr. Charles Grothe.

The Christian Orphans Home Herd is headed by the bull King Pabst Gladiol Piebe, now coming two years old. His sire was Pabst Gladiol King, a son of Creator from a daughter of Pabst Pontiac Hengerveld. His dam, Kenmoor Beauty Longfield Piebe, is owned by Justus A. Johnson, of Loomis, Nebraska, and in his herd is credited with producing 25,550 lb. milk and 881.1 lb. butterfat in twenty-three months of consecutive production. This good cow is a daughter of King Alcartra Longfield Piebe and Beauty Alcartra Mercedes.



EIGHT OF THE BEST PRODUCERS IN THE HERD OWNED BY THE CHRISTIAN ORPHANS HOME, HOLDREGE, NEBRASKA.

### POSITIONS VACANT

The United States Civil Service Commission announces a number of positions as dairymen to be filled in the Indian Field Service.

The entrance salary is \$1,560 a year, less \$180 a year for quarters, fuel, and light. Higher-salaried positions are filled through promotion.

The duties are to assume management of the dairy department; to look after the stock belonging to the dairy herd, the buildings occupied by them, the milking and the handling of the milk, and all other matters involved in the proper care and handling of a dairy herd, including instruction to students and adults in regard to such matters.

The examination will consist of practical questions and a rating on education and experience. The first part of the test consists of simple questions relative to the breeding, feeding, and care of a dairy herd, and also on the care and handling of milk and the keeping of dairy records.

Applications must be on file with the Commission at Washington, D. C., not later than September 23, 1930. Full information may be obtained from the Commission or from the Secretary of the United States Civil Service Board of Examiners at any city Post Office or Customhouse.

### POINTING THE WAY

Most of the brains in our agricultural colleges and experiment stations and practically all of the farmer's thinking have been devoted to reducing cost of production as a means of securing profit.

Industry has devoted fully as much thought and money to advertising and selling as to production. In fact in recent years, these two phases of business have overshadowed production.

Industry is now receiving more than twice its proportionate share of the national income compared with the return agricultural capital is earning.

The inference that must be drawn is that agriculture needs to follow industry's example and put more thought and effort on advertising and selling, without neglecting improvement of production processes.—*Farm and Dairy.*

The height of unpopularity is to be as unwelcome as the flies and ants at a picnic.

### AUGUST FARM PRICES

Prices paid producers for fruits and vegetables, cotton and cottonseed, and all meat animals excepting hogs continued to decline during the month ending August 15th, bringing the index of the general level of farm prices down three points. At 108 per cent of the pre-war level on August 15th, the index was 35 points lower than a year ago and at the lowest August level since 1915.

Prices of feed grains and hay made a general advance from July 15th to August 15th, principally the result of a shortage of supplies in drought stricken areas. Farm prices for wheat and rye showed a moderate recovery from the very low levels of a month previous. Dairy and poultry products advanced, because of the decline in production on account of the unusually hot, dry weather.

Indexes of farm prices, by groups of commodities, showed the following changes on August 15th as compared with July 15th: Fruit and vegetable prices down 24 points; meat animals, down 3 points; and cotton and cottonseed, down 5 points. Prices of grains, up 9 points; poultry and poultry products, up 6 points; and dairy products, up 2 points.

As compared to a year ago, the August indexes of farm prices showed the following declines: Cotton and cottonseed, 52 points; meat animals, 46 points; poultry and poultry products, 44 points; grains, 28 points; dairy products, 20 points; and fruits and vegetables, 11 points.

A sharp decline in prospects for the 1930 corn crop in July and the first part of August resulted in an advance of 17 per cent in the United States average farm price of corn from July 15th to August 15th. The advance was more marked in the Corn Belt, however, than in the remainder of the Nation. Farm prices averaged 90 cents per bushel on August 15th for the country as a whole, as compared to 77.1 cents on July 15th, and 95.9 a year earlier.

The farm price of wheat, averaged 74 cents per bushel on August 15th, as compared to 70.6 on July 15th, and 110.7 cents a year ago. Farm prices of wheat continued at relatively low levels owing largely to prospects for a season's domestic supply about 4 per cent larger than last year. The price advance since July 15th has been accompanied by a slight improvement in both foreign and domestic demand. Strengthened demand has resulted primarily from prospects for feed grain crops smaller than last year in both the United States and Europe.

Crop deterioration owing to hot weather and drought, and the poorest pasture condition on record, sharply curtailed supplies of hay and forage the past month. As a result, the United States average farm price of all hay advanced approximately 8 per cent from July 15th to August 15th, and on the latter date was 4 per cent higher than a year ago. In the 12 States most seriously affected by the drought, hay prices advanced approximately 21 per cent during the month prior to August 15th.

The average farm price of butterfat

advanced about 11 per cent from July 15th to August 15th, as drought, and hot weather caused a substantial decline in production. Mid-August farm prices of butterfat were still approximately 19 per cent lower than a year earlier.

### HEILMANS IMPORT MORE HOLSTEINS

Frank L. Heilman and his son, Russell, together with their wives have just returned from a Canadian trip during which time they took in the Dominion Exposition at Toronto. Before they returned, they purchased twenty-five head of choice purebred Holstein-Friesian dairy cattle which will be shipped to the Heilbron Farm near Cleona, Lebanon County, Pa.

### SELINGSGROVE CALF CLUB ROUND-UP

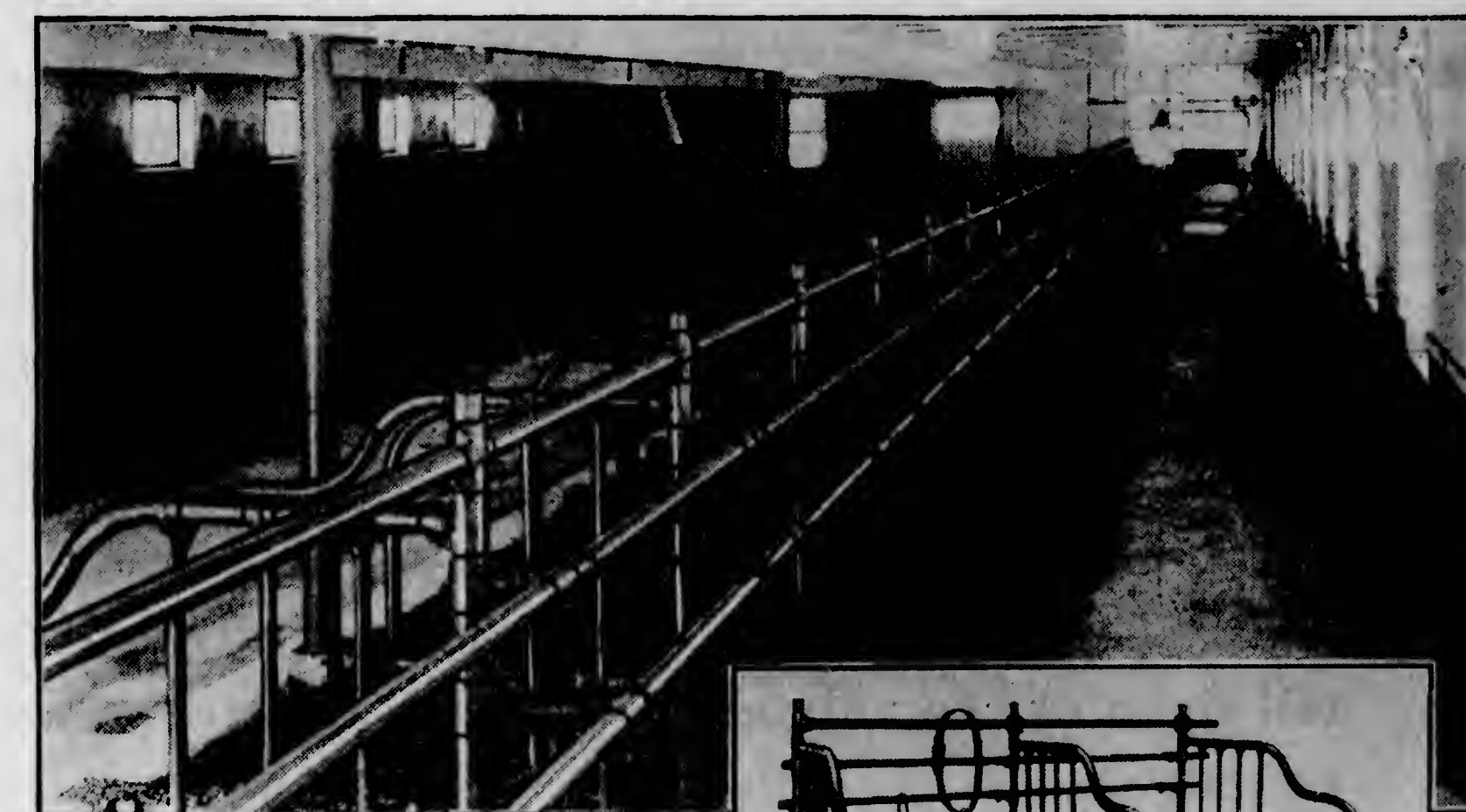
Eight boys and girls of the Selingrove Calf Club brought their Holstein calves

to the Farmer's Picnic at Rolling Green Park near Sunbury, Pa., August 20th, for the First Annual Round-up of the Club. County Agent, Ira L. Yoder scored the Club Member's Record Books on a basis of ten points for perfect score. Joe Nageotte of State College judged the animals, placing the group twice, first, for type and confirmation of calf, a perfect score being 40 points; and second, for conditions, thrift and showmanship, a perfect score being 50 points. The competition was very close especially in showmanship.

Totalling of scores showed that the eight club members placed as follows: 1st, Hazel Boyer; 2d, Garvan Gabel; 3d, George Strawser; 4th, Cathryn Springman; 5th, Clair Wochley; 6th, Edith Keister; 7th, Eleanor Klingler; 8th, Charles Gougler. First Prize, \$5.00; 2d, \$3.00; 3d, \$2.00; others \$1.00 each.

This Calf Club is under the auspices of the Snyder County Agricultural Extension Association.

## NEY DAIRY BARN EQUIPMENT



### Men Who Know Cattle..

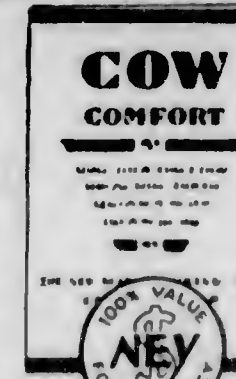
and have devoted their lives to the care of prize winning herds, appreciate the advantages of Ney Dairy Barn Equipment.

A section of the main barn, housing the internationally known herd of J. S. Campbell at Butler, Pa., is shown above. Mr. Campbell's pride in this completely Ney equipped barn is amply justified. Note the range of tie stalls in the center and the pens along the opposite wall. In the background is the litter carrier.

All of these Ney products and many others essential to the successful care of pure bred dairy cattle are illustrated and described in our general catalog. Mail the coupon today for a copy of this catalog and the interesting booklet on Cow Comfort.

**NEY MANUFACTURING CO.**  
Canton, Ohio

The Model Tie Stall shown above combines comfort, sanitation and appearance to a degree seldom attained in barn equipment. Further information upon request.



THE NEY MFG. CO., Canton, Ohio  
Please send me a copy of "Cow Comfort" without charge.  
☐ Check here if you want catalog No. 265

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Street or Rural Route \_\_\_\_\_

City and State \_\_\_\_\_



# IT IS CHEAPER To Pay Advertising Bills Than Feed Bills

**I**MAGINE yourself one of a group of a dozen dairy farmers, living on an island some thousand miles from any other land. You keep purebred Holstein-Friesians, the others just ordinary cows. When you had a bull calf to sell, you would tell each of the other men about it and you could do this in a very short time. But when you are one of ten million dairy-men scattered throughout the entire United States you can't possibly visit each one of them and tell them of the animals you wish to sell.

By an advertisement in *The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman* you can get your message to them and you can sell your animals at a

very small expense and get a satisfactory price too.

Advertising enlarges your patronage, making it possible for you to sell bulls while they are young; and females when you wish to dispose of them.

Sell your surplus cattle when they are ready to go by creating a market through conservative and consistent advertising.

A small advertising space, properly utilized, appearing in every issue of our paper will do the trick at small cost.

You need not do the work. Our Advertising Department will write the ADS if you tell them what you wish to sell.

*For Prices and Full Particulars Write Today to*

**The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman**  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

# The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. IX

HARRISBURG, PA., SEPTEMBER 22, 1930

No. 16

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c. Per Year

## Breeding Facts to Be Kept in Mind

Individual excellence is not a certain guide to breeding powers, and many ordinary individuals are among the greatest breeders. This is neither a mystery nor a fault in heredity; it arises from the fact that individual excellence is partly a matter of individual development and not a sure index of real ancestral possessions. The specimen may be only fairly well born, though faultlessly developed,—in which case he will probably be a disappointment as a breeder; or he may be excellently born, but only fairly well developed,—in which case he will breed "better than he is himself"; still again, he may be well born and perfectly developed, which is best of all.

He who returns from each state fair or exposition with new rather than improved standards cannot hope to meet the highest success as a breeder or contribute real excellence to the breed he has chosen.

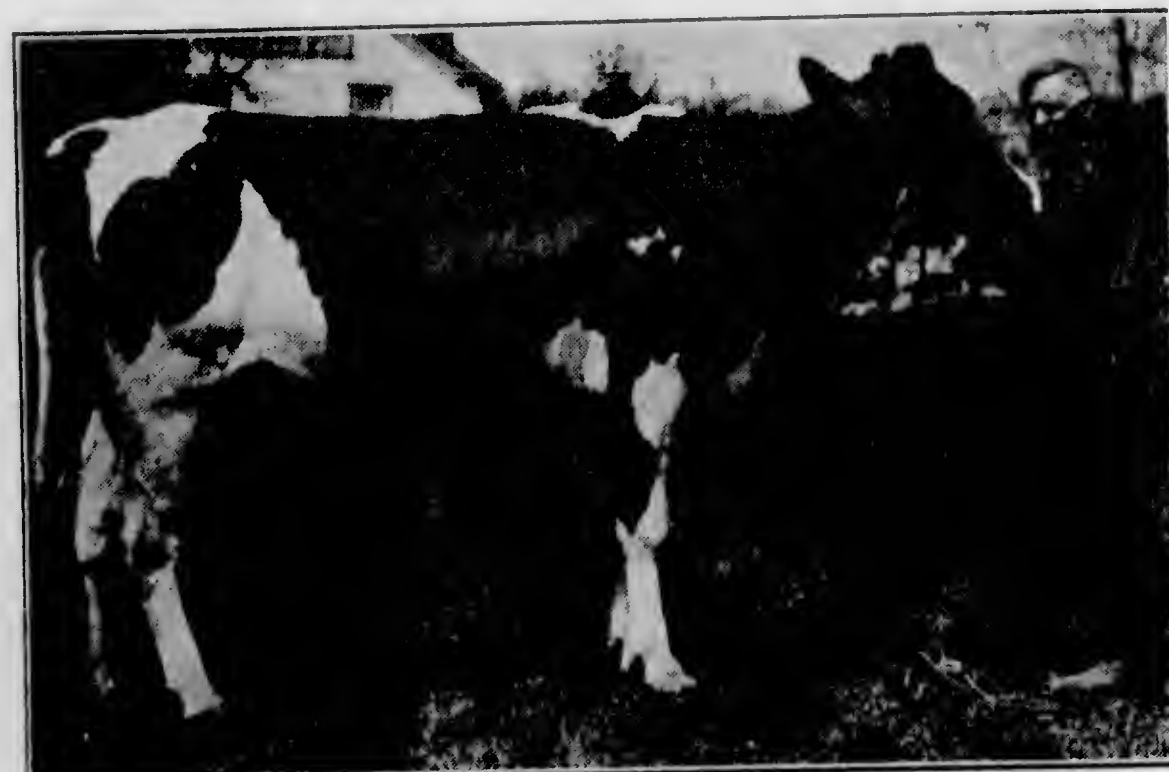
Blood lines must be kept pure, not pure within breed lines simply but, remembering the law of ancestral heredity and the pull of the ancestors back of the immediate parent, they should be kept as pure as selection can make them.

*Davenport—Principles of Breeding.*



## Choice Young Holstein-Friesians

of big producing blood lines such as  
ONA, PIEBE, PONTIAC and CORNUCOPIA.



THE KIND THAT FILL THE MILK PAIL

### Our Proven Herdsires in Service.

Friend Piebe 7th, son of Friend Piebe and Jolie Ona Clothilde, one of the many good cows of the big producing, transmitting Ona family.

Rolo Pontiac Ormsby, by Rolo Pontiac Fayne from a 30-lb. granddaughter of Sir P. O. M. 37th.

King Ona Button De Kol, son of King Ona and Jolie Ona Button Clothilde, one of the best members of the great Ona strain.

**SAM. C. CESSNA**

Bedford, Pa., R. 2

## You Surely Need Some Choice Well-Grown Heifers

from 3 to 15 months old

Their dams are well-bred producers, and are of well-known blood lines, cows that are earning a good profit in our herd.

These heifers are sired by

### KING SWEET VICTOR

a handsome, stylish, transmitting son of the great KING SWEET, whose daughters milk heavily and persistently, being noted for production.

The dam of KING SWEET VICTOR is a 20,791-lb. milk, 894-lb. butter cow, daughter of the many times Grand Champion show queen, Frindaella Elkindale Ormsby, 1,031 lb. butter in 365 days.

We will make an attractive price on one or several of these heifers, or on a bunch with a handsome ttyp young bull.

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### GEORGE M. DIBBLE & SON

Starrucca, Wayne Co. Pennsylvania

*Herd Accredited*

## FOR SALE

### FOURTEEN COWS

Fresh or soon due to freshen by

### Montvic Lindley Rag Apple

Our royally bred son of  
the famous show bull

### Johanna Rag Apple Pabst

These cows are good individuals and persistent producers. They are well marked, white predominating in every one. They are animals that will, by their work at the pail, soon pay back their purchase price.

Also have several nice young bulls ready for service.

### J. FRED ROULETTE

Sharpsburg :: Maryland

*This herd has been accredited 10 years.*

## The Kind You Like



Large Healthy Cows with straight backs, square udders and well placed teats. Cows that milk heavily. test well and drop a live calf every year.

I offer Choice Young Bulls at Reasonable Prices. Place your order now.

### ROBERT C. HARVEY

Highspire Dauphin County Pennsylvania

*Herd T. B. and Blood Tested*

# The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

VOL. IX

HARRISBURG, PA., SEPTEMBER 22, 1930

No. 16

## Few Holstein Breeders Make Official Records

THE Advanced Registry Department of the Holstein Friesian Association of America, which renders free service to those breeders desiring to make official records, announces that only one and one-half per cent of the breeders who had patronized the Registry Association for the past ten years had placed animals on official test.

This is a very poor showing when we consider that the Advanced Registry Department was established prior to 1885 and, for the past thirty-five years, the work of supervising the records has been carried on jointly by the Registry Association and the Dairy Extension Departments of our State Agricultural Colleges.

With only one and one-half per cent of the breeders patronizing the Advanced Registry Department, the expense of maintaining the department is not justified even if the official records had proven to be of value to the Industry. It is very evident that the records have not been considered of value or the making of such records would have been carried on more extensively and by the practical dairy farmers who bred and own our best Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle.

More than ninety-five per cent of the breeders and owners of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle are dairy farmers who follow economical and profitable dairying as their chief source of revenue, breeding Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle to replenish their herds, and selling their surplus stock as an additional source of revenue.

Among the breeders and owners of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle are men of wealth who breed and own Purebreds largely as a pastime and as a hobby. There is another group, cattle dealers and speculators, and these two classes comprise the majority of breeders who place their cows on official test.

Without entering into a discussion as to how official records are made, the expense involved or the value of such records, we are able to draw this general deduction:

Among those Holstein breeders who have been following economical and profitable dairying as their chief source of income and in whose herds can be found from 90 to 95 per cent of all the Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle in America, we find the largest percentage of animals of outstanding dairy type and milk producing ability. It is from the herds of this class of breeders that a large percentage of cows are selected to place on official test. In other words, the real founda-

tion and backbone of the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry is centered among this class of breeders. From their profits they have been able to pay for their farms, equipment and stock, and send their sons and daughters away to college. In fact, among this class of dairy farmers are to be found the leaders in the rural communities. The making of official records has played no part in the economical structure or breed improvement work being carried on by this class of breeders.

On the other hand, in those herds where official record making has been carried on extensively, a large number of their best animals have been purchased and the buying of animals to replenish their herds is commonly practiced for the reason that forcing cows to make official records, among other physical defects, causes barrenness. On many of the farms where official record making has been carried on extensively the milk if retained at one dollar a quart would hardly begin to pay the expenses.

Millionaires who own breeding establishments where the making of official records is carried on extensively tell us that they have lost half a million dollars or more. The owner of one such establishment places his loss at a million dollars in five years. Dairy farmers who have been deceived and misled through propaganda regarding the value of official records and the profitableness of making official records, have lost heavily and many have been forced into bankruptcy, depending upon how extensively they became involved.

The Advanced Registry Department, from the very first, in addition to supervising the records, has circulated propaganda setting forth the advantages of placing cows on official test and proclaiming the superior breeding value of animals with official records. Much if not all of the propaganda relative to the value of official records has been written and circulated by men who were employed for that purpose and were receiving their salaries from the Association or the Agricultural Colleges and not by breeders who have found the making of official records profitable or that the records were an actual measurement of the animal's milk producing or breeding ability.

In the thirty-five or forty years that official testing has been carried on, nothing has been accomplished in a constructive way to demonstrate the value of official records as made under the rules and regulations formulated by the Association.

More than ten years ago, Dr. John W. Gowen, as-



sisted by Mildred R. Covell, working at the Maine Experimental Station, made a comparative study of animals with official record backing by comparing the official records of the dam with the official records of the daughters sired by bulls with official record backing.

Each of the dairy breeds that had official records were included in this study.

The result of Professor Gowen's investigation clearly demonstrated that what we have been told regarding the value of official records as an aid in selecting breeding stock is unfounded. For example, in the Maine Agricultural Experimental Station Bulletin No. 301, page 269, is the following statement:

"Should it be desired to go out and pick a bull for breeding to advanced registry cows it would be practically an even bet that the choice would make his daughters poorer producers than their dams even though he had advanced registry cows to which to mate."

Again on page 308:

"In view of this evidence, it seems very doubtful indeed if there is adequate ground for the belief that the presence of a famous animal in a pedigree represents the true worth of the unknown bull pedigreed. Such being the case it naturally follows that as normally carried on pedigree study has little real meaning, at least further back than the second generation."

Prof. Gowen's findings were published October, 1921, nearly ten years ago.

As stated in the first paragraph, the Advanced Registry Department renders free service to those breeders who desire to place their animals on official test. The expense of maintaining the Advanced Registry Department is defrayed by money collected at the Secretary's office.

The expense of maintaining the Advanced Registry Department during the past ten years was more than THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION DOLLARS. Every penny of this has been taken from the pockets of the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle, and 98½ per cent of the breeders who have paid, have not patronized the Department.

It has cost more than ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS to print the Blue Books in which the official records are published. The receipts through the sale of these books amount to less than FORTY-TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS in ten years, resulting in an actual loss to the breeders of more than EIGHTY-THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS to publish the reports of the Advanced Registry Department.

Prizes have been offered to encourage breeders to make official records and to pay these prizes, during the past ten years, SEVENTY-TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Association's money has been thus expended.

Through published reports, newspaper advertisements, printed pamphlets and other mediums, the Advanced Registry Department has advertised that animals with official records possess superior qualities and only such animals as have official records or dropped

by animals with official record backing should be selected as foundation breeding stock.

The false and misleading propaganda that has been circulated relative to the value of official records has reflected in decreasing the demand for farmer bred cattle such as is owned by 98½% of all the breeders and owners of Holstein-Friesian cattle in whose herds are to be found the largest number of the very best purebred Holstein-Friesians in America.

When 98½% of the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle refuse to patronize its advanced registry department over a period of ten years, during which time they are required to pay more than a million dollars in support of the department, we are going to say that we think that SOMETHING IS ROTTEN IN DENMARK.

### Farming On the Lake Shore

ABOUT four miles from Jermyn, Pennsylvania, is a small picturesque body of water called Chapman Lake. On the lake shores there are many cottages and summer homes owned by wealthy city residents, but one shore is still farm land, the owner, Eugene Vail, refusing to even price his land and break up his farm.

Mr. Vail has been a tremendous worker, perhaps too much so for his own health, and recently has had to give up the management of the farm which has been taken over by his son Marshall.

There is a dairy of twenty-two cows on this hundred acre farm which supports a herd of thirty Holstein-Friesians. The herd is headed by Sarcastic Pontiac De Kol Pete, a three-year-old sire who has a number of very promising calves and heifers in the herd. Pete, who was raised on this farm is a son of Early Dawn Pete Pontiac De Kol and Early Dawn Roby Sarcastic.

Situated close to the Lackawanna County anthracite coal fields, the products of this farm find a ready market at paying prices. The soil is fertile and raises heavy crops of corn and clover. The Vails are thrifty, practical farmers and are building a good producing dairy herd.

The Agricultural Industry of Massachusetts keeps more persons employed and has more money invested in it than has the Woollen Industry of that state. Farming is the second largest business in Massachusetts for capital invested and number of persons employed and in these respects is exceeded only by the manufacture of cotton goods.

It is estimated that 48 per cent of the milk produced in the United States is consumed as fluid milk; 36 per cent is made into butter and 3½ per cent is manufactured into cheese; 3½ per cent is condensed or evaporated; 9 per cent is used by the farmer in his home or for calf raising.

Chemists are reported to be making a variety of synthetic foods from sawdust. When we patronize a city lunch counter we feel that we are meeting some of them.

### Prices in the New York Milk Shed

BECAUSE of the raise in price of milk sold in New York City, the Dairymen of the New York Milk Shed received more for August milk than they did for their July production. The 43,000 members of the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association, Inc., received a basic net pool price of \$2.34 per hundred pounds, which was 36 cents more than they received for July milk.

The members of the Sheffield Producers Coöperative Association, Inc., now numbering 14,000, received \$2.24 per hundred pounds for three per cent grade B milk in the 201-210 milk zone. This price, which is 32 cents per hundred pounds more than Sheffield Producers received for July milk, is equal to \$2.44 for milk sold on a 3.5% basis.

Despite the organized campaign staged by the Authorities in New York City against higher retail milk prices, Secretary Halliday predicts higher prices caused by the opening of the city schools and the return to the city of thousands of consumers who have been taking vacations of various lengths in the country or at summer resorts.

### Sunny Side Herd

AN EXHIBIT from the herd of John F. Dietz of Schuylkill Haven, Pa., was seen this year at the Schuylkill County Fair and won a number of prizes despite the fact they had to compete against several "Professional" show herds. De Kol Tehee Joe who last year won first prize in the two-year-old bull class and was awarded the senior and grand championships, this year had to be content with second place. He is now a three-year-old and so had to compete at a disadvantage against bulls that were older and more fully developed.

A son of De Kol Tehee Joe was the junior champion bull. The dam of this young fellow is Pansy Aaggie Ona, a splendid young cow, a daughter of King Ona



DE KOL TEHEE JOE  
A grand champion show bull.

Aaggie and Pansy Beets Aaggie. This young bull is capable of making a good display in almost any show ring and it would not at all surprise us if we again heard of him this fall.

Maud Lyons Pontiac Daisy of the Dietz herd was

placed second in the aged cow class. She is an attractive, light-colored animal, very straight on the back, with a square rump, a large, well-shaped udder and extensive milk veins. Her pedigree shows a combination of Pontiac and Korndyke blood lines. She dropped a very handsome bull calf on September 6th and on the 15th was milking sixty pounds daily on twice-a-day milking.

Princess Ona Mechthilde, last year's first prize yearling heifer, this year headed the two-year-old class. She has developed splendidly and promises to make a grand cow.

Mr. Dietz has given his herd the name of Sunnyside. He has around twenty animals of splendid quality practically all raised at this establishment. At the recent Schuylkill County Fair this herd won three first prizes, four seconds and three thirds. When you consider the number of cattle exhibited and the fact that several of the competing herds were traveling the fair circuit, you get some idea of the quality of the Sunnyside aggregation.

The Dietz farm contains only fifty-six acres so that it is now stocked to the limit of its capacity. Mr. Dietz is making very low prices on a number of his animals,



PRINCESS ONA MECHTHILDE AND  
J. F. DIETZ  
This heifer has won first prize two successive years at the Schuylkill County Fair.

particularly the young bulls. Besides a son of Maud Lyons Pontiac Daisy, he has young bulls from several other prize-winners, sired by De Kol Tehee Joe who last year, besides being grand champion at the local fair, won a special prize of a silver cup for being

the best bull exhibited that was raised in Schuylkill County.

The Dietz herd is on the State and Federal accredited list—in fact the owner says he has never had a reactor. This is a practical dairy establishment and every member of the family, including four children, is greatly interested in the Holstein-Friesian breed and the dairy industry.

Only divine intervention can save American agriculture when the present generation of overall-clad farmers give way to farm managers whose major qualifications are legs that look well in riding breeches.

### Just What You Need

An up-to-date Herd Book at a reasonable price that will last a life time.

Every Holstein breeder should keep an accurate and permanent Herd Book record.

Order a book today—prices as follows:

Fifty (50) sheet book, \$2.00; 75 sheet book, \$2.50; and a 100 sheet book, \$3.00.

Additional sheets in lots of fifty (50), 2 cents each.

Size 8½ x 15½ inches.

HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.



## Crop Yields and Cattle Prices

**T**HE drought of last summer did not materially cut the crop yields in most of Pennsylvania, but it greatly affected the corn crop in a number of counties, particularly Franklin, Adams and Bedford Counties.

In June, John C. Bream, of Gettysburg, reported that rain was badly needed by his crops and everyone knows that there was scarcely any rain in this part of Pennsylvania for the next two months. Mr. Bream says that it is doubtful if he will have enough fodder to carry all his cattle through the winter and up to the time when they will be able to get their living from the pasture next spring. Therefore he is making very low prices on his animals, especially on young bulls of which he has several very choice ones, ranging from baby calves to animals ready for service.

The Bream herd is enrolled in the local cow testing association and also in the Dependable Advanced Registry so that the records his cows make on twice-a-day milking and under practical dairy conditions will be permanently preserved in the Dependable Advanced Registry, and so will be available in future years when breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle need pedigree charts of their animals.

The Bream herd is on the State and Federal accredited list and the number of calves dropped during the past year show that the Gettysburg herd is free from breeding troubles. Mr. Bream is a generous feeder and his cattle are bound to please prospective customers.

## Choice Young Bulls

**Ready for Service**

**Well Grown**

**Well Marked**

**Well Bred**

From Big-Producing, Profit-Making Dams with Splendid Production Records made on Twice-a-Day Milking and Economical, Practical Dairy Conditions

**JOHN C. BREAM**

**Gettysburg, Pa.**

**R. D. 4**

Gettysburg Herd is State and Federally Accredited.

## A Leader in Mifflin County

**T**HE region around Belleville, Pennsylvania, contains a number of high-class dairy farms. The soil is fertile and is derived from the weathering of limestone rock, and it is well-known that such soil produces pasturage and crops on which livestock thrive.

About four miles south of Belleville is an eighty-acre dairy farm operated by Pius Kanagy. At present the milking dairy consists of fourteen purebred Holstein-Friesian cows, good individuals and heavy producers. The herd is now in its fourth year of Cow Testing Association work, although not its 4th consecutive year. It was entered in the association two years, then for two years no testing was done, then about two years ago it was again enrolled. Last year the herd averaged 10,025 lb. milk and 347 lb. butterfat, standing



FAMILY GROUPS ON THE FARM OF PIUS KANAGY, BELLEVILLE, PA.

sixth in the Mifflin Association, and was the largest herd in this Association to average above 300 lb. fat for the year. Production Records are now being kept in the Kanagy herd under the Dependable Advanced Registry Plan and the owner is very enthusiastic over the prospect of being able to have the herd records permanently preserved and says that the Milk Record Cabinet is the most convenient method he ever saw for purpose of keeping track of the milk and butterfat production of his dairy cows.

There are a number of good family groups at the Kanagy establishment. One represents three generations and consists of the cow, Queen Woodridge Spring Brook, her daughter, Queen Woodridge Clearstream and a very promising yearling heifer, Queen Clearstream Lyons. Queen Woodridge Clearstream is credited with the production of 411 lb. butterfat and more than 12,000 lb. milk in her first lactation period.

The younger members of the herd are daughters of Segis Pontiac Ormsby Lyons, whose dam was Veeman Segis Prilly Pontiac, and who was sired by Hillside Maple Knoll Ormsby, a well-bred grandson of King of the Pontiacs. The offspring of this bull show promise of developing into excellent producers.

Although there are only eighty acres in the Kanagy farm, at least sixty can be drilled so that there is very little permanent pasture. There are two silos, which are well filled nearly every year. Temporary pastures are provided by sowing rye and sweet clover. The rye is fed green, the sweet clover is pastured.

Mr. and Mrs. Kanagy have every reason to be proud of their farm. Even in a territory where thriftiness is universal this establishment is outstanding because

of the thriving appearance of the home, barns and surroundings. Large flocks of White Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks show that the farm income does not depend upon the dairy alone.

Mr. Kanagy is one of the sons of Eli Kanagy, formerly a well-known breeder of Holstein-Friesians, and has several brothers living in the neighborhood who are thriving dairymen and owners of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle. The Kanagys have six children, five boys and a girl, and the picture illustrating this article shows that the four older boys are getting the right kind of training around the Holstein-Friesian herd.

## All In the Family

**C**LOSE to the New York State border on the Pennsylvania side is the little town of Starlight, in the northeastern corner of Wayne County. There are many good dairies in this section of the Country and quite a proportion of them are black and white. For many years Osmer R. Neild has been developing a Holstein-Friesian dairy of more than ordinary quality. Mr. Neild is not as young as he used to be and this coupled with a severe attack of rheumatism caused him to turn the management of the farm and herd over to his son Alton, who took possession the first of last May.

The Neild herd contains thirty head of which twenty-two are milking. The product of the dairy goes to the Sheffield plant at Starlight which is about a mile from the farm.

At the head of the herd is the four-year-old bull King Aaggie Macbeth Segis. His dam was Lady Macbeth Segis Korndyke, a daughter of Arcady Segis Posch and Lady Macbeth Korndyke—his sire, Sir Aaggie Colantha Bonalevo was from a daughter of the good

sire and show bull, Colantha Johanna Lad 8th and was sired by Colantha Sir Aaggie, who was by Colantha Johanna Lad from the former world's champion producer, Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline.

Alton has the assistance of one or two of his younger brothers in running the farm and herd although we believe that his brother Kenneth is his right-hand man. Together they are raising some good looking calves and we were told that the herd is keeping up to its record in past years for milk production.

Mr. Neild has known for several years that he would have to give up active participation in the farm work, so he built a cottage close to the farm and that is where he now lives. The road that passes the farm runs into the Starlight road forming a T and right where the roads come together Mr. Neild has erected a stand where he sells refreshments and gasoline. He says this gives him something to do and a chance to talk to passers-by, and is a good deal better than just sitting on the porch looking over the newspapers. "Ossie" Neild, as he is called, is esteemed very highly by his neighbors both as a farmer, a neighbor and a business man.

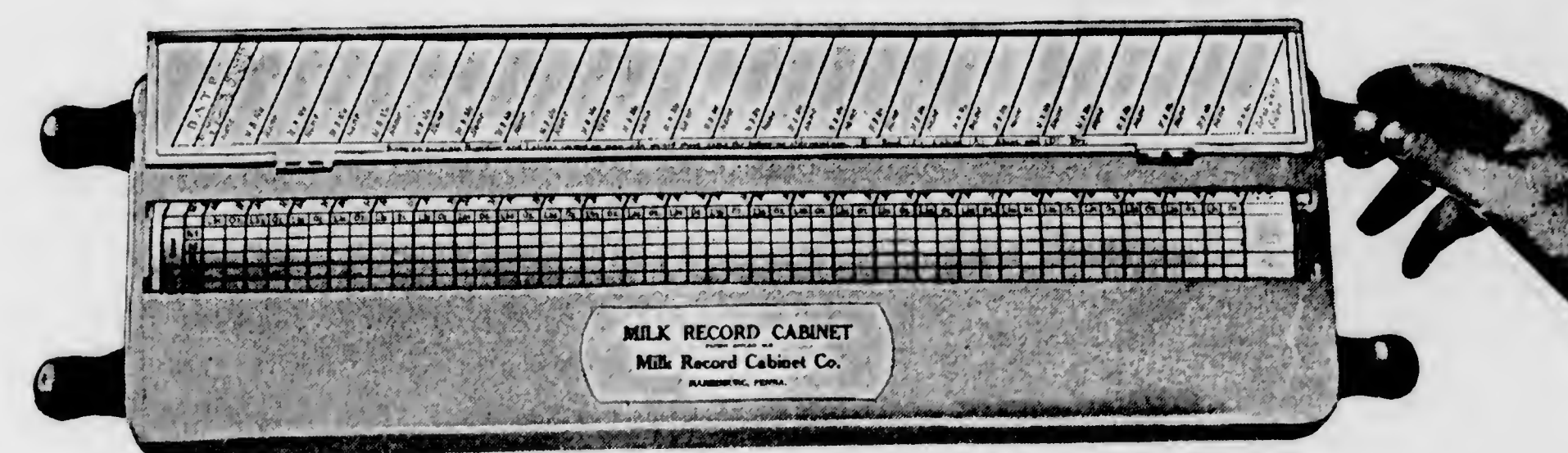
The best and surest way to judge a dairy cow is to weigh her milk; keep a daily record of the amount she gives; test her milk to find out how much butterfat there is in it, and keep a record of the feed she eats so that you can tell whether or not your cow is paying for her feed with milk and butterfat.

Any farmer can do this for himself by the use of scales, milk record sheets and a Babcock tester.

ADS in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN sell surplus stock.

## MILK RECORD CABINET

**Saves Labor. Keeps Record Sheet Clean.**



CABINET OPEN AS WHEN IN USE

**MILK RECORD CABINET CO.,**

**HARRISBURG**

**PENNSYLVANIA**



### Leading Wayne County Dairyman

FROM the standpoint of milk production Wayne County is one of the leading counties of Pennsylvania. Naturally you would expect to find a large number of Holstein-Friesian herds in this territory and you would not be disappointed for black and white predominates in the herd color scheme. One of the leading dairymen in Southern Wayne County is Ed Blake, whose farm is near Prompton, but who gets his mail from Honesdale, the chief town in Wayne County. Mr. Blake comes of a family that has long been interested in purebred black and whites. He owns forty head, all of which are registered or eligible to register.

The head of the herd is King Alcartra Veeman Melba 8th, a bull backed by good producing ancestors. His sire is a grandson of King Pontiac Alcartra Veeman. His dam, Miss Mollie Johanna Clothilde, is a granddaughter of Segis Johanna Walker, Sir Cornucopia Pietertje and the famous old producer, Star Clothilde.

King Alcartra Veeman Melba 8th, is now three and one-half years old. He is a well-grown bull of dairy type with a mellow skin, straight back and good rump, light in color and very attractive. As yet none of his daughters are in milk but several are due to freshen next winter and they show promise of making big producing dairy cows. Mr. Blake showed the representative of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN seven heifer calves in a pasture close by the barn. All were by his herdsire and all are light colored and by their confor-

mation and color markings indicate that they have inherited the dairy characteristics of their sire and his ancestors.

Mr. Blake specializes in winter dairying. Most of his 23 cows will freshen in early fall. The herd was enrolled last December in the Wayne County C. T. A., and the tester's book shows that they are doing very well on twice-a-day milking.

The Blake farm consists of 250 acres and has been the property of its present owner for the past 22 years. It is a typical Wayne County dairy farm, containing well watered, rolling land with plenty of shady pasture. It grows good crops which are stored in a large barn with a sixty foot mow, built by Mr. Blake with the assistance of barn specialists. Water is piped into the barn, house and other buildings. In excavating for the barn basement, the builders found a spring at one corner of the barn. Instead of draining this away as many would have done, Mr. Blake conceived the idea of locating his milk room on this corner. This room is built of concrete. The spring flows into a large concrete vat and then flows off through the ordinary barn drainage. Not knowing how the spring would hold out during the year Mr. Blake had running water piped to his milk room, but says that he has never had to use it for milk cooling purposes.

The milk from this establishment is marketed through the Dairymen's League. Mr. Blake is influential in this organization and for years has been Secretary of the local branch.

### The Start of a Good Herd

IN APRIL, 1925, J. L. Overly, of Redhill, Pa., purchased a three-year-old heifer for \$300.00. She proved a profitable investment, first, because she was a good producer and second, because she bred regularly. In the five years he has owned her she dropped four heifer calves while there are three more heifer calves from her daughters so that Mr. Overly now has eight females of this family.

The heifer was Carnation Matador Pauline Gelsche, a daughter of Matador Segis Walker and Pauline Segis Gelsche Colantha. The Overly herd was enrolled in the second division of the Montgomery County C. T. A. For 1928 Pauline is credited with 16,022 lb. milk, 515 lb. butterfat, being one of the high cows in the Association—while in 1929 she led the Association with a record of 18,718 lb. milk, 603 lb. butterfat. Her oldest daughter, Beauty Prospect Pauline Gelsche, as a two-year-old heifer is credited with 6,934 lb. milk, 234 lb. butterfat, while a daughter a year younger has been in milk nine months and has to her credit 7,731 lb. milk, 287 lb. butterfat. Just how much this group of females is now worth, it is hard to say, but it is very certain that Mr. Overly now owns eight head of cattle that are worth several times the amount of money he invested in his foundation female.

In building the herd it is of the utmost importance to lay the right foundation. If the original female or females possess the characteristics desired in a herd, the purchaser is almost sure to have, in a few years, a valuable herd descended from his foundation stock.

### Good in Every Respect

#### HEALTH PRODUCTION INDIVIDUALITY

We offer A CHOICE YOUNG BULL, born September 6, 1930. He was by a Carnation Milk Farm Bull and his dam is the splendid producer and show cow.



MAUD LYONS PONTIAC DAISY

winner of Second Prize at this year's Schuylkill County Fair. She is now giving 60 lb. of milk daily on twice-a-day milking. Have other nice young bulls including a fine young sire ready for light service, sired by my great show bull and show sire, DE KOL TEHEE JOE. Also Females six months to a year old.

JOHN F. DIETZ

Schuylkill Haven

Pennsylvania

This Herd Is State and Federally Accredited

## Your Bull's Extended Pedigree

or a 14 Ancestor Pedigree of Any  
Other Animal in Your Herd for

Twenty-five cents (25c.)

if ordered with a Three Years' Subscription to The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman for \$1.00.

Let us repeat the TERMS AND CONDITIONS of this  
WONDERFUL BARGAIN:

A 14 Ancestor Pedigree of your Herdsire, and a THREE YEARS' SUBSCRIPTION to THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER & DAIRYMAN (either new or renewal) for the total sum of \$1.25.

This SPECIAL OFFER is for a limited period only. Use the attached order blank and mail it today.

Holstein Breeder & Dairyman

Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed you will find one dollar and twenty-five cents (\$1.25) for a three years' subscription to The Holstein Breeder & Dairyman (new or renewal) and a 14 Ancestor Pedigree of:

Name..... No.....

Yours very truly,

Name.....

Address.....



### Sam Cessna's Latest Herdsire

**K**ING ONA SUPREME BEETS is one of the bulls owned by the Bedford County Holstein Bull Association and is at present being kept in the herd of Samuel Cessna, near Bedford, Pa.

King Ona Supreme Beets was born December 25, 1927. He is an attractive, well-built animal and his pedigree shows a combination of blood lines noted for great producing ability. As his name indicates, he carries Ona blood which is also characteristic of several of the good bulls owned by the Association. His sire King Ona Supreme is both a son and a great-grandson of Ona Button De Kol the highest record cow of the celebrated Ona family. She was credited with 26,761 lb. milk and 1,345 lb. butter in a year.

King Ona Supreme was by King Ona Pontiac, son of King Ona and of Lindale Bonnie Pauline, credited with producing 30,024 lb. milk and 1,250 lb. butter in a year.

The dam of King Ona Supreme Beets is Pet De Koi Beets, 773.7 lb. butter and 20,210 lb. milk in a year. She is a granddaughter of the famous old sire Aaggie Cornucopia Johanna Lad and her dam was a granddaughter of King Segis.

Mr. Cessna and the breeders associated with him are endeavoring to develop a strain of cattle that will combine individuality with producing ability of a high order. The pedigrees of nearly everyone of their bulls shows a combination of Ona blood lines.

Holstein-Friesian breeders wherever located are

## Everybody Knows

THAT



### ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE

my splendid herdsire is "THE WORLD'S RECORD BULL." But EVERYBODY

### DOES NOT KNOW

that ROLO'S Daughters are Producing 33% MORE MILK and a HIGHER PERCENTAGE OF BUTTERFAT than did their dams at the same age.

Rolo is transmitting this wonderful Producing Ability as well as Choice Individuality through his Sons. I offer You your Choice of a Dozen ranging from a few weeks to a year old.

Write today for Pedigrees and Prices.

**Charles Wertheimer, Frederick, Md.**

Accredited Herd. Prices Right.

bound to be interested in the outcome of the efforts of these Bedford County Dairyman to improve the dairy industry in their section of the country.

### Youngsters Star at Chambersburg Fair

**T**HE Franklin County Holstein-Friesian Boys' and Girls' Calf Club now consists of fifty-nine members. At the recent Franklin County Fair held near Chambersburg, Pa., no less than 48 of the young owners exhibited their pets and they certainly made a very attractive appearance. Nearly every part of the county was represented.

There was also a good display in the open classes. The first prize aged cow was owned by Guy Kitzmiller who lives near Chambersburg—she was a large, light-colored, attractive animal, well-veined and showing much capacity. She was ten year old—was sired by



LOST SPRING FAYNE KORNDYKE

First prize aged cow at Franklin County Fair. Owned by Guy Kitzmiller, Chambersburg, Pa., R. 2.

Penopa Pontiac Korndyke, a grandson of King of the Pontiacs. Her dam was Westtown Inka Fayne Korndyke, a daughter of Fairview Klaver Korndyke, who has a good many daughters and granddaughters in Southern Pennsylvania and Northern Maryland, and who was from Jessie Korndyke, a cow believed to have been the handsomest daughter of Pontiac Korndyke.

The placings in the Calf Club classes as reported by the veteran Holstein breeder, S. R. Miller, were as follows:

Bull Calf under 6 months: 1st—C. H. Statler; Chambersburg; 2d—Eleanor Stouffer, Shippensburg.

Bull under 1 year old: 1st—Howard Stouffer, Chambersburg; 2d—David Brechbill, Chambersburg.

Heifer over 1 year old: 1st—Pauline Stottlemeyer, Waynesboro; 2d and 3d—H. D. Gingrich, Jr., Greencastle; 4th—Garnet Miller, St. Thomas; 5th—Richard Small, Chambersburg; 6th—Ralph Oyler, Chambersburg.

Heifers under 1 year and over 6 months: 1st—Arthur Statler, Chambersburg; 2d—Ernest Davison, Chambersburg; 3d—Mable Miller, St. Thomas; 4th—George Miller, St. Thomas; 5th—Lucile Muny, Chambersburg; 6th—Josephine Andrews, Chambersburg.

Heifers under 6 months of age: 1st—Leonard Stottlemeyer, Waynesboro; 2d—Fred Campbell, Doylestown; 3d—Garnet Stoner, Greencastle; 4th—May Kitzmiller, Chambersburg.

Paying results are reported by breeders who advertise in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

### West Virginia State Fair Holstein Show

**T**HE Holstein Show at the 50th West Virginia State Fair was somewhat smaller than in recent years, the show being made up of 37 head exhibited by three breeders, two from Pennsylvania and one from Ohio.

The bull Starlight Richmond Pietertje had little trouble in winning grand championship. He is a bull of good size and straight topline and would stand well up at many larger shows. W. W. Watson, breeder of this bull was pleased to have him win the purple. But his "cup of joy" was indeed brimming full when the bull's get won first place in a rather close class. The outstanding female of the show was the cow Jemima Lestrangle, owned by W. H. Landis, East Greenville, Pa. The reason for this animal being grand champion at four consecutive shows is not hard to understand when her outstanding Holstein type is viewed. The judge remarked that she had one of the best udders he had seen this season.

After the final placing W. W. Watson proved to have won the most honors, winning 9 firsts and three championships, with W. H. Landis and Centerville Stock Farm dividing the other honors.

List of Exhibitors: Centerville Stock Farm, H. A. Jones, Fredericktown, Pa.; W. H. Landis, East Greenville, Pa., and W. W. Watson, Youngstown, Ohio.

Bull, 3 years and over—1. Starlight Richmond Pietertje, Watson. 2. Greenhill Hildale Sylvia Segis, Landis.

Bull, 2 years and under 3—1. Rieckona Jolie Victor, Watson. 2. Sir Alcartra Burke Inka, Landis.

Bull, 18 months and under 2 years—1. Steel View King Della Fobes, Watson; 2. Ormsby Mechtchilde Aralia, Landis.

Bull, 1 year and under 18 months—1. Sir Ormsby Maplecrest Patrick, Watson. 2. Greenhill Segis Aralia Faye, Landis. 3. Great Don Segis Ormsby Kielo, Centerville Stock Farm.

Bull, 4 months and under 1 year—1. Perfection DeKol Colantha, Watson. 2. Steel View King Pietertje, Watson. 3. Green Hill Prince Deliah Segis, Landis. 4. Sir Vale Romeo, Landis. 5. King Aaggie Ormsby Prilly, Centerville Stock Farm.

Cow, 4 years or over—1. Jemima Lestrangle, Landis. 2. Steel View Lyons Hards, Watson. 3. Ophelia Korndyke Pontiac Aaggie, Watson.

Cow, 3 years and under 4—1. Minnesota Holdigen Abberkerk, Landis. 2. Mina Ona Ormsby, Watson.

Cow, 2 years and under 3—1. Steel View Superior Alice, Watson. 2. Steel View Superior Burke, Watson. 3. Green Hill Primrose Double Aaggie, Landis.

Heifer, 18 months and under 2—1. Greenhill Wayne Hartog Vida, Landis. 2. Green Hill Delia Mead, Landis. 3. Steel View Superior Inka, Watson. 4. Victoria Hozelzone, Landis. 5. Centerville Queen Aaggie, Centerville Stock Farm.

Heifer, 1 year and under 18 months—1. Bess Aaggie Lilith, Centerville Stock Farm. 2. Steel View Superior Model, Watson, Green Hill Melka Aralia, Landis.

Heifer Calf, 4 months and under 1 year—1. Aaggie Johanna Ormsby Copia, Centerville Stock Farm. 2. Steel View Silky, Watson. 3. Steel View Pietertje Segis, Watson. 4. Green Hill Duchess Hartog Aaggie, Landis. 5. Steel View Pietertje Susie, Watson.

Graded Herd—1. Landis. 2. Watson. 3. Watson.

Yearling Herd—1. Landis. 2. Watson. 3. Centerville Stock Farm.

Calf Herd—1. Watson. 2. Landis. 3. Centerville Stock Farm.

Get of Sire—1. Starlight Richmond Pietertje, Watson. 2. Prince Aaggie Aralia Mead, Landis. 3. Centerville Stock Farm.

Produce of Cow—1. Steel View Johanna Burke, Watson. 2. Duchess Colantha Hartog Vida, Landis. 3. North Star Ozone Champion, Watson. 4. Clothilde Korndyke Prilly DeKol, Centerville Stock Farm.

Senior and Grand Champion Bull—Starlight Richmond Pietertje, W. W. Watson.

Junior Champion Bull—Perfection DeKol Colantha, W. W. Watson.

Junior Champion Cow—Aaggie Johanna Ormsby Copia, Centerville Stock Farm.

Senior and Grand Champion Cow—Jemima Lestrangle, W. H. Landis.

### Long Lived Purebreds

**F**OR many years the importation of cattle was forbidden into the United Kingdom, except for the purpose of immediate slaughter. In July, 1914, just before the outbreak of the World War, this ban was lifted in order to permit an importation of purebred cattle from Holland. Of this importation made sixteen years ago, only one cow is still living and she recently dropped a calf. Another cow of this importation died in July. Both of these old cows have dropped a number of calves and are the foundation animals of well-known British Friesian strains.

We will admit that it was a great bargain when Abraham Lincoln was first elected to Congress, as it is stated that Abe's expenses were only 75 cents. There has been a great increase in election expenses in Illinois since that date, if we believe what it is admitted Mrs. McCormick says her expenditures were.

### FOR ONLY \$150

You can buy a son of our noted producer,

### Maple Grove Spofford Princess

Among her many performance records are 27.01 lb. butter, 641.3 lb. milk in 7 days. In C. T. A. work she produced 740.5 lb. butter, 17,616 lb. milk in a year on twice-a-day milking.

The bull was sired by Clever Model Glista, son of the 34 lb. cow Glista Coreva, one of the greatest producing and transmitting cows of the Cornell University herd.

The young bull was born September 6, 1928. He is a nice fellow in every way, more white than black, well marked and bound to sire producers.

### Maple Grove Stock Farm

Frank Jones, Manager

Centerville, Crawford County, Pa.

Herd Accredited March, 1923, and ever since



# You Can Save Money

## By Joining The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

(The New Registry Association)

Life Membership Fee - - - - \$10.00

Transfer Fee - - - - - 50 cents

### Save 50% of Your Registration and Transfer Fee

Every dairy farmer who breeds Purebred Holsteins should join in this great movement to restore public confidence by placing the Holstein-Friesian Herd Book on a sound, conservative up-to-date business basis.

### Forty-Two States Are Now Represented

Membership and Business steadily increasing.

Among our membership can be found the very best dairy farmers in America.

Write for Supplies and Applications Today

**HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Secretary**

Box 30

Harrisburg, Pa.

All Future Records of Milk and Butter Production  
to be Acceptable to the Dairy Public **MUST**  
Represent Economical and Profitable  
Production.

### The Keeping of Such Records Is Not Expensive

## Install a Milk Record Cabinet

### Weigh Each Cow's Milk and Record It Daily

Mail your monthly MILK RECORD SHEET to the Secretary's office, where a Dependable and Permanent Record on each of your Purebred Holstein-Friesian Cows will be kept.

Knowing their actual production, the Cost of Production—Net Profit or Loss can be easily determined.

For Further and Full Particulars Write

**Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.**

**HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Secretary**

Harrisburg

Pennsylvania



## Polled Holstein Herd for Sale

I offer for sale my entire herd of Purebred Naturally Polled Holstein-Friesians consisting of THIRTY head of choice stock, all direct descendants on one or both sides of the wonderful producing and transmitting Hornless cows, Cornucopia Plum Johanna and her world's champion daughter



**KEYSTONE BEAUTY PLUM JOHANNA**

The herdsires and young bulls also trace to Lucille Jolie Pontiac, 1,173 lb. butter in a year as a four-year-old.

There are eleven heifers just about two years old due to freshen between September 1st and December 31st. They are all daughters of Sir Napol Cornucopia Origin who traces five times to



**CORNUCOPIA PLUM JOHANNA**

Owing to the fact that we have decided to make our home in Florida where Mrs. Stevenson and I have been spending the winters and have been living for the past eight months, I am relinquishing my business interests in the North and have decided to dispose of my entire herd of Polled Holstein-Friesians and my farms are for sale, either as a whole, or as building sites.

No animals are above seven years old. All cattle have passed the T. B. and abortion tests.

Here is an opportunity for someone to buy the entire herd and go on with my work of breeding Purebred Hornless Holstein-Friesian cattle.

I would like to sell these cattle to somebody who would carry on this work and develop this herd.

### GEORGE E. STEVENSON

1892 Nevada Avenue, Shore Acres,  
St. Petersburg, Florida

Box 751, R. 1 Telephone 56-225

This herd can be seen on the farm near Scranton, Pennsylvania. Get in touch with E. W. Stevenson at the office of Stevenson & Knight, 725 Connell Bldg., Scranton, Pa.

## Polled Bull Heads Mead Herd

**H**ENRY H. MEAD, who lives close to Creamton, Pa., but gets his mail by rural delivery from Waymart, has placed Hillcrest Denver King, a polled Holstein-Friesian bull, at the head of his herd. This young bull was bred in the herd of the late J. J. Jermyn, but was dropped the property of Earl E. Mannick of Waymart who purchased the dam and several others related to her at the dispersal of this herd after Mr. Jermyn's death.

The sire of this young bull was Dutchland Colantha Denver King, a grandson of King Segis Pontiac Konigen, and he was from a cow that had produced, four different years, more than 1,000 lb. butter a year.

Dennington Beatrix Korndyke, the dam of the young bull, is a splendid cow with a large, square udder. Her pedigree shows a combination of several producing strains as her sire was by one of the best sons of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje and her dam was a granddaughter of Napol Sir Keystone Beauty, the son of the most noted Polled Holstein-Friesian cow, Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna.

The majority of the Mead herd are daughters of King Ormsby De Kol Uned. He must have been a good transmitting sire for his daughters as heifers have given from 50 to 60 lb. daily on twice-a-day milking. His pedigree shows a combination of well known strains. He was a grandson of King of the Ormsbys and he traced to King Segis, Colantha Johanna Lad and King of the Pontiacs.

Mr. Mead has owned his 130 acre farm for the past ten years. He has three children—two boys and a girl, and each one is the owner of a purebred. Mr. Mead is a real business man, and the appearance of his land and cattle show that he is a generous feeder and a careful thrifty farmer.

"The most expensive avocation which a wealthy man can find is dairying," according to the business monthly, *Fortune*. "Blooded cows cost from \$300 to \$25,000 a head, bulls up to \$100,000. With tiled walls, vitreous windows, ice plants and ventilating systems, the equipment expense of dairy and barn hovers around \$600 a head. And, of course, there's the pay roll."

And yet there are people who pretend to believe that only rich men should direct the business policies of a Dairy Cattle Registry Association, when ninety-five per cent of its membership consists of farmers and dairy-men with the business ability to make enough money from their farms and herds to support their families and educate their children.

The young lady walked boldly up to the elderly woman, whom she had mistaken for the matron of the hospital. "May I see Lieutenant Barker, please?" she asked.

"May I ask who you are?"

"Certainly, I am his sister."

"Well, well! I'm glad to meet you. I'm his mother."

Niggardly feeding of good cows is mistaken economy; likewise, liberal feeding of poor cows is just as poor practice.

## FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

### Aluminum in the Kitchen

**A**LTHOUGH there may be times when it pays to take advantage of special sales and to pick up bargains, and even occasionally to buy a second-grade article when that will answer the purpose as well the best grade, this is not a wise thing to do when purchasing utensils for use in the kitchen. Experience has shown that it does not pay to buy cheap cooking utensils or any of the tools that are used every day, for the more frequently a thing is used the better grade of article it should be. Men have found this to be so, and wisely save money by purchasing the best grade of machinery they can afford for their work. But, very often, women, with a false idea of economy, have been inclined to buy something that "would do," an idea that is fast disappearing, for they are becoming wiser about matters that pertain to domestic science.

Tin, granite ware and aluminum are the three materials mostly used for kitchen utensils, and the latter is gaining in popularity for good reasons. Granite ware is quite satisfactory for dish pans, and may be used for cooking pans until it begins to chip, but once that happens a granite kettle should never be used as there is danger of particles of the glaze getting into the food, thence into the stomachs of those who eat it, thus causing intestinal trouble. Tin utensils look bright and pretty when new, but soon take on that dark, dull color and are hard to clean. There is always danger too, in allowing food to remain in them until it is not fit to be used. And not only is food more apt to burn in pans of these two materials, but the results are more disastrous to both food and kettles. The use of aluminum pans avoids all these dangers, and thus safeguards the health, saves the nerves and is easy on the pocketbook.

Not only the larger pieces of kitchen ware but biscuit and cookie cutters, pie and muffin pans and even the pepper and salt shakers that are used around the stove should all be made of aluminum. If the plates and bowls used in serving food to the little folks are made of aluminum it saves loss and worry over broken dishes. They clean well and last a life time if given proper care and though they may seem rather expensive at first, a good grade of aluminum will last so many years that in the end it is far cheaper than buying articles that must be replaced after a short period of use.

And this period of usefulness may be greatly lengthened by the care given it. The very fact that it is so wear-resisting often leads to abuse of it, under the impression that nothing can hurt it. The effect of heat and cold upon different materials is well known—the one causes expansion and the other contraction. The effects of a sudden change from one to the other are often visibly disastrous with glassware. But though invisible, similar action causes similar results to aluminum—expansion and contraction—and if a hot pan is filled with cold water times enough, eventually there will be a warping of the vessel.

The aluminum frying pan has come in for much unjust criticism because careless users have given it improper care. The chief complaint has been that food sticks to it, but in the majority of cases this is true when the food and pan are heated together, as when cold chops or cold potatoes are put in a cold pan and then placed on the stove, or when, going to the other extreme, the pan is so hot that the food burns to it immediately when placed in it. If the pan and the fat used for frying are heated first and then the food is added, the hot greased surface of the pan will brown the food nicely without danger of sticking. Ordinary good judgment should prevent the overheating of aluminum or any other kind of ware. There used to be an idea that to wash an aluminum griddle was to spoil its usefulness—and some of the first results were exasperating to say the least. However, a new aluminum griddle should be washed thoroughly in soapy water, then well rinsed in clear hot water before being used, as its shiny surface is no indication of that perfect cleanliness that should surround food. The griddle, like the frying pan should be heated slowly, and the best test for deciding if it is hot enough to bake cakes is to let a drop of water fall on it. If it separates and "dances," the griddle is ready. Once it is filled with heat, there is no need to keep it on such a hot place on the stove for baking the rest of the cakes, as it is often when the griddle is too hot that the cakes stick.

The aluminum coffee percolator needs cleaning inside just as much as one of any other material, for neither good tea nor coffee can be made in a dirty pot. Not only should it be washed thoroughly and scalded each time after being used, but once in a while it should be given a soda bath—using about half a teaspoonful of soda to a potful of water. This should be allowed to boil for about five minutes, then the pot washed out and well rinsed. A small brush may be used for the spout with good effect, as this is usually the worst place.

When aluminum articles become discolored, they may be brightened by being soaked in sour milk for several hours. Steel wool or some of the commercial cleaners of that nature readily brighten this metal while cooking rhubarb or some other acid fruit will soon restore its former polish.

Utensils of any kind should never be kept with the cover on, as a foul odor is the result. By turning them upside down, they will be kept well aired, and no stale taste will be imparted to the food cooked in them. These little attentions to kitchen utensils require very little extra time, yet they mean much in the satisfaction that will be derived from such articles as receive them, not only in the prolonging of the period of usefulness, but in increased efficiency while being used.

Once you could foretell a change in the weather by the rheumatic pains in your joints, and now you can tell by the agony in your radio.



## The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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 G. H. TRUCKELL ..... *Associate Editor*  
 R. A. BALDWIN ..... *Associate Editor*  
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SEPTEMBER 22, 1930

*The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman* was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

### A New and Better Association

THE New Registry Association, the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., was organized to render the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle a better service at a great saving in fees. This Registry Association since its organization has made the most rapid growth of any Purebred Registry Association ever organized. The Association is national in scope, its membership comprises breeders living in forty-four different States, and its membership is constantly increasing. Twelve new Applications for Membership were received the previous week and some weeks as many as thirty have joined the Association. The Association has a business form of Government in which each member has the right to a direct voice in electing officers, fixing fees and directing the policies of the Association.

If the New Registry Association can keep from becoming too prosperous, if the fees levied are sufficient to cover the expense and service rendered and no large sums are permitted to accumulate in its treasury it will have no attraction for political Shysters, and should be able to render the Industry years of constructive service.

### Sooner Or Later—Why Not Now

WE OFTEN hear it said that it pays to place cows on official test because testing makes such animals and their offspring more valuable. We know now that there is nothing about the record that increases the animal's worth as a milk producer or as a breeder.

A cow that has been placed on official test will not drop a calf any oftener or any better calf or give any more milk or make any more butter than she would before she was placed on test.

All of the unnecessary trouble and expense connected with the making of official records other than that connected with the weighing of the milk and determining the average percentage of fat as would be required in keeping a record of milk and butter production of a cow in a working dairy herd is unnecessary, and represents an economic loss.

The standard of measuring the worth of a dairy cow is based upon her ability to produce milk and butterfat and give birth to a mature offspring once each season. Therefore, the simplest, the cheapest and the most accurate method of measuring the milk and butter producing ability of a dairy cow is to weigh her milk and record it at each milking throughout an entire lactation period during which she is fed and cared for under good economical and profitable milk producing conditions and bred to drop a calf within one year from her previous calving date.

By fitting and forced feeding and four times a day milking the milk production and butterfat production can be increased. By deferring breeding, the milking period can be prolonged through the entire year or longer, which would also increase the quantity of milk and butter produced by a cow that was milked 365 days over a cow that was milked 305 to 320 days.

Dairy cattle owe their place in our economic life through their ability to produce milk and butterfat at a profit. Purebred dairy cattle are considered to be more valuable owing to their ability to transmit dairy characteristics to their offspring.

The value of a Purebred dairy cow, therefore, is measured, first; by her ability to produce milk and butterfat at a profit, and second; to produce a living calf through which she transmits her superior dairy characteristics.

After we get done making forced records and fitting cows for show and doing many popular things that have been injected into the Purebred dairy cattle industry, if we want to know what the real worth of our dairy cattle is, we must put them in the stable, feed and care for them economically, breed them to calf once within each year, and then figure our loss or profit.

### Speaking of Records

THE best possible records of milk and butter production to show the cow's economic value as a milk and butter producer are those obtained by weighing the cow's milk at each milking and keeping an accurate record of the milk produced during one or more lactation periods, in which she is bred to drop a calf within a year of her previous calving date.

The average butterfat percentage can be obtained by testing samples of her milk taken at intervals throughout the lactation period.

Milk and butter production recorded under the above conditions are known to furnish the most reliable information in judging the cow's economical milk and butter producing ability and when coupled with the right breeding such records furnish the most reliable information whereby to estimate the animal's probable transmitting qualities as a breeder.

Every dairy farmer who breeds Holstein-Friesian cattle can keep accurate production records on each of his producing females at little additional trouble or ex-

pense by the Dependable Advanced Registry plan adopted by the New Registry Association.

The plan of keeping records of milk and butter production, officially, as adopted by the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., places within reach of every breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle an opportunity of keeping a Permanent and Dependable record on each of his producing females.

The plan requires that the entire herd be entered. The fee for entering the herd is five dollars, (\$5.00), regardless of the number of animals in the herd. This fee of five dollars covers such a period as the owner continues to send in his monthly milk report sheets and, as the average breeder will want to continue his herd from year to year, he would only be required to pay the one fee.

All breeders who enter their herds for Dependable Advanced Registration must, among other things, agree to weigh each cow's milk and record it at each milking. BY INSTALLING A MILK RECORD CABINET THE DAIRYMAN CAN KEEP AN ACCURATE RECORD OF THE DAILY PRODUCTION OF EACH COW IN HIS HERD AND AT THE END OF EACH MONTH MAIL THE ORIGINAL MILK RECORD SHEET TO THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE, WHERE THE INDIVIDUAL RECORD OF EACH COW IN HIS HERD WILL BE KEPT ON A SEPARATE CARD PROVIDED FOR THAT PURPOSE.

By installing a Milk Record Cabinet it saves recopying the record and greatly lessens the trouble and expense of keeping accurate records.

The Dependable Advanced Registration plan has many advantages. Its first advantage is that it fits into the regular routine of the practical dairy farmer, putting him to no additional trouble or expense of keeping records. Second; by having the production record on file in the Secretary's office, the information in regard to the cow's milk and butter producing ability is available when compiling extended pedigrees and, in the event that the cow is sold to another breeder who has his herd entered for Dependable Advanced Registration, he can continue her production record the same as before the sale only under a new ownership name.

In short, the Dependable Advanced Registry Plan of recording records of milk and butter production, places such records on a sound and an economical basis.

### Professional Politicians—Cattle Speculators

WE READ about the money that is being expended and the methods used in seeking public office by the professional politicians who, in the second city in our land, according to the press reports, have been spending public funds so extravagantly that the city is facing bankruptcy. With our third largest city facing an indebtedness said to be over six hundred million dollars, is it any wonder that a similar political outfit, reinforced by cattle speculators, would make short work of the accumulated assets of a Purebred Dairy Cattle Registry Association?

### A Pedigree Service

THE New Registry Association offers its members and Holstein breeders a complete pedigree service, and can furnish extended Pedigrees for all Purebred Holstein-Friesian animals registered in both the New and the Old Associations.

The pedigree service, like other departments in the Association, will result in a great saving to the breeders and provide them with a better service.

Herd Book Records as compiled by a Registry Association are kept on an extensive card system. As the Applications for Registry and Transfer are received, checked and Certificates issued, a series of cards are prepared and the original applications are filed as permanent records and stored away in a fireproof vault for official record. Each cow has a card giving her name and number together with her sire and dam, and another card on which appears the names and numbers of her offspring. Each bull has a similar card. There are ownership cards, progeny records, service records, and transfer records; it is by referring to these various cards and making new ones that the Herd Book record is kept up-to-date.

By having this information close at hand and with a corp of trained employees that thoroughly understand the system, extended pedigrees can be compiled rapidly, accurately and a great saving to the breeder.

The published Herd Books contain the name and number of each animal registered together with the date of birth, the names and numbers of its sire and dam, and the name of the breeder and owner, addresses, etc. This information is a very small part of the Herd Book Record as kept in the office of the Registry Association. However, when published it furnishes the necessary information to compile a four or six generation pedigree record by referring to twelve or eighteen volumes of the Herd Book.

The publishing of the Herd Book by the Old Registry Association during the past ten years has involved an expenditure of upwards of three hundred thousand dollars, to be more exact, \$291,678.03. During this ten year period they have realized \$43,500 through the sale of the books. The actual loss is in round numbers, \$248,000.00, representing a loss of \$24,000 a year or \$2,000 a month. In 1929 \$1,510.00 was realized from the sale of books. At \$2.00 each, 755 persons secured a copy of the book, which is a very small percentage of the more than 30,000 members of the Association. The expense of printing the Herd Book for the year 1929 is given as \$25,498.41, making the loss for that year approximately \$2,000 a month, not quite \$100 a day.

Breeders find the Herd Books of little value as is evident by the fact that they are not buying them. However, as the result of publishing these books, a multitude of pedigree compiling establishments have set up shop practically all over the United States.

The Holstein-Friesian breeders have been taxed to the amount of nearly \$2,000.00 or more each month to publish the Herd Book. These books have been used as a foundation to establish a large number of "One Horse Pedigree Establishments" who compile extended pedigrees and charge the breeders for them.

The Registry Association having the complete information in its possession could provide the breeders



with an accurate and dependable pedigree service and save the annual loss of publishing the herd book which, as stated above, amount to nearly a quarter of a million dollars in ten years.

The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., the New Registry Association, is going to try a different plan. Instead of publishing the Herd Book it is proposed to save the expense and provide the breeder with a pedigree service which will insure that the pedigree is complete and accurate. As the work will be carried on by the Registry Association it will be under the control of the breeders who can fix the fee sufficient to cover the cost of the service rendered. A more ideal and complete plan could not be conceived.

### To Make Money By Advertising

THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN has an advertising plan which will bring results and which is within financial reach of every breeder of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle who has fifteen or more good producing females. Assuming that half of the young bulls would be inferior and not desirable for breeding purposes, by advertising the good young bulls and selling them for breeding purposes the breeder would realize enough profit to more than pay for carrying his advertisement for a twelve-months' period, and any other sales would be "clean velvet."

Instead of selling a breeder a page advertising space and charging him for something he cannot use to his own advantage, our plan is to divide a page advertising space into nine equal parts, each of the nine parts is sufficiently large to carry a cut of an outstanding animal in the herd, describe breeding, together with a brief history of the herd and the dairy operations.

A photograph of a good animal tells more in a small space than words could express, which is only one of the advantages that our plan offers to the breeders.

Now is the time to advertise your farm, your herd, the breeding of your cattle and lay the foundation to sell your surplus cattle in the future and remember this,—that advertising should be a part of your operations the cost of which should be added to the price of the cattle which you sell. It is the consumer and not the producer that pays the advertising bills.

### A Mistaken Idea

THE placing of a cow on official test in no way increases the economic worth or value of the cow or her offspring. Think this over carefully before you say we are wrong.

A cow will not produce any more milk or any richer milk after she is placed on official test than before. The calves which she drops after she has been placed on official test will be no better milk producers or breeders by virtue of the fact that the dam has been placed on test.

The record does not enhance the milk producing ability or transmitting qualities of a dairy cow. It merely measures her capacity as a milk producer or butter producer under conditions that prevail before and during the time that she made the record. If those conditions under which she made the record conform

to economical milk producing conditions, the record would be considered to furnish dependable evidence in judging the animal's breeding value. On the other hand, if the animal is overfitted and fed for forced production and milked 365 days instead of one normal lactation period of 305 to 330 days, her record might be looked upon as a sensation but its value as a means of determining the cow's economic worth as a milk producer and as a breeder must be discounted to the extent that the cow has been specially fitted for the occasion or that "forced methods" have been used in feeding and caring for the cow.

Official records cannot be accepted on their face value. They might furnish dependable evidence but taken as a whole, official records show exaggerated production and that is why speculators and cattle merchants follow the making of official records and that is why 98½% of the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle do not.

The man who is really sure that he is right, cares very little about adverse criticism.—William E. Towne.

### Naturally Polled Holsteins



The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., at its Annual Meeting held in Harrisburg, January 23, 1930, adopted a resolution recognizing Polled Holsteins as a distinct STRAIN. All naturally Polled Holsteins descended from Polled ancestors are to be registered with a Special Certificate on which is to appear a cut of a Polled cow or a Polled bull.

If you are a breeder or owner of naturally Polled Holstein-Friesians, return the Registry Certificates of such animals to the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association to have them properly registered.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Secretary.  
Lock Box 30 Harrisburg, Pa.

### AND JILL CAME TUMBLING AFTER



By courtesy of The Waukesha Freeman, Waukesha, Wis.

Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick at one time served as Director of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, was made Chairman of the Extension Committee and helped to Direct the Association's Extension Expenditures.

### The Farm Needs Dairy Cows

DAIRY farms are, as a class, among the most fertile of our farms. Dairy farms yield larger crops for a much longer time than those farms where only plant crops are produced year after year. In some of the older countries of the world it has been found necessary to turn to a livestock system of farming in order to build up the fertility of the soil, so that sufficient food might be produced for the population. In some of the formerly best farming sections of this country the soils are becoming depleted, and in many

cases the farms are being restored to profitable production through the production of dairy cattle and other livestock.

The dairy cow gives back to the soil more than 73 per cent of the nitrogen, and nearly 90 per cent of the mineral matter, that is contained in the feed she eats. Furthermore, the growing of legumes, one of the ideal feeds for the dairy cow, takes the nitrogen from the air, makes use of it in plant growth and stores it in the ground as an addition to the fertility of the soil. The dairy cow therefore holds a very important place in soil improvement.



### Better and Cheaper

THE matter of recording records of Milk and Butter production in no way enhances the cow's milk producing ability or breeding ability as a transmitter of desirable dairy characteristics. A cow does not drop a calf more frequently or drop any better or more desirable offspring after she is tested than before. The record merely measures the cow's milk and butter producing ability under the conditions of feed and care that existed during the period covered by the record.

The practice of expending large sums of money to fit, feed and care for cows on official test, including the expense of supervising the record, is not chargeable to any increased value of the offspring because the offspring is not changed. The cow has just the same kind of a calf after she makes a record as she does before.

At one time the cost of making the record was added to the price of the increased stock but as the calf from a high record cow is no different after she made the record than before there is no tangible increase in value by virtue of the fact that the dam had made a record, and although breeders have paid high prices for animals with records basing the increase in price on the cost of making the record, this imaginary value never existed. If the owner had weighed the cow's milk at each milking through one entire lactation period and conducted butterfat tests at intervals during this time, he would have arrived at a very close estimate of the cow's inherited economical and profitable milk producing ability. By following this conservative method of

recording milk and butter production instead of placing his cows on official test he would have saved the difference in cost between the two systems, and this saving would have been Real instead of Imaginary.

The New Registry Association, in adopting its system of recording records of milk and butter production, under the Dependable Advanced Registry plan, has followed conservative methods:—namely, weighing and recording the milk at each milking and determining the average percentage of butterfat by tests conducted at intervals throughout the lactation period. Such records are known to represent very accurately the animal's profitable inherited ability as a milk producer, and as a transmitter of dairy characteristics to her offspring. The method of recording records which has been adopted by the New Registry Association merely puts into practice in a definite way a method which has been practiced by 95% of the dairy farmers who have been breeding Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle. The new system promises to revolutionize the work of keeping Accurate and Dependable Records of milk and butter production.

### The Cow

BY CONGRESSMAN BURTON E. SWEET, Iowa

THE cow treats all alike—the high, the low, the rich, the poor, outcast and king—all are on a common level, so far as she is concerned.

The part she plays today in our scheme of life cannot be fully estimated or described. Banish the cow from our midst, and we go back to the barbarism from which we sprung. Do away with the cow and it would be necessary for us to retrace our steps along the dusty highways once traveled by our forefathers. Do away with the cow and our infant death rate would disturb and shock mankind. Take away from our tables her meat, her cheese and golden butter, and the various compounds of her products; slip from our feet our shoes, go without harnesses, belts, saddles, bridles and other equipment, and you will, in a measure, realize the part she plays in the great scheme of our civilization.

Do you realize that we have in the United States 23,474,000 milch cows producing an average of 362 gallons per cow each year, or a total of 8,494,000,000 gallons of milk annually? Eighty-four gallons of milk to every man, woman and child in the republic.

Do you realize that we produce in the United States annually 67,866,000 head of cattle or an average of a little over one animal to every two persons in the United States?

The cow is the real friend of man. She does her best at all times. It matters not whether her owner is in adversity or prosperity—she is ever the same.

I take great pleasure in hanging this wreath upon the crumpled horn of the cow; this belated token of our sincere appreciation of the services she has rendered through all the ages of the sons of men.

Dairymen who provide nothing but scenery in their pastures needn't be surprised if they get a picture postcard instead of a check from the milk buyer.

### A Proven Transmitting Sire



KING ONA CRESTMONT ORMSBY

His first 5 daughters to finish a lactation period average 23% MORE MILK than their dams at same age. His dam and sire's dam average 1,308.66 lb. butter, 26,434 lb. milk in yearly work.

He is a son of KING ONA, a leading sire with a fine list of big producing daughters. Each of his three nearest dams has produced THREE daughters with year records averaging over 1,000 lb. butter.

His dam, CRESTMONT DUCHESS ORMSBY, has a 305-day record of 806 lb. butter as a junior three-year-old, a five-year-old record of 1,271 lb. butter and a six-year-old record of 1,204 lb. butter. and is full sister to a 1,030 lb. junior three-year-old.

BULL CALVES FOR SALE from cows with records up to 14,860 lb. milk, 588 lb. butter. Also a few of his daughters.

Herd T. B. tested. This Herd Has NEVER had a Reactor and is also Abortion Free.

**GEORGE W. FRIES**

Chambersburg, Franklin Co., Pa., R. D. 3

### PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

October 2—Poolville, N. Y., Charles Lamb Dispersal.  
October 4—Kingsley, Pa., Cecil Resseguie Dispersal.  
October 7—Topeka, Kansas; North East Kansas Breeders' Sale.  
October 7-8—Earlville, N. Y. The 24th Earlville Sale.  
October 10—New Paltz, Ulster County, New York. Annual Ulster County Holstein Sale.  
October 11—Reedsburg, Wis., Kirkpatrick's Quality Bull Sale.  
October 14—New Richmond, Wis.; St. Croix County Asylum Sale.  
October 16—Howell, Mich., Howell Sales Company, Livingston County Breeders' Seventeenth Annual Sale.  
October 18—St. Louis, Mo.; St. Louis Holstein Sale.  
October 20—Lincoln, Nebr., Nebraska Quality Sale.  
October 30—Springfield, Mass., New England States Fall Consignment Sale.  
November 4-5—Chippewa Falls, Wis.; Northern Wisconsin Holstein Sale.  
November 4-5—Fond Du Lac, Wis., Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale.  
November 6-7—Madison, Wis., Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale.  
November 12-13—Wooster, Ohio, Ohio Breeder's Sale.  
November 18-19-20-21—Watertown and Waukesha, Wis., U. S. National Fall Sale.  
December 1—Des Moines, Iowa; Fourth Annual National Ormsby Sale.

### PRODUCING QUALITY MILK

Milk should be kept cool, clean, and covered. These requisites need only intelligence and care. Milk kept cool, clean, and properly protected shows very little change in three or even five or ten days. With special precautions it is possible to keep milk indefinitely. In 1900, milk was shipped to the Paris Exposition from Illinois, and it arrived there in good condition, and remained pure and sweet. The French thought it inconceivable. Yet nothing but cold and cleanliness were used to obtain such wonderful results.

Remarkable progress has been made in the last ten years in the production of quality dairy products. But there is still room for considerable improvement. The more quality can be improved, the greater should be the demand and consequently the higher the price. Frequently cans of milk are received or returned from the receiving station either sour, foul, or dirty. These are losses that can be prevented.

Care of utensils and milking machines are necessary. It is an easy matter if a few simple practices are followed.

Proper cooling of milk is easily accomplished. Water is perhaps the most common agent. When a can of warm milk is placed in cold water, the heat passes into the milk until the temperatures of the two are about the same. The final temperature depends upon the relative volumes and initial temperatures of each. If a ten-gallon can of milk at a temperature of 85 degrees F. is placed in a cooling tank containing thirty gallons of water at 37 degrees, the final temperature of both milk and water would be about fifty degrees.

Milk, when it leaves the udder of the healthy cow, contains only a few bacteria. Bacteria in much larger numbers are added by careless handling and improper methods. Bacteria multiply very rapidly in warm milk and soon cause souring or other undesirable fermentation. No matter how clean and healthy

the cows are or how sanitary the methods or how clean the utensils, milk will soon deteriorate in quality and contain many thousands of bacteria if it is not cooled effectively.

### BUILD A SAFE-KEEPER BULL PADDOCK

Provide safety and exercise with a good paddock or exercising lot.

Why take a chance with a gentle bull? The most vicious bull can be kept and used with safety by placing him in a strongly built paddock equipped with a safety breeding stall. A long narrow paddock or exercising lot should keep the bull in good health, make him more potent, and vigorous.

As to the strength of a bull, I have seen a bull lift a horse high in the air, and with a thrust of his neck muscles throw the horse over onto his back.

### DON'T OVERWORK PASTURE

Pastures need "vacations." They can not do their best when continuously grazed.

Best results are obtained when pasture land is divided into at least two parts so that grazing may be rotated from one to the other. This gives the grass a chance to store up a reserve supply of soil food in its roots, giving more abundant growth as a reward for the rest period.

### CAUTIOUS

Voice (in the dark): "May I kiss you?"

Complete silence.

Voice: "You wouldn't get angry if I kissed you would you?"

Answer: "My goodness! Do you want me to promise not to bite?"

All feed consumed by the livestock should as nearly as possible be produced on the farm along with the livestock.

### LET ME SELL YOUR HOLSTEINS

J. Terrence Sheen,

Live Stock

Auctioneer



South Montrose, Pennsylvania

### Breeders' Needs



### KETCHUM CLINCHER EAR TAGS

25 Tags	\$1.75	Numbered consecutively
50 "	2.50	and lettered.
100 "	4.00	Special prices on larger orders.

### CLINCHER PUNCHES

### COPPER BULL RINGS

2½ inch 30c. 3 inch 35c. Cannon Metal Bull Rings 3½ inch in diameter \$1.35. Strong enough to hold any bull.

Bull Nose Punch \$1.45. Cuts the hole and guides the ring through.

Cattle Leaders, Sheep and Hog Tags, Poultry Leg Bands, Etc.

Postage Paid. Order through

Breeder & Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.

or Ketchum Mfg. Co.

Dept. L. Luzerne, New York

### For a Quarter of a Century

I have been giving satisfaction selling Holsteins.



Yet, while I specialize in the "Black and Whites" I will sell anything my patrons wish me to sell, any time and any place. In fact, I am well broken—always willing to work—single or double.

Write or wire for dates.

**GLENN R. MEAD**

East Aurora,

New York

If you want heavy milkers that are sound and free from disease, write me your wants.

W. A. EBERTS, Penna.  
Lehighton,



## THE REASON WHY

*Why Do Full Brothers and Sisters Vary in Type?*

Answers to this and hundreds of similar questions You ask yourself can be found in the book

### THE BASIS OF BREEDING

Written by LEON F. WHITNEY, a farmer and livestock breeder who has gone deep into scientific reasonings and investigations and in this profusely illustrated 260 page book explains in plain language, Heredity, Production and Re-Production.

PRICE, \$3 a Copy.

Order Through The  
**HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN**  
Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

## YOU CAN BUY

At Reasonable Prices



### CHOICE YOUNG STOCK

from Heavy Producing Cows, and sired by ROLO CALAMO CHAMP, a handsome son of Rolo Pontiac Fayne.

**Ralph G. Roop,**  
New Windsor, Maryland  
Carroll Herd is ACCREDITED  
and has Never Housed a Reactor.

## FLETCHER'S FARMING

Is a \$1.00 a year farm and home Texas Monthly Journal, but to introduce it into new homes, we will give a Serial Story Club subscription for 25c. Send your quarter today and get all the numbers containing our current story, "The Settling of the Sage," a book-length story of the west.

Send without delay to

**HONDO, TEXAS**

**SPECIAL:** Clip this, attach \$1.00 cash or money order, and send to us and we will send you our paper for a year and mail you postpaid one of our boxes of 100 envelopes and 200 note sheets printed to your order—a \$2.00 value for only \$1.00.

## WHAT SHOULD A GOOD SIRE COST?

While only three per cent of the dairy cattle in this country are purebreds, fortunately 25 per cent of the sires are purebreds, indicating that a large number of dairymen already have a high regard for the purebred sire's worth. They are right in this assumption, because the sire is half the herd. If he is prepotent for milk production, there is no more economical way by which the production of the herd can be increased.

With such possibilities for improvement, it is quite obvious that the purebred sire is worth considerably more than a scrub sire. Let's say that we will pay, on the average, \$200 for a good purebred sire as compared with \$30 for a scrub sire.

Those are the figures used by a dairy authority at the University of Illinois. Then charging interest, cost of keep and risk for three years, the total expense for the two at the end of three years will be: purebred, \$372.50; scrub, \$144.50. Deducting the value of \$100 from the purebred and \$30 for the scrub, the purebred has cost \$272.50 and the scrub has cost \$114.50. Making the necessary subtractions, we find that the extra cost of the good sire for three years was \$158.00, or \$52.67 for one year. On a herd of 20 cows, he will produce on the average nine or ten heifer calves. The cost of each daughter, therefore, will be \$5.86 more for the purebred than for the scrub. Now stop to figure how little more milk it will take to pay for the purebred sire. It is good business to invest several hundred dollars in a good herdsire. —Dairy Tribune.

## CECIL RESSEGUIE'S DISPERSAL

Cecil Resseguie, one of the younger breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle in Susquehanna County, will disperse his herd of purebred Holstein-Friesians October 4th, on the Ideal Farm, Kingsley, Pa.

Cecil is the son of Frank F. Resseguie, one of the oldest Holstein breeders in Northern Pennsylvania. Cecil was brought up around black and white cows. After his marriage he started in business



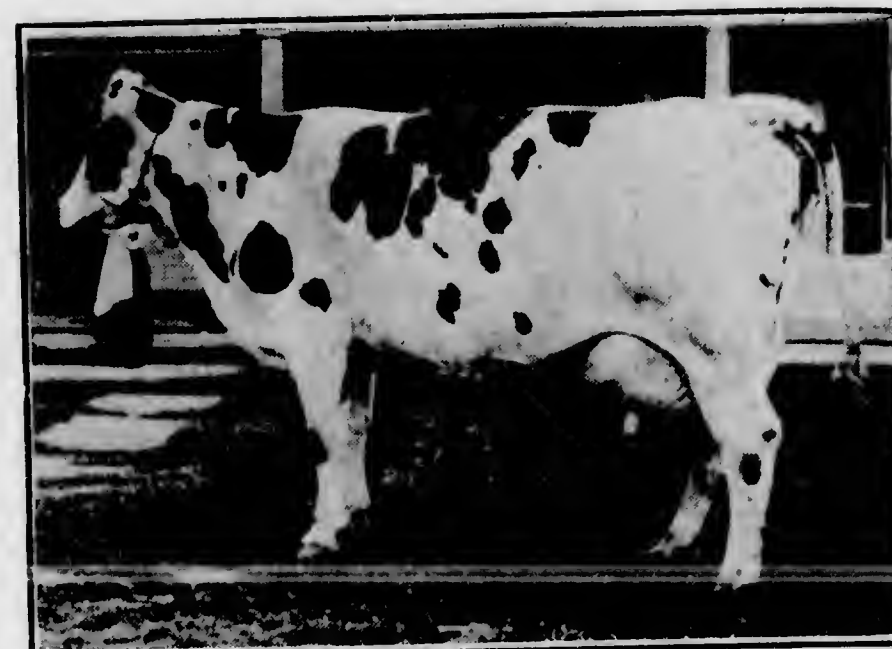
**KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE**  
Many of the Resseguie animals trace to this well-known sire

for himself and his herd earned an enviable reputation for individuality as well as producing ability.

The foundation animals of the Ideal herd were strong in the blood of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje whose descend-

ants are noted for individuality as well as the ability to produce large amounts of milk and butterfat. One of the best daughters of this bull was Pietje Alcartra Fayne, a handsome cow credited with averaging 101 lb. milk a day for 15 days. In seven days she produced 707.7 lb. milk and more than 30 lb. butter when she was eight years old. As a three-year-old in Cow Testing Association work, she was credited with 17,168 lb. milk and 714 lb. butter.

Mr. Resseguie thought so much of Pietje Alcartra Fayne that he kept her son, Ideal King Creamelle, for his herd-



**MISS KORNDYKE CLOTHILDE**

She produced 80 lb. milk in a day as a twelve-year-old

sire and so the present herd carries much of the blood of this grand cow.

Another very handsome, big producing cow that was formerly a member of this herd was Miss Korndyke Clothilde, credited with the production of 26 lb. butter and 558.7 lb. milk in seven days when she was twelve years old. She was full sister to Spring Brook Clothilde 2d, credited with producing over 100 lb. milk in a day and more than 30 lb. butter in seven days.

The Resseguie herd at the present time contains fifty-five head of registered cattle of which twenty-two are daughters of Ideal King Creamelle. The daughters of the Ideal bull have been bred to Dutchland Colantha Denver King, a bull whose nineteen nearest dams have long-time records averaging 1,201 lb. butter and 27,332 lb. milk.

At this time of year there is nearly always a call for cows that are fresh or soon due to freshen. In the Resseguie sale twelve of the cows are now fresh and ten others are due to freshen before very long. There will also be four bulls ready for service—animals of good individuality and well-known bloodlines.

The sale will be held "rain or shine." This herd has long been on the state and federal accredited list. Although the railroad station and post office are at Kingsley, the farm is nearer South Gibson which is the center of a Holstein-Friesian breeding community in which are raised cattle that, under practical dairy conditions and twice-a-day milking, bring in a good income, for the farmers in this section of the country are financially dependent upon the returns from the milk that they market.

Visitor: "Is that bull dangerous?"  
Farmer: "Oh, no, ma'am; he's one of the sort they use for making beef tea."

## PASTURE MANAGEMENT

Controlled grazing, or dividing the pasture into smaller fields and alternating the stock in the different fields gives the grass a chance to store plant food and increases the feed from the same amount of ground.

Fertilizers are called plant foods, but actually fertilizers are not plant foods. Plant food is what results after the fertilizer elements have been manufactured in the factory of the plant. The leaf is the factory. Cut off the leaf and the raw materials will not be changed to plant food. In fact, there is no quicker way to kill a plant than to provide plenty of fertilizer and then completely prevent the appearance of green leaves.

Although fencing is expensive it will often pay in increased feed, and better feed, and in extreme cases it saves a re-seeding.

In addition to allowing rest periods fencing favors the growth of the best pasture plants, helps control weeds and less desirable pasture plants, and gives a better distribution of the droppings or manure over the whole area.

## WHY THEY FAIL

A commercial journal states that during the five-year period ending with 1929 business failures among farmers numbered 32,555 and among other classes 217,137, or about one in seven business enterprises. We don't know much about statistics in general or these in particular, but for some years we have inquired into the cause of failure on hearing of the bankruptcy of any farmer or stockman in this region. And we find that comparatively few of these failures are

the result of the bankrupt's farm operations. A few years ago some farmers who indulged in too big a potato acreage were severely jolted and some of them failed. The same is true of some extensive feeders who paid high prices for livestock and had to sell on a bad market. It is true also of some who paid boom prices for land. But most of the failures in this region have been due to investments in some other business than farming, to speculation of some kind and to endorsement of notes for others. Our observations show that most farmers who have stuck to their own business and have been diligent in it have not gone into bankruptcy. Recently we have observed two cases in which farms were lost, one because of endorsements and the other because of outside speculation; also one case in which the farmer was attempting with all capital borrowed a line of production in which he had no previous experience. Our observations have not been extensive or complete and our conclusions may be subject to correction. Those who know the farmers of this region are invited to comment on them. Also to follow the suggestion of an old reader and give some of the reasons for success in agriculture.—Pennsylvania Farmer.

## NOT A BAD IDEA

"Dear God," prayed golden haired little Willie, "please watch over my mamma."

And then he added as an afterthought: "And I dunno as it would do any harm to keep an eye on papa, too."

When you write an advertiser, tell him you saw his ad in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

He: "I'd be willing to die a thousand deaths for you."  
She: "Just one would suit me perfectly."

## Sales and Pedigree Work

Are you planning to sell your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

**S. R. MILLER**  
Chambersburg :: Pennsylvania

## Your Next Herdsire

Should be a son of

**BERYLWOOD PRINCE AAGIE CHICAGO**

whose daughters are persistent producers in general dairy and C. T. A. work.

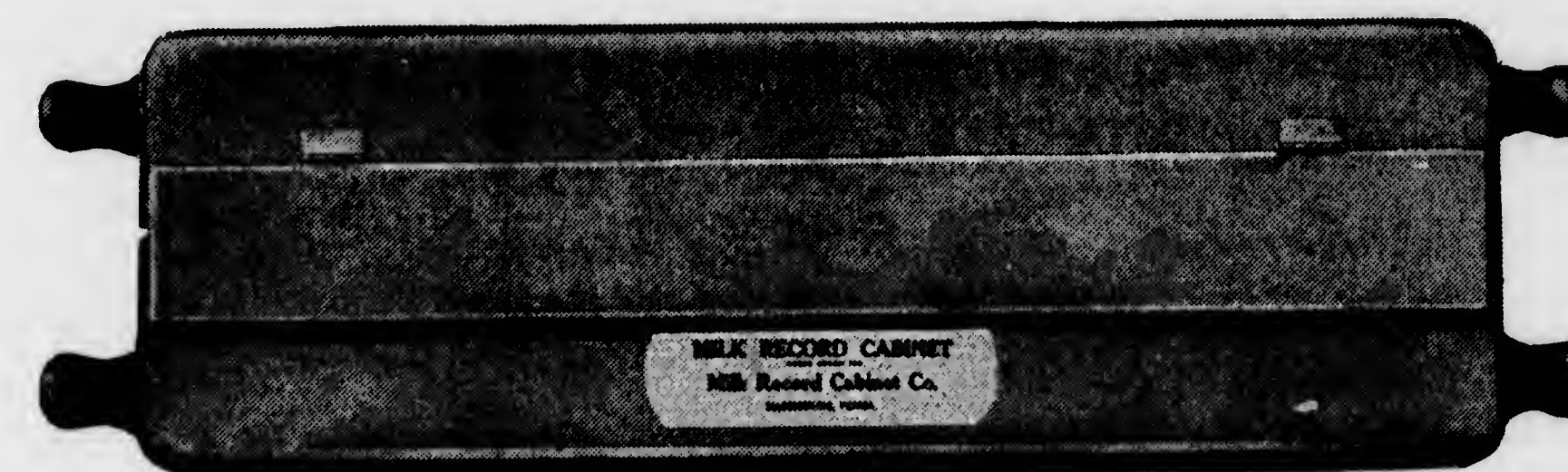
We have some nice ones around a year old and ready for service. Their dams are heavy milking cows of well-known blood lines; good testers and superior individuals.

We will be pleased to give you full particulars, prices, etc.

**L. L. ALLIS**  
Rummerfield Bradford Co. Penna.  
This is an ACCREDITED HERD.

## CABINET KEEPS THE HERD RECORD SHEET CLEAN

The Milk Record Cabinet greatly simplifies the work of keeping accurate and dependable herd records. Records to be of value must be preserved. By means of the Cabinet, a complete herd record can be kept.



WHEN NOT IN USE, CABINET CLOSES TO PROTECT SHEET

Every breeder of Purebred dairy cattle should have one of the Cabinets.

The price of the Cabinet, delivered, including a year's supply of milk record sheets, is \$5.50. Order direct from the

**MILK RECORD CABINET COMPANY, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania**



## COMMONSENSE FEEDING METHODS



### WHEAT AS A CATTLE FEED

Wheat is a hard coated small grain and should be rolled, crushed or ground when fed to cattle or horses. Most feeders of cattle do not object to feeding wheat and most of them like to feed it rolled rather than crushed. When not ground too finely, it makes an excellent part of the ration for cattle, either dairy or beef. It is concentrated, fairly rich in proteins and ash and can be substituted for corn or barley to a great extent whenever the price will permit its use. It is generally accepted by the average feeder as being the equal of corn or barley in food nutrients and, in palatability, a feeder, as a rule, considers it as heavy as corn and necessitates more time in eating than does corn or barley and this, also, when well rolled. When cracked or coarsely ground, it is eaten more slowly still. In cattle rations, it should not be finely ground as it is pasty in the ration and its palatability is thus allayed by the annoyance in the difficulty of masticating or chewing the feed.

If some thought is given the rations of cattle in which wheat is used, conclusions usually drawn center around the fact that wheat is concentrated and that the best rations containing wheat are those made with bulky ground or rolled barley or oats. In addition, finely cut hay mixed in works well to lighten the ration and makes a most desirable ration for heavy feeding of cattle in the fattening pen. It is thus found to be entirely desirable as part of most every grain mixture.

### SILAGE

Silage is one of the most valuable feeds during a period of feed shortage caused by drought. It supplies the much-needed succulence for making possible the use of maximum quantities of dry roughages. Another advantage of silage is that many crops are more completely utilized as silage than in any other form.

Almost any green crop can be made into silage successfully. Good silage depends on harvesting at the right stage, fine cutting, and even distribution in the silo. Silage should be made of all the corn crop that will not mature because of dry weather or frost, and that has not become too dry. To make a good silage the corn plant should contain not less than 60 per cent moisture. If it contains less, water must be added at time of filling the silo. There is little danger of adding too much water. Since superficial examination is an unreliable guide to the moisture content of immature,

drought-withered corn, the following procedure is advised.

Take a representative sample of at least 10 pounds from the field. Cut it into half-inch lengths. Weigh out exactly 10 pounds. Dry thoroughly, but without charring, in an oven. If the dried material weighs more than 4 pounds the corn may be considered too dry to place in the silo without the addition of water.

Since silage from immature corn is likely to be sour, a good practice is to mix such corn with some which is more mature.

When silage is made from hollow-stemmed plants such as the small cereal grains, fine cutting and firm packing are necessary to expel the air from the stems and thus prevent spoilage.

### WHEAT OR CORN

A bushel of wheat is worth slightly more than a bushel of corn as livestock feed, since it weighs 4 pounds, or 7 per cent, more than a bushel of shelled corn, and since, based on digestible nutrients, the two grains are practically equal, pound for pound.

Corn and corn products alone, make a better ration for most stock than wheat and wheat products alone, but no one harvested crop appears to possess all the varied nutrients essential for proper growth and fattening. A combination of grains, supplemented with high-protein feeds such as tankage, linseed or cottonseed meal, and legume hays, plus the maximum amount of good pasture, gives the best results.

### FEEDING ECONOMY

The greatest economy is attained in feeding livestock when maximum quantities of home-grown feeds are used and when the ration is balanced to the animal's needs. The feeding of an ideal growing ration to fattening animals is wasteful of protein, one of the highest priced ingredients in feeds. The feeding of a fattening ration to breeding animals jeopardizes their breeding ability and in the case of growing animals such a ration prevents proper development of substance and bone.

Overfeeding is wasteful in many ways. Animals overfed may eat more than they need or can digest properly, and often leave in their troughs feed which they will not eat later. Frequently they go "off feed" and have lost weight by the time they can be brought back to normal feeding. It is usually best to keep growing animals, at least, ready for a little more feed than they are receiving.

Underfeeding, likewise, is usually unprofitable and may cause serious loss. There is an exception, however, in the case of mature animals which are being wintered or carried through periods of feed shortage. Such animals may be allowed to lose a portion of their fat which has been stored during a season of abundant grass. Growing animals should be kept growing. At no other time can they make such efficient use of feed. Weight lost by them is more costly to replace than it was to produce originally. Bred females also should never be underfed. To do so may injure not only the offspring but also the animal and impair its future breeding value.

Most cases of underfeeding or overfeeding are the result of unbalanced rations. The wise feeder watches his stock and permits them to do much of the balancing of their own rations through selection. An animal will rarely overeat a feed rich in one feed nutrient if gradually accustomed to the feed and if feeds containing the other nutrients necessary to balance its body needs are available.—Circular 140, U. S. Dept. of Agr.

### FEEDING THE BULL

The herdsire should be kept in a healthy, vigorous condition. The amount of feed should be adjusted to the condition of the animal. That is, ample feed should be given the young bull to keep him growing and to avoid impairing his potency. Until he approaches mature form at three or four years of age, there is little danger of getting him too fat if he has reasonable exercise. However, with the mature bull overfeeding must be avoided and care taken to keep him well fed but not fat.

The ration for the herdsire should consist of hay for roughage, and concentrates. Silage is not recommended for breeding bulls, and if used at all should be limited to 10 to 20 lb. per day. It is well to replace a part of the dry roughage with small amounts of green feed during the summer months. Usually some concentrates should be fed, as roughage alone will not generally keep the bull in satisfactory condition. Roughage feeding is sometimes limited to prevent the development of paunchiness to the extent that it hinders service.

The amount of concentrates required varies in individual cases. The condition of the animal and the amount of service should be used as the guide but from two pounds to six or eight pounds a day is the usual amount. The concentrate mixture should be fairly rich in protein and moderately bulky. A mixture of 25 parts corn or barley, 40 parts oats, 20 part bran and 15 parts linseed meal, is satisfactory. Many dairymen successfully use the concentrate mixture, prepared for the milking herd, to feed the herdsire. For the young bull it is important to furnish sufficient protein for growth. The mixture given above is satisfactory when used with good legume hay but with carbonaceous roughages such as timothy hay or corn stover, the linseed meal should be increased to 25

## We Raise Prizewinners

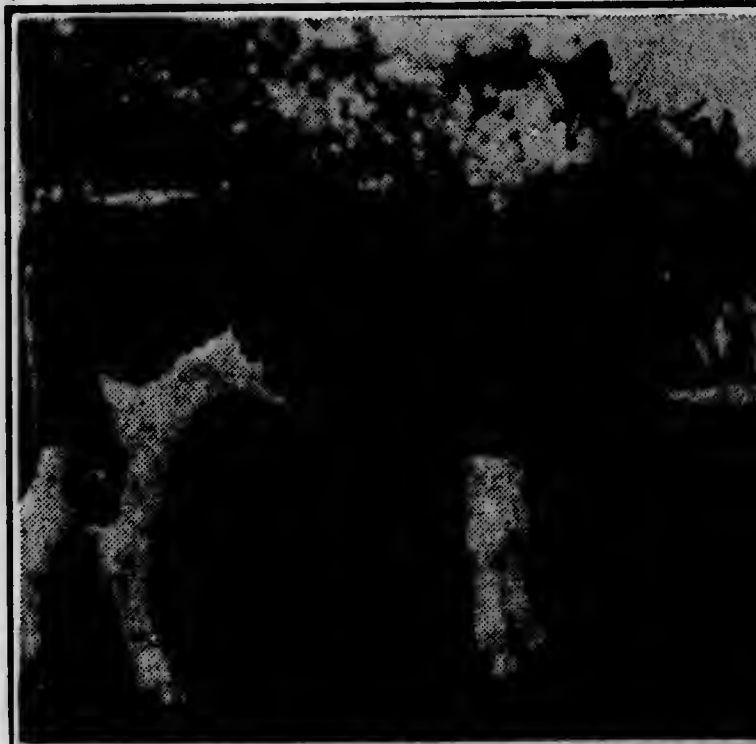
HERE IS ONE SAMPLE—



Gladiole Pabst Canary Early Peep

She won her young owner a \$100.00 scholarship donated by the Union Pacific Railroad

AND HERE IS ANOTHER—



Lady Gladiole Peep Pietertje

Champion TWO Successive Years at the Phelps County Junior Calf Club Show

Both are daughters of Pabst Gladiole King, a grandson of the wonderful producing and transmitting cow, Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d, and their dams, like all my cows, are splendid producers with large C. T. A. records.

Can spare a few more of this kind.

Prices Reasonable  
Herd Accredited

JUSTUS A. JOHNSON

Loomis

Nebraska

parts replacing a part of the corn and oats.

Plenty of pure drinking water should be provided and particular attention given to see that the bull does not suffer for want of water in warm weather.

Salt should be supplied regularly. A block of salt placed in a box in the paddock will keep the bull supplied for a long time and will eliminate danger of neglecting this important item.

In summer, shade should be provided. If there is not a good shade tree close to or within the paddock, an artificial shade should be built.

Protection from flies should be given by spraying with a good fly repellent. This can be done when the bull is fed and is least likely to be forgotten if done regularly at that time.

The above is from Wisconsin Circular 238 entitled, "Save the Good Herdsire—Build a paddock for the Bull." Besides advice on the general care of the herdsire it tells how to build a Safety Bull Paddock, in fact, several kinds of paddocks as well as a Safety Breeding Stall. Every breeding establishment should have such a paddock and stall. Then the herd bull can be kept until his daughters come into milk and if they show that he is valuable from a breeding standpoint, he may be kept as long as the owner thinks desirable. From the standpoints of convenience in handling the animal; for the good of the bull himself, for the safety of the owner and the attendants; and as a problem of herd management; it pays to have a special yard and stall for the bull.

### LOOK AFTER PASTURED HEIFERS

Possibly you have some choice heifers that have been in distant pasture all summer and are due to freshen in the fall. It is time they had close attention. This is because some may not be doing well, possibly because of too short feed, and others may show signs of calving earlier than expected. Some may prove not to be bred. Those needing attention should be fed alfalfa or clover hay and four to six pounds a day of a 12 per cent fitting ration. Remove the grain from the ration a week before freshening date. See that they receive plenty of water in pasture or elsewhere and that salt is supplied regularly.

### THE IMPORTANCE OF THE DAIRY INDUSTRY

The dairy industry is an immense industry. It holds an exceedingly important place in our national economic structure.

In the year July 1, 1927, to July 1, 1928, the total income received by American farmers for all their farm products was about \$12,250,000,000. One-fourth of this, or about three billions, was produced by our dairy cows. This was two and a half times the annual value of the cotton crop, two and a half times the beef and veal crop, more than three times the wheat crop and more than twice the hog crop.

The demand for the dairy products of American farms is increasing year by year; milk, butter, cheese, ice cream, etc., are becoming a greater part of the diet of the American people.

The increase in the demand for dairy products is due to two factors. The first is the improvement that has taken place in the quality of all dairy products generally in the last few years. There is a direct relation between quality and consumption. Milk that is low in quality is always difficult to market to advantage, whereas milk of good flavor and high sanitary quality always has, under normal economic conditions, an advantageous market and is consumed in relatively large amounts. The second factor is a better understanding on the part of people generally, of the value of milk and milk products in relation to nutrition and health. In recent years a great deal of emphasis has been put upon the vitamin content of foods. Milk is rich in vitamins, those accessory food substances which are necessary for the proper functioning of the body.

The problem of raising the general level of quality of milk and cream at the point of production, the farm, is one that must be given more consideration. The objects of quality improvement are to increase consumption and provide the consumer with clean, wholesome, and nutritious dairy products.

### FIGHTING AT THE WATER TROUGH

Most animals have a spirit of contention, which is especially in evidence when two animals try to drink at the same time. This may deprive the weaker animal from getting a drink, and often results in overturning the trough or tub by hooking it, or rubbing against it.

A simple device which will solve this problem can easily be made by setting a post on each side of the water trough. The posts should extend about two feet above the trough. Then nail two boards, about a foot wide, across the posts. This forms a partition across the water and gives the animals a chance to drink in peace.—Fletcher's Farming.

"Not many fellows can do this," said the magician as he turned his Ford into a lamp post.

### PUREBRED AND HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS

I handle only the best. Would be glad to quote you prices.

W. J. Few  
West Chester, Pa.

### Special Trial Offer

Regular price \$1.50 per year. Send 25c in stamps for special three months' trial offer.

AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER  
801 Exchange Ave. Chicago, Ill.



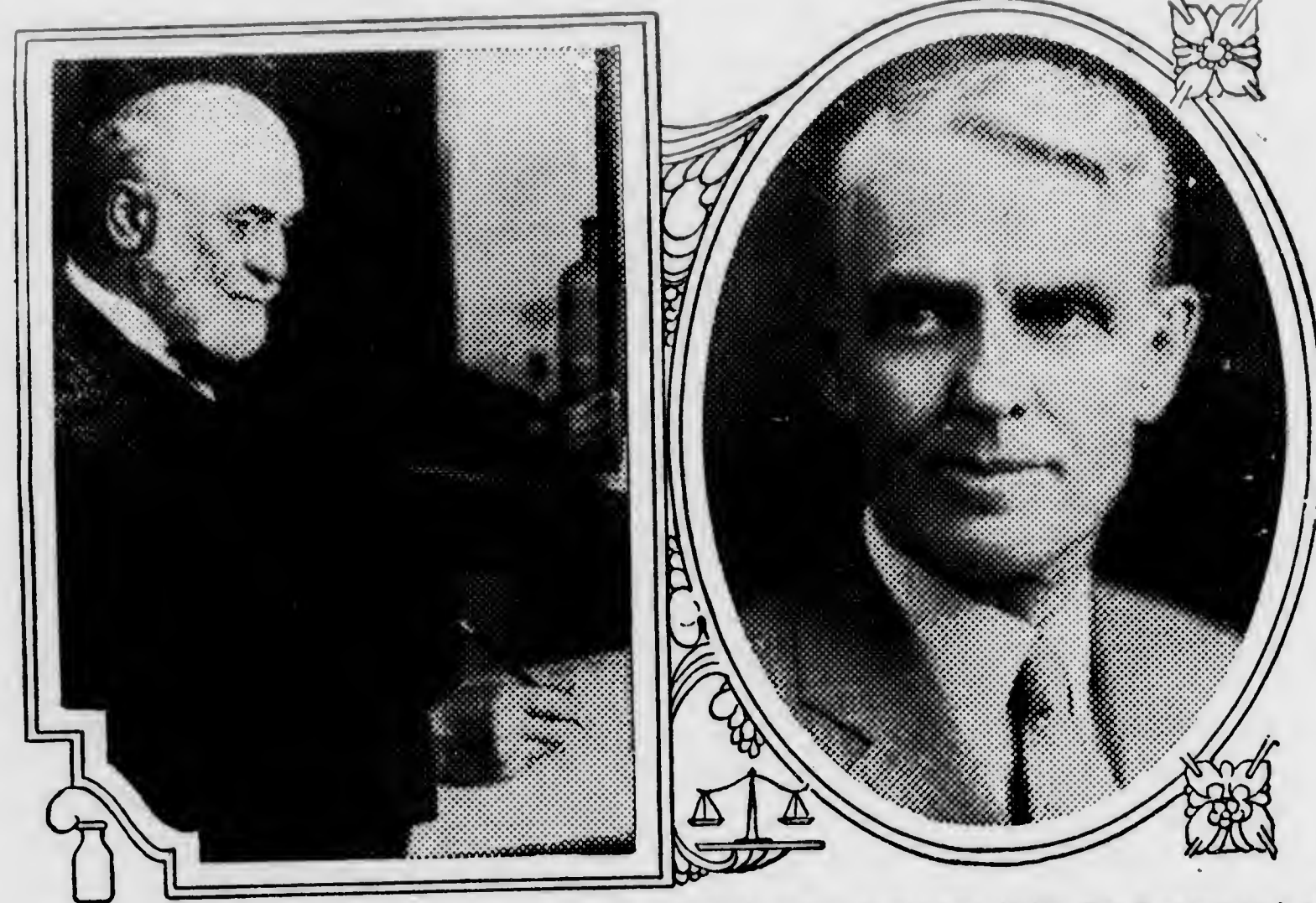


## CRUMB'S Chain Hanging STANCHIONS

Also Water Bowls  
Litter Carriers  
Feed Carriers  
Steel Stalls  
Steel Partitions

I can SAVE MONEY  
for you. Send for  
booklet.

WINTHROP W. DUNBAR  
Box 443, FORESTVILLE, CONN.



The First Annual Capper Award of \$5,000 and a Gold Medal Will Be Presented to Dr. Stephen Moulton Babcock, Left, for Distinguished Service to American Agriculture. Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, Right, Will Present His Award to Doctor Babcock October 9, at the Banquet of the Country Life Conference in Madison, Wis.

### LAYING OUT THE FARM

When one builds a house attention is generally given to the making of a plan which will give an arrangement of rooms to most conveniently fit the needs of the family. This is especially true of the modern home. Bath rooms are located adjacent to sleeping rooms. The kitchen opens into the dining room and other rooms are so placed as will lend to the comfort of those occupying the house.

Manufacturers have learned that lost motion is costly. Therefore buildings are planned to fit the needs of that particular business and machinery is placed in such a manner as to save steps for workmen and loss of time in the handling of materials.

Here and there one finds a farm laid out in a scientific and logical manner. Fields are arranged and fenced so that livestock may be changed from one pasture to another without trampling crops or making long drives. The necessity

for crop rotation is taken into consideration in the placing of fences, and in the location of buildings due attention is given to the matter of saving time and labor. Properly placed buildings save hours of time to men in feeding livestock, milking cows and in performing other work incident to duties around the home-stead.

Too many farms are laid out without any plan in mind. Fences are constructed, if at all, to serve temporary convenience. Buildings are placed without thought of saving steps and labor. Fields are planned to crops without regard to crop adaptability to soil, or with no idea of a rotation system for soil conservation and soil building. Hit or miss layouts are indicative of the same kind of farming.—*Farm and Ranch.*

### KEEP THE BULL AT HOME

A law of New Jersey states that bulls must not be allowed to run at large beyond the boundaries of their owner's farms.

According to this law making it illegal for bulls to roam, "no person shall suffer a bull of the age of one year or over, whereof he is the owner or has the keeping, to run at large out of the enclosed ground of the owner or keeper..." A fine of \$25 plus court costs, is the penalty for violating this statute.

Old Lady: "Girlie, can you direct me to a bank?"

Inez: "Yessum, for a quarter."

Old Lady: "Isn't that pretty high pay, my girl?"

Inez: "No, ma'am, not for a bank director."

### A WART REMOVER

Mrs.: "I'm bothered with a little wart that I'd like to have removed."

Doctor: The divorce lawyer is at the second door to your left."

### A PRODUCER'S GRIEVANCE

Dealers say there is a big surplus of milk. Some of this surplus is being paid for at \$1.50. If the producer got \$2.50, he would still be out of pocket.

Some relief for the dairy situation might be obtained, I believe, if dealers would reduce the price of milk and butter to the consumer in proportion to the reduction made in the price paid farmers. That should stimulate consumption.

Dairymen are further handicapped by the system used in paying for milk. Milk checks are received on and after the twentieth of each month for milk delivered to the dealer during the preceding month. That means that we are paid for some milk delivered as long as 50 days or more before.

The man milking cows must be prepared to finance his feed bills for 60 days. I think milk dealers might pay more promptly, but they don't.

The basic surplus plan of paying for milk is general in this part of Ohio. That plan puts a penalty on the producer who cannot or will not send about the same amount of milk to the market each month in the year.

Dairymen producing clean, high quality milk at considerable extra expense are not receiving a premium for their product.

These conditions in the dairy business may explain why stanchions have been ripped out of a lot of barns and Leghorn hens put in where cows formerly stood.—*Farm and Dairy.*

### BUILD A MILK HOUSE

A milk house is just as necessary and useful to the dairy farmer as the shop is to the blacksmith. Once you have used it for a while you will wonder how you ever took care of your milk before you had it. It is far easier to produce a clean safe milk under favorable conditions than where there is no order of things. A savings of 10 minutes a day in handling the milk under favorable conditions will amount to enough time for a week's vacation which every dairy farmer needs every year. But the real benefits come from the better grade of product which can be produced under better conditions.

### LAST MINUTE INFORMATION

Latest advices on the feed and livestock situation will be dispatched each Thursday to county agricultural agent and other extension and relief agencies in drought-stricken areas, by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The reports will give detailed information on feed and livestock supplies and prices, and supplementary reports will be sent which will give by means of charts a visual picture of conditions surrounding the various grains, hay, and other feed, and the different kinds of livestock.

He: I like a girl who can take a joke.  
She: Then you stand a good chance of being accepted.

## SIXTY

## Purebred Holstein-Friesians

### 30 Naturally Polled

I am offering for sale my entire herd of 60 Purebred Holstein-Friesians. Forty milkers, 20 young heifers, one and two-year-olds.

I have been using Naturally Polled bulls for the past six years. More than half of my herd are Naturally Polled, including all of the younger cows and heifers.

## A Winter Dairy

### Thirty or More Are Fresh or Soon Due to Freshen

Young, healthy, vigorous, heavy producing cows right in their prime. Only four animals in the herd are over eight years old. All but one were born on the farm.

My herd is strong in the blood of the great producing and transmitting cows, Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna and Cornucopia Plum Johanna, foundation animals of the greatest Polled Holstein family.

## Special Offer!

**A splendid bunch of two-year-old Heifers Due to Freshen Right Away.**

**A Number of Fine Heifer Calves.**

**A Few Dandy Bull Calves.**

**COME AND LOOK OVER THESE LITTLE BEAUTIES, ALSO THEIR SIRE AND SEE HOW THEIR DAMS MILK. SEE WHAT YOU YOU ARE GETTING BEFORE YOU BUY.**

The herd is fully accredited and free from abortion.

**Arthur W. Downton**

**Starrucca, Wayne Co., Penna.**

## RAVENSWOOD HERD



*Is Handled Under  
Pay-at-the-Pail  
Methods*

and is Accredited and  
Abortion Free.  
We Offer Young Stock  
Priced Right.

**HARRY C. REYNOLDS**  
Scranton Pennsylvania

## FOR SALE!

A good, purebred, Holstein-Friesian bull. A bull with good individuality and pedigree. Only a little more than two years old and only for sale because we have no further use for him

**EUGENE B. BENNETT**

**ALLAMUCHY**

**NEW JERSEY**

*Herd under State and Federal Supervision*



# The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



## LIVE STOCK

**SADDLE HORSES.** Maine bred. Polo Pony type. Tough, young, sound. Bays. Beauties. Warren Buck, Buckfield, Me.

**LARGE BERKSHIRES.** Best of breeding. Choice spring pigs, \$15.00 each, either sex. DILTS AND GERMAN, Roseville, Ohio.

**ATTENTION** for best grade dairy heifers at reasonable prices. Write Shannon Cattle Company, South St. Paul, Minn.

**LIVESTOCK** Farmer would take 6 purebred Holstein dairy cows on shares. Reliable party. Address Department W, care of HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

**FOR SALE.**—High Grade Holstein cows and heifers nicely marked. T. B. Tested. Carload lots. Jones and Bringgold, West Concord, Minn.

**CHOICE YOUNG BULLS** from big producing cows. Reasonable prices and high quality. Accredited herd. J. F. Dietz, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.

**FOR SALE.**—A few very choice Purebred Holstein Heifer and Bull Calves. World record breeding. Farmers prices. C. O. D. shipment if desired. Maple Lawn Farms, Cortland, N. Y. Box 253.

**FOR SALE.**—70 head of choice Holstein heifers 2 years old last spring. Light colored, well bred. Showing good dairy type. T. B. Tested. 30 head are springing now, balance to freshen in winter and early spring. Inquire W. O. Pettengill, Ischua, N. Y.

**FOR SALE.**—If in need of 20 extra choice milch cows, grade Holsteins, Good ages—good type—good color—good udders, and all milking from 50 to 65 lb. per day. Fully accredited and priced to suit the times. Geo. H. Goodfellow, Lancaster, Ont.

**SHEEP! SHEEP! SHEEP!** Fine and coarse wool breeding ewes in any number at **CHEAP PRICES** also feeding wethers. Also all breeds of rams and ewes and fitted show flocks at reasonable prices. Can supply you with anything in purebred or high-grade live stock on fancy high grade Jersey cows, fresh or springers. T. B. and blood tested—from three to six years old and weighing 900 lb. each. Good

colors. Shipped direct from Springfield, Mo., on order in carlots at \$95.00. Freight paid. Also two-year-old grade Jersey heifers, fresh or close springers at \$72.50 per head delivered in carlots. Bank references and list of satisfied customers gladly furnished. Canadian bred Lincoln and Cotswold Yearling ewes \$30.00 per head. Satisfied customers my best references. Write your wants. Satisfaction guaranteed. LEWIS H. FERGUSON, Windham, Greene Co., N. Y.

**DO YOU NEED A BULL?** Here is a dandy, born Feb. 6, 1928. He was sired by King Piebe 7th, a well-known show bull, son of the great King Piebe. His dam is a splendid producer and was by a double grandson of King of the Pontiacs. He is well bred, individually right, a sure server, and a bargain at \$125.

**BLAIR FEATHERS, Queen, Pa.**

## MISCELLANEOUS

**YOUNG PUREBRED NEW ZEALAND WHITE RABBITS,** \$2 pair. WILLIAM GEORGE, Manheim, Pa.

**PROFITABLE** work at home. No canvassing, not a "gyp home work scheme." Information for stamp. COLEMAN'S CANDIES, Dept. A-6, Smithboro, N. Y.

**HARDY CABBAGE PLANTS**—Good delivery guaranteed. Leading varieties. 500-90c; 1000-\$1.25; 5,000-\$5.00. BUCKEYE FARMS, Dept. E. Box 541, Youngstown, Ohio.

**MILLIONS CABBAGE PLANTS**—Flatdutch, Wakefield, Copenhagen, Succession, and Georgia Collard. 500, 75c; 1,000, \$1.15, prepaid. WALTER J. BURGESS COMPANY, Courtland, Va.

**CIGARS**—Buy your smokes direct from factory at factory prices. \$1.00 brings you our Sample Case containing 25 cigars. 4 different Brands. COSMOPOLITE CIGAR Co., Dent. H., Dallastown, Pa.



## DOGS

**FOX HOUNDS** ready to train. Also pups from the best of hunters. EARL HALL, Confluence, Pa.

**PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIE PUPS.** Wonderful cow or watch dogs. Males, \$15, females, \$10. BEESMER, Route 2, Box 56, Kingston, N. Y.

**AMERICAN BULL TERRIER PUPPIES.** Males \$20.00; females only \$15.00 with papers. Will run the bums off a flying. CLAUDE PERSONS, Delevan, N. Y.

**FOR SALE.**—Karakuls, Tunis, Lincolns, Cotswolds, Cheviots. Do not let me tell you about them. Come and see them, or I will ship on approval. LEROY KUNEY, Adrian, Mich.



## POULTRY

**TURKEY EGGS,** Special prices. All breeds. Strictly Purebred. Write WALTER BROTHERS, Powhatan Point, Ohio.

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS**—\$5.00, young turks \$1.00, 130 breeders. No delays. GYPSY CAMP FARM, Rensselaer, N. Y.

**BARRED ROCK PULLETS** \$3.00 each. Chicks April and May, \$10.00 per 100 postpaid. WEST-DENTON HATCHERY, Denton, Md.

**STARTED CHICKS**—Barred and White Rocks. 3 wks., \$21.00 and 4 wks. old \$26.00 per 100. Sent C. O. D. by express. Mrs. Charles Swanger, Beaver Springs, Pa.

**MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS** for hatching, ten cents each, delivered. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. G. KENNEL, Atglen, Pa.

**UTILITY BRONZE TURKEY, BREEDERS.** Hundred Hens, Limited number tons. Related and non-related. Imported stock. GLENNAN & HEWITT, Importers, Woodbine, Maryland.

**WHITE PEKIN AND INDIAN RUNNER DUCKLINGS.** BRONZE TURKEY poults and baby chicks. 14 Standard breeds. Write for illustrated catalog. RIDGWAY DUCK HATCHERY, Larue, Ohio.

**QUALITY BABY CHICKS DELIVERED** weekly throughout the year, Leghorns, Barred, White and Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds, Wyandottes, White and Buff Orpingtons, Anconas, Black and White Minorcas, Black Giants and Brahmas, from \$12 per hundred up. Shipped by prepaid parcel post, live delivery guaranteed. Also breeding stock and eggs. Catalog free. HARRY WOOD COBB, National Distributor of Baby Chicks and Breeding Stock, Gettysburg, Penna.

## ALFALFA HAY AND SEED

**HARDY ALFALFA SEED,** 90% pure, \$7.90. Sweet Clover, 95% pure, \$3.50. Both 60-lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. GEO. BOWMAN, Concordia, Kansas.

**PURE CERTIFIED GRIMM AND COS-SACK ALFALFA SEED** direct from the man who grows it. Hardest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. TRIANGLE RANCH, Cottonwood, S. D.

**FOR SALE**—“SELECT DAIRY ALFALFA”—Clover, Timothy and Clover Mixed. Delivered prices quoted. Prompt shipment. John Devlin Hay Co., 192 N. Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

## TAKE A VACATION

The agricultural situation is greatly influenced by the present business depression which is largely the result of inflation caused by excessive speculation. Denunciation of the administration for what it does or does not do is not confined to this country nor is the prevailing aberration for organization of coöperation and even nationalization of certain industries. Regarding such hallucination a writer to the *British Farmer and Stock Breeder* recently said:

May I suggest, without flagellation (if my arrogation brings trepidation or vexation) the insinuation that, with the population's recommendation and adulation of nationalization, coöperation, amalgamation and standardization (with such small compensation for the constitution of our vocation), the arable rotation will go out of cultivation in causation. Remedies are the demarcation of the degeneration of exportation; the alleviation or mollification of the multiplication of taxation; the continuation and propagation of investigation into tariff reformation; and confidence in capitalization."

## WHITEWASH

There is no better paint made for rough interiors where a sanitary, protective, white coating is desired than a good whitewash.

Whitewash, like any other paint, is composed of a pigment supported in a vehicle. Ordinary paint is made of pigment, which gives body and color, and a vehicle, usually linseed oil which also acts as a binder; in whitewash, some form of lime is used as a pigment, water is the vehicle, and a binder such as casein or glue is added.

A good whitewash coating should not rub off when it is swept or brushed. It should be washable. It should be capable of sticking to a clean surface when subjected to the action of water for six hours and then dry to a dustless, hard

coating. It should contain a cheap, chemically inactive pigment, a binder that is insoluble in water, and if necessary a preservative.

A suggested formula figured on the basis of one hundred pounds of hydrated lime, includes in addition, fifty pounds of whiting; twenty pounds of casein, twelve pounds of trisodium phosphate, and six pounds of zinc sulphate. Five pounds of this mixture should be mixed with one gallon of water. The ingredients should be thoroughly mixed by screening, for the coarser the materials used, the longer the paint must stand before it is applied. It is best to mix them the night before using.

## CRISSMAN HAS GOOD STOCK

Last year in the Mifflin Association, the purebred Holstein-Friesian dairy of William J. Crissman of Lewistown, Pa., averaged 9,386 lb. milk and 304.2 lb. butter on twice-a-day milking.

The highest producer in the herd was Hazel Ormsby Cornucopia Artis, credited with 13,314 lb. milk and 418 lb. butterfat.



**DALE SENSATION ORMSBY LAD**  
Four-year-old herdsire owned by W. J. Crissman, Lewistown, Pa.

This cow is a daughter of King Ormsby Neva Nanette and Lady Segis Cornucopia Artis. Her record was made as a four-year-old. Mr. Crissman is also very proud of the showing made by his oldest cow Mercedes Pontiac Oswald Johanna.

This cow, as a eleven-year-old, produced in the year 11,663 lb. milk and 415.9 lb. butterfat. She is a daughter of Oswald Korndyke Pontiac and Polka Dot Mercedes Johanna.

At the head of the herd is the four-year-old bull, Dale Sensation Ormsby Lad, a grandson of the well-known sires, Ormsby Sensation and Maple Knoll King Hengerveld. This bull has developed into a very handsome animal and in our judgment has greatly improved since he was exhibited last fall at the Mifflin County Fair where he won second prize in the aged bull class. His offspring are straight on the back and deep bodied and show promise of developing into big producers.

## A FAMILY AFFAIR

The dairy herd of Harry Koenig, of Tarentum, Pa., made a very creditable showing in the Armstrong county dairy herd improvement association which ended its first year July 31st. The Koenig herd of sixteen milkers averaged 329.3 lb. butterfat and 9,478 lb. milk. Four members of this herd exceeded 400 lb. butterfat during the year. Bess Segis Bonheur had to her credit 15,050 lb. milk, 502 lb. fat. She was a daughter of Lady Bess Segis Korndyke whose dam, Bell Farm Bess is credited with 14,333 lb. milk and 406.5 lb. fat. The other two cows to exceed the 400 lb. mark are mother and daughter. Cora Cloverset Inka a five year old, is credited with 13,017 lb. milk and 480.7 lb. fat and her dam, Bell Farm Cora with 13,604 lb. milk and 406.9 lb. fat as a ten year old.

Down at Camp Taylor in 1917, a Negro outfit was lined up before the clerk for preliminary paper work.

"Name and address," demanded the clerk of one dusky recruit.

"Huh?"

"What is your name and address?"

"Yo' ought to know," said Rastus, "Yo' sent fo' me."

## A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



## This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

## A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big-Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.



### BLIND BOY FITS PRIZE HEIFER

A fifteen-year-old boy who is practically blind, fed and fitted a heifer that won first prize in her class at the Rock County 4-H Club Fair, held at Janesville, Wis. The boy, Seth Mathews is a student at the Wisconsin School for the Blind, and the school herdsman turned the calf over to Seth who cared for it so well that it became the champion of its class.

This Junior fair takes the place of the Rock County Fair which had lost money for several years and for which the County Board refused to make an appropriation but did appropriate \$1,800, to be used in the promotion of 4-H Club work and it was because of this action that the fair was held. One afternoon more than 5,000 people attended. Besides the cattle, there were poultry, sheep and pigs exhibited by the Club members.

### BRED FOR PRODUCTION

One of the strongest bred naturally Polled Holstein-Friesian bulls living is owned by B. W. Hulslander, of Troy, Pa. This is Napol Sir Onaco Plum now two years old. His sire is Dennington Onaco Sir Beauty who has a number of good producing daughters in northern Pennsylvania, and southern New York. The dam, Origin Napol Plum Application is a good producing daughter of Origin Sir Keystone Application and Napol Plum Keystone.

Napol Sir Onaco Plum traces at least seven times to Cornucopia Plum Johanna, the foundation cow of the best known family of Hornless Holsteins—seven of the eight great-grand parents of this bull are descendants of this famous old cow credited with producing over a thousand pounds of butter in a year under many disadvantages. It is very evident from a studying of his pedigree that Napol Sir Onaco Plum should sire animals capable of producing large amounts of milk rich in butterfat.

### DOWNTON MAKING SALES

Arthur W. Downton, who has a herd of over sixty purebred Holstein-Friesians on his farm near Starrucca, Wayne County, Pa., writes that he has sold some of his cows advertised elsewhere in this issue but he has a large number of heavy milkers that will freshen this fall and so instructs us to continue with his advertisement.

Among recent sales from the Downton Farm is that of two good young cows to David Bentzel of York, Pa. One of these is the four-year-old Lady Pietertje Segis Beets. She is a daughter of Erkdale Lady Pietertje Segis, a very large light-colored cow that is the only one in the Downton herd that was not born at the establishment. Erkdale Lady Pietertje Segis was a week old when Mr. Downton obtained her from a neighbor who had used one of the Downton herdsires. She developed into such a great

cow that last year Mr. Downton reserved one of her sons for a future herdsire and later sold him to a well-known Minnesota dairyman.

The other cow purchased by Mr. Bentzel was Mollie Netherland De Kol Copia, just five years old. Her dam was Mollie Pietertje Copia, a daughter of Plum Spring Farm Copia and Mollie Pietertje Segis Beets. The Mollie family is one of the best producing strains in the Downton herd and all of the Mollie cows mentioned were raised at this establishment.

The sire of Mr. Bentzel's two cows was Plum Netherland De Kol, a son of Plum Spring Farm Copia and Celosia Netherland Clothilde 2d—the heaviest milker Mr. Downton ever owned. In this herd she produced 92 lb. milk in a day, 640 lb. in seven days and she too has a number of descendants in the herd, daughters and granddaughters as well as a number of descendants through her son.

As mentioned in the advertisement, Mr. and Mrs. Downton would like to take a well earned vacation and either sell all of their animals or else reduce the herd by selling many or all of the older animals so that they can spend the winter in their native country, England, where both have many relatives. For this reason, prices have been set at a rock-bottom figure.

The producing ability of the Downton dairy has been mentioned many times in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN and so is well-known to many of its readers but Mr. Downton prefers that anyone interested should come to the farm and see the cows milked so that they can see for themselves the quality of the animals of which more than half are due to freshen this fall or in the early winter months. Only four of the cows in this herd are more than eight years old and three of the four are the Mercedes sisters—three daughters of Mr. Downton's old foundation cow, Mercedes Pietertje Aaggie 2d.

Three successive Polled Holstein bulls have headed this herd so that the younger members of the herd are naturally hornless. The present herdsire, Origin Sir Onaco Cornucopia is siring very promising heifers. It will be remembered that his six nearest dams averaged 18,143 lb. milk and 911.66 lb. butter in long time work and the average test of the milk produced by these six dams was 4.1 per cent butterfat.

### ANOTHER RECORD

There was a tremendous crash. Farmer Jones, who was working in the cow barn rushed out into the barnyard, and, looking up into a near-by tree, he saw a small airplane lodged in the topmost branches.

"What do you think you're doing?" he asked the airman, who had, fortunately, escaped injury and was in the act of climbing down the tree.

"I was trying to create a new air record," returned the other sadly.

"And you've succeeded," exclaimed the farmer. "You're about the first chap who has climbed down a tree without first climbing up."

### TO INCREASE PROFITS

Culling the dairy herd offers a means of raising profits for the dairyman despite low prices for dairy products and in some districts, a scarcity of feed which means increased cost of production.

Where the dairyman weighs and records the production of his cows and keeps track of the amount of grain and roughage they receive he is in a position to know which animals are returning the most for their care and feed and so is able to cull out the low producers. Where no records are kept the animals that should be disposed of as soon as conveniently possible include: old cows, irregular breeders, cows with unsound udders, cows that milk only a few months in the year, and known low producers.

### MEASURING TIMBER

The use of the International log rule in measuring timber is the accepted rule in New York State as the result of a law passed at the recent session of the New York Legislature and signed by Governor Roosevelt. This rule more nearly than any other commonly used gives the fair measure of board feet in logs, especially those less than twenty-eight inches in diameter. Above this diameter the International, Doyle, and Doyle-Scribner rules all indicate about the same number of board feet in logs. Years ago when logs less than two feet in diameter were seldom sold, the kind of rule used made but little difference. Now, however, more twelve-inch than twenty-four inch logs are sold. When the Doyle, and Doyle-Scribner rules are used on the small logs the seller is discriminated against. When the International rule is used it indicates in a fairly accurate way the actual number of board feet that a log will yield when it is sawed into lumber.

A comparison of the rules are shown in the accompanying table.

COMPARISON OF LOG RULES FOR LOGS SIXTEEN FEET IN LENGTH

Top Dia. of Log in side Bark (In.)	Board Feet in Logs by Different Rules			
	International	Scribner	Doyle	Doyle-Scribner
6	19	18	4	4
10	64	54	36	36
14	136	114	100	100
18	232	213	196	196
20	290	280	256	256
24	424	404	400	400
28	596	582	576	582
32	773	736	784	736
36	984	923	1,024	923
40	1,216	1,204	1,296	1,204

The Doyle and Doyle-Scribner rules are particularly unjust to the farmer. The International rule is fair both to the farmer and the buyer. The farmers should demand that the International rule be used and should request their next legislature to pass a law making it the accepted rule in their state.—Southern Planter.

### CLEANING UP THE WARBLE

At Galesburg, Illinois, a vacuum cleaner has been used to extract ox warbles or grubs from the backs of cows.

This vacuum cleaner is built on an automobile trailer. It has six lines of suction hose, every line fitted with a nozzle. When a nozzle is placed over a grub in an animal's back, the grub is drawn out through its opening in the skin. The scientists who have been experimenting with the machine claim that it will remove all the warble grubs but, because of the tenacity of the older and larger grubs, two or three attempts are frequently necessary to dislodge them. One would be apt to think that it would be easy to get the larger grubs than it would smaller ones that set deeply in the flesh.

We do not know how effective this new machine will be in combating the warble which is responsible for immense damage to the livestock business and also

to the leather industry by the injury it does to the hides. This pest seems to be increasing throughout the world and several countries are endeavoring to stamp it out or check its ravages.

### CAN YOU BLAME HIM?

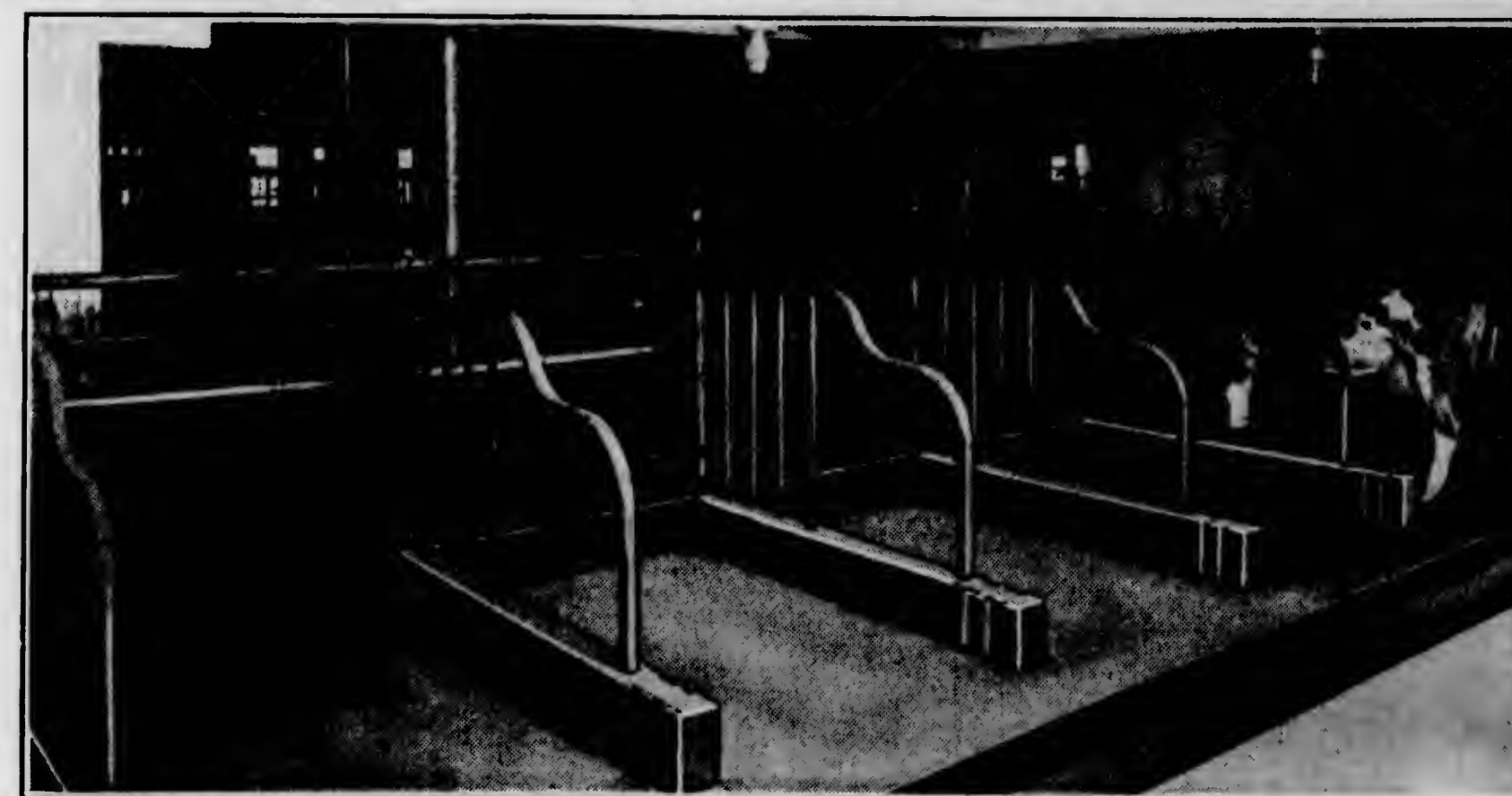
"You are charged," said the judge, with heating up this government inspector. What have you to say?"

"Nothing," replied the grocer. "I am guilty. I lost my head. All morning I held my temper while government agents inspected my scales, tasted my butter, smelled my meat, graded my kerosene.

"In addition, your honor, I had just answered three federal questionnaires. Then this bird comes along and wants to make moving pictures of my cheese, so I pasted him in the eye."

It pays to advertise in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

## NEV DAIRY BARN EQUIPMENT



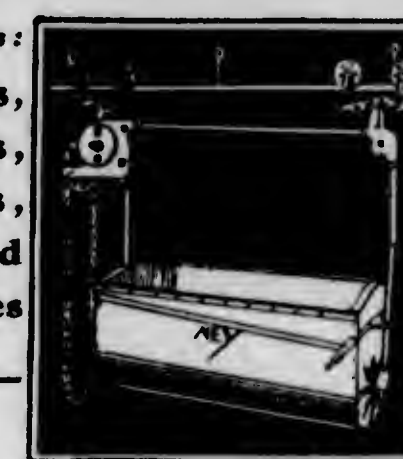
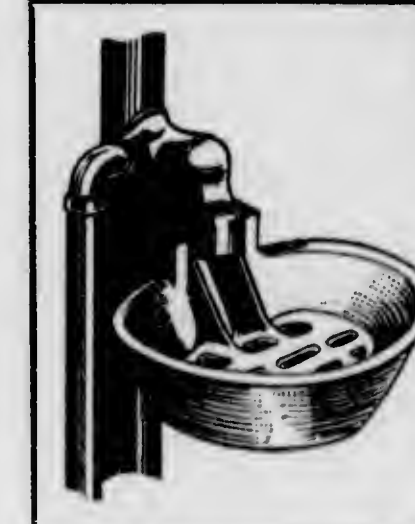
### In the Home of Prize Winning Herds—where comfort, sanitation and appearance are essential factors to both cattle and breeders, Nev equipment is the choice.

The model tie stalls of the famous White Swan Herd at Erie, Pa., are shown above. Cattle bred in these ideal surroundings quickly return the investment in modern breeder equipment to the owner.

You can find many practical suggestions in our interesting booklet "Cow Comfort" and in the Nev general catalog of dairy barn equipment. Use the coupon.

THE NEY MANUFACTURING CO.  
Established in 1879 - Canton, Ohio

The Nev Line includes:  
Stalls, Stanchions,  
Waterbowls, Pens,  
Litter Carriers,  
Haying tools and  
Hardware Specialties



THE NEY MFG. CO., Canton, Ohio  
Please send me a copy of  
"Cow Comfort" without charge.  
☐ Check here if you want catalog No. 265

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Street or Rural Route \_\_\_\_\_  
City and State \_\_\_\_\_

## CECIL RESSEGUIE DISPERSAL

KINGSLEY, PA., OCTOBER 4th

55 HEAD OF REGISTERED, ACCREDITED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANs, including 22 daughters of IDEAL KING CREAMELLE, son of the wonderful cow



PIETJE ALCARTRA FAYNE

30.07 lb. butter, 707.7 lb. milk in 7 days at 8 years old; 714 lb. butter, 17,168 lb. milk in C. T. A. at 3 years old.

These daughters of Ideal King Creamelle are bred to Dutchland Colantha Denver King. Three daughters of Dutchland Konigen Creamelle Boy whose 14 nearest dams average 1,080 lb. butter and almost 2,000 lb. milk. Five daughters and six sons of Dutchland Colantha Denver King whose 19 nearest dams average 1,201 lb. butter and 27,332 lb. milk. These daughters of "DENVER" include his highest record daughter, DENNINGTON DENVER KENWOOD, with 23.23 lb. butter in 7 days at 2 years old; 485.80 lb. milk; 3.8% fat; 873.99 lb. butter in 365 days at 2 years old; 18,773.3 lb. milk; 3.7% fat. Her dam a 1,194-lb. cow with 23,173 lb. milk. Also, one daughter of old KING PONTIAC ALCARTRA PIETJE from a daughter of PIETJE ALCARTRA FAYNE.

12 FRESH COWS, 10 OTHERS DUE IN EARLY WINTER

4 BULL READY FOR SERVICE

SALE HELD RAIN OR SHINE

Auctioneer: COL. GEO. W. BAXTER. Pedigrees: R. AUSTIN BACKUS.

CECIL RESSEGUIE, Owner

Susquehanna County

Pennsylvania

Kingsley



# IT IS CHEAPER To Pay Advertising Bills Than Feed Bills

**I**MAGINE yourself one of a group of a dozen dairy farmers, living on an island some thousand miles from any other land. You keep purebred Holstein-Friesians, the others just ordinary cows. When you had a bull calf to sell, you would tell each of the other men about it and you could do this in a very short time. But when you are one of ten million dairy-men scattered throughout the entire United States you can't possibly visit each one of them and tell them of the animals you wish to sell.

By an advertisement in *The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman* you can get your message to them and you can sell your animals at a

very small expense and get a satisfactory price too.

Advertising enlarges your patronage, making it possible for you to sell bulls while they are young; and females when you wish to dispose of them.

Sell your surplus cattle when they are ready to go by creating a market through conservative and consistent advertising.

A small advertising space, properly utilized, appearing in every issue of our paper will do the trick at small cost.

You need not do the work. Our Advertising Department will write the ADS if you tell them what you wish to sell.

*For Prices and Full Particulars Write Today to*

**The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman**  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

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# The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Vol. IX HARRISBURG, PA., OCTOBER 8-22, 1930 Nos. 17 and 18

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c. Per Year



Photograph by Jousra. MEMBERS OF THE OLD HOME HERD, ALLAMUCHY, NEW JERSEY.

Entered as second-class matter, April 8, 1922, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879



## Choice Young Holstein-Friesians

of big producing blood lines such as  
ONA, PIEBE, PONTIAC and CORNUCOPIA.



THE KIND THAT FILL THE MILK PAIL

### Our Proven Herdsires in Service.

Friend Piebe 7th, son of Friend Piebe and Jolie Ona Clothilde, one of the many good cows of the big producing, transmitting Ona family.

Rolo Pontiac Ormsby, by Rolo Pontiac Fayne from a 30-lb. granddaughter of Sir P. O. M. 37th.

King Ona Button De Kol, son of King Ona and Jolie Ona Button Clothilde, one of the best members of the great Ona strain.

**SAM. C. CESSNA**

Bedford, Pa., R. 2

## You Surely Need Some Choice Well-Grown Heifers

from 3 to 15 months old

Their dams are well-bred producers, and are of well-known blood lines, cows that are earning a good profit in our herd.

These heifers are sired by

### KING SWEET VICTOR

a handsome, stylish, transmitting son of the great KING SWEET, whose daughters milk heavily and persistently, being noted for production.

The dam of KING SWEET VICTOR is a 20,791-lb. milk, 894-lb. butter cow, daughter of the many times Grand Champion show queen, Frindaella Elkindale Ormsby, 1,031 lb. butter in 365 days.

We will make an attractive price on one or several of these heifers, or on a bunch with a handsome typy young bull.

Start right today by writing

### GEORGE M. DIBBLE & SON

Starrucca, Wayne Co. Pennsylvania

Herd Accredited

## Need a 4% Bull?

Here Is One Ready for Service

HE WAS BORN JULY 18, 1929

Is well grown and very light in color.

His dam, a splendid cow, has given 60 lb. milk daily on twice a day milking and traces to the Model Family. She and all her tested ancestors were all 4% cows.

His sire is a son of the remarkable show bull and show sire

### JOHANNA RAG APPLE PABST

whose daughters are 4% testers.

If YOU are looking for a bull that will bring up your herd test and also improve the milk flow

HERE'S THE BOY

and the price is only \$200.

### J. FRED ROULETTE

Sharpsburg

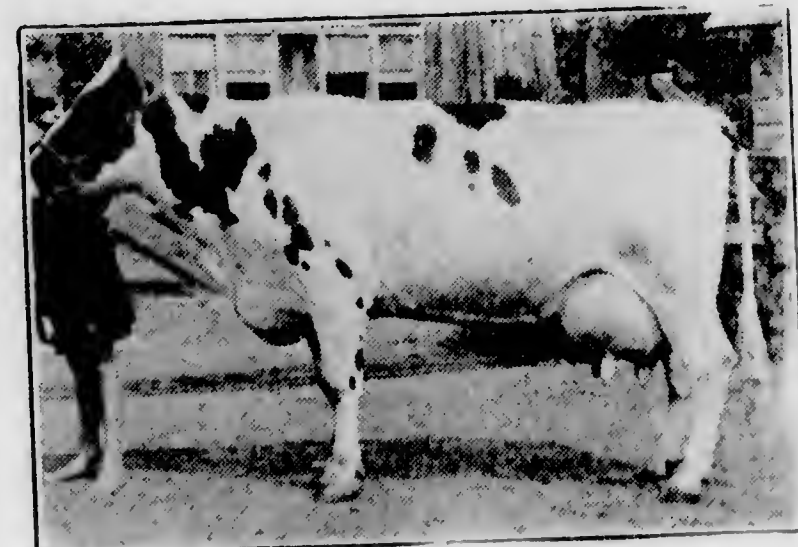
Maryland

This Herd Has Been Accredited 10 Years.

## Good in Every Respect

### HEALTH PRODUCTION INDIVIDUALITY

We offer A CHOICE YOUNG BULL, born September 6, 1930. He was by a Carnation Milk Farm Bull and his dam is the splendid producer and show cow.



MAUD LYONS PONTIAC DAISY

winner of Second Prize at this year's Schuylkill County Fair. She is now giving 60 lb. of milk daily on twice-a-day milking. Have other nice young bulls including a fine young sire ready for light service, sired by my great show bull and show sire, DE KOL TEHEE JOE. Also Females six months to a year old.

### JOHN F. DIETZ

Schuylkill Haven

Pennsylvania

This Herd Is State and Federally Accredited

# The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

VOL. IX

HARRISBURG, PA., OCTOBER 8-22, 1930

Nos. 17 AND 18

## Dependable Records of Milk and Butter Production

**D**AIRY cattle are kept primarily for economical and profitable milk or butter production—as producers of human food in the form of milk, butter, cheese and other products.

Dairy cows that possess superior ability as milk and butter producers are more valuable than cows which produce a lesser quantity of milk or butterfat and for that reason dairymen have adopted a practice of keeping an accurate record of the milk and butter production on each cow in their herd to determine which are the most valuable and to improve the production of their herd by weeding out the less profitable animals.

The breeders of purebred dairy cattle adopted a system of recording milk and butter production Officially for the purpose of determining the superior value of some purebred cows over other purebred cows as producers of milk and butterfat, and also to show the superior dairy qualities of a purebred dairy cow over common stock.

When the making of official records of milk and butter production was first undertaken, it was the general belief that it was impossible to feed a dairy cow in such a way that she could be forced to produce milk beyond her natural inherited ability to produce economically, or that the percentage of butterfat in her milk could be changed by any method of feeding.

The craze to make high official records among breeders of purebred dairy cattle resulted in developing the science and art of feeding and fitting cows for official test to the point that a cow could be forced to produce more milk when on official test than she would produce when fed and cared for economically as in a working dairy herd. And the percentage of butterfat could be more than doubled for the purpose of making high official records.

Professors W. A. Henry and F. B. Morrison, two of our foremost authorities on feeding dairy cattle, state in reference to fitting cows for official test that "SOME BREEDERS DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN 'SOFT FITTING' AND 'HARD FITTING,' USING THE FORMER METHOD FOR 7-DAY TESTS, AND 'HARD FITTING' FOR YEARLY RECORDS. 'SOFT FITTING' MEANS GETTING COWS VERY FAT WITH SOFT FLESH, WHICH WILL COME OFF QUICKLY WITH PROPER HANDLING AFTER THE COW FRESHENS. BY THIS METHOD THE PER-

CENTAGE OF FAT IN A 7-DAY HOLSTEIN TEST IS OFTEN INCREASED FROM THE NORMAL FAT PERCENTAGE OF 3.5 TO 6 OR 7 PER CENT OR EVEN HIGHER."

Professor Clarence H. Eckles, equal in authority with the others on matters of feeding dairy cattle, states that the temporary increase in richness of the milk as referred to by Henry and Morrison can be brought about at any stage during the lactation period providing the cow is kept excessively fat, etc. The following in regard to this is quoted from Professor Eckles' textbook on Dairy Cattle and Milk Production. "A TEMPORARY INCREASE IN THE RICHNESS OF MILK MAY BE BROUGHT ABOUT AT ANY STAGE OF LACTATION PROVIDED THE COW IS IN GOOD FLESH AND THAT HER RATION IS SUDDENLY LOWERED TO A POINT WHERE SHE BEGINS TO DRAW FREELY UPON HER BODY FOR NUTRIENTS TO SUPPORT THE MILK PRODUCTION."

The rules governing the making of Official Records adopted by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America were cleverly worded to permit the expert herdsmen and test cow milkers skilled in the art of feeding and fitting the animals as above briefly described to practice the deceptive art in the making of official records.

There is nothing in the rules governing the making of official records to guard against getting cows excessively fat or manipulating their feed while on official test, yet scientific authorities readily admit that by a fattening, feeding process the butterfat percentage can be increased for the purpose of making official records from a normal percentage of 3.5 to 6.7 or even higher.

The published official records as recorded by the Advanced Registry Department and printed in the Blue Book furnish substantial proof that fat juggling was carried on extensively in the making of official records and that the statements of Professor Henry and Professor Morrison and other scientists are true.

In each of the 41 volumes of the Blue Book that have been published are to be found records which credit cows of the Holstein-Friesian breed with producing milk on official test so rich in butterfat that it would put the Guernsey or Jersey cow to shame. The highest percentage of fat credited to any Holstein cow on official test in the Blue Book is CREAMCUP VOGELSCHEN CORNUCOPIA 180311 owned by



K. W. Abbot of Ripon, California, officially credited with producing 8.19% fat. On the same page in the Blue Book is another cow credited with producing milk testing 6.43, twelve other cows credited with producing milk from 5 percent to 5.89, only six cows in 44 whose records appear on the page test below 4 per cent. All official records have been supervised by representatives from the State Agricultural Colleges and accepted by the Advanced Registry Department.

The Association has encouraged dairymen to make high official records by offering special cash prizes to those breeders who were the most successful.

If we review the history of the Holstein-Friesian industry we find that official records have been the foundation of speculative, purebred, dairy cattle dealing enterprises. Those breeders who are engaged in the making of official records also participated to a greater or less degree in cattle trading, by-bidding and other forms of price fixing, commonly and openly practiced at consignment sales of a State and National character, which in some instances lent the appearance of an organized swindle game.

It is among that class of breeders and owners of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle that have followed the making of official records or purchased animals with such records at high prices that have sustained the greatest financial loss. Hundreds of dairy farmers during the past two decades have been forced into bankruptcy or sustained heavy financial losses as a direct result of buying animals with high official records and placing their own cows on official test. Wealthy breeders admit losses, running into hundreds of thousands of dollars. One wealthy breeder who is a Director of the Old Registry Association admits that he has lost more than one-half million dollars, which he refers to as "expenditures in an effort to improve the Holstein-Friesian breed."

The Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle was established in Holland in the hands of the plain dairy farmers without the aid of the BABCOCK test or any system of recording production records officially. It is in the hands of the plain dairy farmers here in America who have been following pay-at-the-pail methods that our very best purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle are to be found.

The largest number of high official record animals have been bred and developed by dairy farmers who made no pretense of placing their animals on official test.

The recording of milk and butter production officially adds nothing to the animal's ability as a milk producer or as a breeder. Cows will not produce any more milk or any richer milk, give birth to any more calves or any better calves after they have an official record than before. The record merely measures the cow's ability as a milk and butter producer under the conditions which prevailed during the period covered by the record.

If during the time the record is made the cow is fed and otherwise cared for in conformity to economical and profitable milk and butter production, milked one entire lactation period and bred to drop a calf within a year of her previous calving date, such a record would be of value in measuring the cow's commercial

worth as a dairy animal. Such a record would also provide the most reliable information whereby to judge her probable worth as a transmitter of desirable dairy characteristics to her offspring.

On the other hand, if the cow is specially fitted before freshening as is commonly practiced in the making of official records and if fed for forced production, milked four times daily for 365 consecutive days and if breeding is deferred in order to prolong the milking period, the record could not be reliable in determining the commercial worth of the cow as a dairy animal, only to the extent that her record could be interpreted in terms of economical and profitable production, which of course would be impossible.

A heavy producing, low testing Holstein-Friesian cow which might produce milk so low in butterfat that the owner would be prosecuted if he offered it for sale upon the public market might, in the hands of an expert feeder and test cow milker make a high official record, from the standpoints of milk production, butterfat percentage and total quantity of fat. As a general rule, it is the heavy milking, low testing Holstein cow that responds most readily in the hands of an expert feeder and test cow milker.

During the past ten years the majority of Directors of the Old Registry Association has been made of MILLIONAIRES, PROFESSIONAL POLITICIANS AND CATTLE DEALERS. At times, only three of the sixteen directors could be classed as genuine dairy farmers.

After more than 40 years during which time the Advanced Registry Department has been in operation, we are told that during the last ten years one and one-half per cent of the breeders and owners of the Holstein-Friesian Cattle that have patronized the Secretary's office have placed animals on official test.

The work of the Advanced Registry Department has cost the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle more than SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND (\$750,000.00) to maintain during the past ten years while it has been rendering a free service to one and one-half per cent of the members.

More than ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$125,000.00) has been expended in printing the Blue Books in which official records have been published.

Over SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$70,000.00) has gone in payment of Butterfat Prizes to those breeders who were the most successful in their efforts to make FORCED OFFICIAL RECORDS.

Through a joint agreement between the Registry Association and the Agricultural Colleges a Special Department was created at the Agricultural College to take charge of the work of supervising Official Records. Young men were trained at the college as supervisors and were sent from farm to farm to supervise the records, the owners paying their salary and expenses.

A vast organization had been built up for the purpose of supervising the records. It would now appear that inasmuch as only one and one-half per cent of Holstein breeders have placed their animals on official test during the past ten years that the organization within the Association and within our Agricultural Colleges who are profiting at the expense of the dairy

farmer having been trying to keep the system alive rather than the breeders who might have benefited by it.

We have attempted to refer briefly to some of those things that have entered in to the making of official records that have had a tendency to destroy the value of the system as far as being of any value to the dairy farmer or the constructive breeder of purebred dairy cattle.

Records of Milk and Butter production to be of value or of assistance to the dairy farmer and the constructive breeder of purebred dairy cattle must represent the cow's inherited ability to produce milk and butterfat economically and profitably, and her probable transmitting ability as a dairy animal.

It has been found that a cow's inherited ability as an economical and profitable producer also represents her probable transmitting ability as a breeder.

It has also been proven that a cow's record of milk and butter production misrepresents her economical ability as a milk producer and as a breeder to the same degree that the records represent forced and abnormal production.

The above being true, when the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., adopted its system of recording records of milk and butter production, it fixed the following definite standard:

#### STANDARD

The cows in herds entered for **Dependable Registration** shall be milked twice daily, bred to drop a calf each year; they should be fed and otherwise cared for in conformity to economical and profitable milk and butterfat producing standards. Cows that produce 60 or more pounds of milk daily at freshening time, may be milked three times daily for the first 60 days of their lactation period, providing they produce on an average of 20 lb. at each milking.

Any attempt on the part of the owner, his agent or employees, to force cows entered for **Dependable Advanced Registration** to produce milk or butterfat beyond their natural inherited ability, by keeping such cows excessively fat, over-feeding, four times a day milking or deferred breeding, or any other practice not consistent with economical or profitable dairying but that may temporarily increase the milk flow or the richness of the milk, shall not be permitted.

#### PURPOSE

Its purpose shall be to record economical and profitable milk and butter production of purebred Holstein-Friesian cows in conjunction with the cow's ability to calve regularly over a period of years, to the end that a complete and dependable record may be obtained, and preserved relative to those families of purebred Holstein-Friesians that are capable of returning to their owner the greatest profit from milk and butter production and living progeny.

Its further object shall be to make it possible for each dairyman who breeds purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle to keep a "dependable" and permanent record of each producing female in his herd, and make such information available, as an aid in selecting the most desirable and profitable animals for breeding and dairy purposes, and culling the undesirable and unprofitable purebreds from his dairy and breeding herd.

Psychology has not yet sufficiently advanced to explain those obscure and contradictory aspects of the human mind which allow a perfectly sincere and well-informed scientific investigator to sponsor the most glaring inaccuracies, in the sincere belief that his interpretations of scientific facts are the logical conclusions to be drawn from the evidences. Thus a man, who in other walks of life is characterized by an unimpeachable integrity, will often be led into making a pseudo-scientific statement which is in reality a mass of meaningless buncombe thinly disguised under the mask of scientific erudition.

Because of low production caused by the drought, the consumption of dairy products has been greater than production and so a vast amount has been withdrawn from cold storage during the past months. Last January the warehouse holdings, reduced to butter equivalent, amounted to fifty million pounds. In September, according to official reports, this had been reduced to twenty-nine million pounds, so that better prices are probable in the near future.

## Naturally Polled Holsteins



The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., at its Annual Meeting held in Harrisburg, January 23, 1930, adopted a resolution recognizing Polled Holsteins as a distinct STRAIN. All naturally Polled Holsteins descended from Polled ancestors are to be registered with a Special Certificate on which is to appear a cut of a Polled cow or a Polled bull.

If you are a breeder or owner of naturally Polled Holstein-Friesians, return the Registry Certificates of such animals to the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association to have them properly registered.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

Lock Box 30

Harrisburg, Pa.



## Cattle Accidents I Have Known

By Dr. James K. Strockbine, V.S.

**SUFFOCATION OF A BULL**—This accident was caused by the careless use of a feed measure. It was not a regular four quart measure but was a tin can that held about three quarts. The can was the same size at both ends, with a sharp rim around the open end. The owner placed this can half filled with dry dairy feed down on the ground in the barnyard just outside the feeding room door, and then went into the barn to stanchion his cows. His two-year-old bull saw the can and proceeded to investigate, pushing his nose down into the can to reach the feed. The tin rim fitted tightly above the bull's muzzle so the can would not shake off. The bull became frantic, raised his head high, inhaled the feed and suffocated in a few minutes.

**COW CAST IN A WATERING TROUGH**—This watering trough was made of concrete, was of good size and rectangular in shape. Due to crowding and pushing of some of the animals one cow was tipped over into the trough and landed on her back. She was at once discovered and, with great difficulty was gotten out with only a few minor injuries. This accident could have been prevented by a guard rail around the trough or by having the top of the trough higher from the ground.

**BULL WOUNDS HIS LEG**—This bull was kept loose in a paddock and was watered out of an old oil drum that had been cut into halves. Manure and straw had been allowed to accumulate around this iron trough to within a few inches of the top. The top of the trough

was very rough and sharp. In trying to avoid being caught, the bull stumbled over the edge of the trough, his knee went down into the trough and his leg was badly cut. There was nothing really wrong with the watering trough but it should have been protected by four posts driven into the ground equal distances around it and a guard built over the sharp edge. It also could have been arranged so that the bull could not have gotten his feet near the trough.

**BROKEN PELVIS**—It is a dangerous practice to let cows in heat mingle with the rest of the herd. Such cows should be in a box stall or in a stanchion away from other animals. It is not uncommon to have valuable cows ruined by a broken leg or broken pelvis from being ridden by other cows in the herd. Cows riding one another become so excited that often there is a falling off in the milk flow.

**DEATH FROM REMOVING GRUBS FROM BACK**—Cows have died from what is called "anaphylactic shock" due to the removal of ox warble grubs. It is safer to destroy these grubs by ointments, etc., than to express them out with the fingers.

## New York Milk Prices

**A**PPROXIMATELY three million dollars will be divided among the 14,000 members of the Sheffield Producers Coöperative Association, Inc., in return for the milk sold by them during September. The amount of money they receive is based upon a basic price of \$2.56 per hundred pounds for three per cent Grade B milk.

The Sheffield September price is an increase of thirty-two cents per hundred pounds over August prices, sixty-five cents over July prices and no less than seventy-two cents per hundred pounds more than the Sheffield producers received for their June milk.

## Wisconsin Prices and Prospects

**T**HE price Wisconsin dairymen have received for milk during the past summer is considerably less than the price of a year ago. The July average was \$1.52 a hundred pounds, June was only \$1.51, but August was \$1.60. These are the official figures published by the state department of farms and markets.

The outlook for the winter is good. Wisconsin has nine per cent more feed on hand than the average for the past five years, while the average for the rest of the country is about 25% less than normal—the five-year average, according to government figures.

The farm youth today—aptly termed the most important of all farm crops—are just as ambitious and as willing to work as were the youth of any previous decade. But these Future Farmers realize, perhaps to a greater degree than did their fathers when they were young, that substitution of brain for brawn and machine power for muscle, is not only desirable but of ever increasing importance in this strenuous competitive era when saving of time and labor is so vital to American agriculture.

Cash in on your surplus stock by means of a BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN AD.

## 2 Choice Bulls For Sale!



KING ONA CRESTMONT ORMSBY

One bull 14 months old. His dam, Fairvale Hengerveld Clothilde, produced for the year 12,671 lb. milk, 487 lb. butter. Priced at farm \$100.00.

One bull 9 months old. His dam, Spofford De Kol Pontiac Ybma, produced in 9 months 9,839 lb. milk, 402 lb. butter. This is a very handsome young bull. Good type, well marked. Priced at farm \$75.00.

A few daughters for sale of King Ona Crestmont Ormsby. A proven transmitting sire whose first five daughters to finish a lactation period average 23% MORE MILK than their dams at same age.

His two closest dams average 1,308 lb. butter, 26,434 lb. milk in yearly work.

Herd T. B. tested. This herd has never had a reactor and is also abortion free.

## OAKLAND FARM

GEORGE W. FRIES

Chambersburg, Pa.

R. R. 3

## Will Celebrate "Coming of Age"

**O**CTOBER 22d at the Holborn Restaurant, London, the British Friesian Cattle Society will hold a Celebration Banquet, the occasion being "the coming of age" of the Society which has now been registering purebred cattle for twenty-one years.

One of the features of the celebration will be the presence, as guests, of as many of the original members of the Society as can be induced to attend.

The official organ of the Society is *The British Friesian Journal* which, in its October issue has the following remarks about the breed, which applies to the cattle in this country as well as in any other country where the big black and white cow finds a home.

"The future of the British Friesian cow is on the farm, and the best policy for breeders to pursue is to create and evolve the type of animal that is desired by the majority of cow-keepers, and that sells readily in any market, even without pedigree.

"In the early days of the British Friesian breed, it is probable that too much attention was paid to colour as such. Later, very wide and square hind quarters were developed, possibly too quickly, and partly at the expense of the loin and the front end. Afterwards, pedigree as such received the maximum of attention, a few breeders went to extreme lengths when concentrating exclusively on milk production. All these details, accompanied as they were by sensational selling prices, produced a tendency to overlook essential commercial considerations, and it says much for the merits of the breed, that, after an unprecedented boom, it has so quickly righted itself to occupy its proper sphere as a profit producer on the farm."

## Linden Farm

**O**NE of the largest and best producing herds in the neighborhood of Greentown, Pa., is owned by Ed. Schelbert, who lives about a mile from the village line. Mr. Schelbert at one time owned Guernseys but the producing capacity and value of black and white stock so impressed him that he changed the color of his herd and now practically every animal he owns is Holstein, purebred and registered.

The head of the herd is Linden Farm Duke Pat, who was only a year old in September, so that as yet there are no calves by him. He is a bull of Canadian breeding, his sire, Pat Lyons De Kol, being a son of Lyons Posch Faforit. His dam, Woodland Phoebe Duchess, was sired by King Lola May Pontiac, a grandson of Piebe Jaura Ollie Homestead King. Woodland Phoebe Duchess was from Woodland Ormsby Duchess, a daughter of the noted Canadian sire, Sir Ormsby Banostine Fayne and a granddaughter of Pontiac King De Kol, another well-known Canadian herdsire.

Linden Farm Duke Pat is a nicely marked, well-grown bull, a little more black than white in color and a real good individual.

The older cows in the Linden Farm herd are of Canadian bloodlines and their pedigrees combine the names of many famous animals. The herd, from the standpoint of individuality, ranks high and several of the animals have won honors in the show ring.

During the past summer the cow stables at this

establishment have been enlarged and improved, the owner, who did most of the work in his spare time, endeavoring to so fix things that the necessary work could be finished with less heavy labor and with a saving of time. Such a procedure, by lessening the cost of production, helps the dairyman to master the financial problem caused by the lower price of dairy products.

Ed Schelbert, for everybody in his neighborhood calls him "Ed," is a generous feeder and an extra good calf grower. He raised most of his cattle feed at home. He grows wonderful crops of clover which by furnishing protein reduces the bills for purchased grain.

The establishment is called by the owner, "Linden Farm," because of the number of trees of that species growing around the buildings. Linden Farm has been reserved as a herd prefix in naming stock raised here.

At the next session of Congress, after the November elections, there will be an attempt to pass a law which will prohibit the purchase and use of imitation dairy products in any Federal institution supported by tax funds. This question will undoubtedly also come up in a number of State Legislatures during the coming winter, where similar laws will be proposed. There is a strong feeling among dairymen that no imitation dairy products should be used in State and tax supported institutions. Many who are not financially interested in the dairy industry have a similar belief.

ADS in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN sell surplus stock.

## The Kind You Like



Large Healthy Cows with straight backs, square udders and well placed teats. Cows that milk heavily. test well and drop a live calf every year.

I offer Choice Young Bulls at Reasonable Prices. Place your order now.

ROBERT C. HARVEY

Highspire Dauphin County Pennsylvania

Herd T. B. and Blood Tested



## Some Little Breeders on the Hillside

**P**IKE County, Pennsylvania, is noted for its mountain scenery. Each summer crowds of visitors come from the cities to see the views, escape the heat and enjoy good food, cooked country style. And how they do eat! Scenic land is nearly always good dairy land, mountain streams and springs furnishing pure water, and the subirrigated soil, abundant pasturage of high quality. Consequently there are many good dairies in Pike County.

Near the village of Panther is a black and white dairy operated by Theodore W. Sieg, who has owned his 111-acre farm for the past fifteen years. Only a part of this herd is now purebred but in time Mr. Sieg hopes to have all registered cattle. At present purebreds compose half the herd.

One of the gems of this dairy is the cow Rosa Alcartra Pontiac, a large handsome animal of Canadian breeding. Her sire was Clover Hill King Alcartra and her dam was Rosa Pontiac Sylvia, by Highland Sylvia King from Rosa Bonheur M. Flower.

Besides being a high class farmer and dairyman, Mr. Sieg is influential in his community, having been director of the public schools for years and also secretary of his township. He makes no claim to being a politician, as his friends and neighbors put him in office and keep him there.

Right across the road from the Sieg place is the home of Burton S. Banks, who has twenty head of cattle of which fourteen are in milk. This is another herd that contains both purebreds and grades. The pet

of the Banks family is the yearling heifer, Hill View Gano Alcartra Mercedes, a daughter of the bull Elmwood C. C. F. Gano who was by the well-known sire Count Colantha Fayne.

Another member of the Banks herd is the cow Elmfarm Alcartra Mercedes, dam of the heifer mentioned above. This desirable animal is a daughter of Clover Hill King Alcartra and Elmfarm Pontiac Mercedes.

This is Dairymen's League territory and as you pass along the roads you see the signs on each dairy barn announcing that the milk produced at that establishment is marketed through the League. Many of the farmers take a few summer boarders and in the small towns of this district you will find large hotels that specialize in the summer boarder business while many visitors stay a few weeks at village homes. Thus there is a home market for milk, cream and other dairy products close to the source of production during the summer months when the city demand slackens. Consequently most of the dairymen so manage that the majority of their cows freshen in the spring and there is very little winter dairying practiced. The silos are small and very little purchased grain is fed.

Close to the boundary line which separates Pike and Wayne Counties lies Greentown. Many owners of purebred black and whites get their mail from this village. The patriarch of the bunch is David Heberling, who is nearing his eightieth year but is just as keenly interested in dairying as if he was half that age. He is an expert calf raiser and proudly exhibits a pair of twin heifer calves, the ownership of which is claimed by his grandson, William.

George Marsch has a good black and white herd, of which half are registered. Mr. Marsch is known as a good farmer and a liberal feeder, his cattle are kept in good flesh, his fields are free from weeds and his fences are trim and tidy. His foundation stock came from Canada and were selected for ability to produce heavily. At the time of our visit he had just installed a system so that he could have running water in both house and barn, doing most of the work himself. Mr. Marsch is one of the leaders in his community and is highly respected.

A former breeder of Guernseys who found the value of Holstein-Friesians, is William F. Simons. The Simons cattle are of Canadian bloodlines and are handsome and attractive. Their owner is evidently a capital judge of dairy cows. The Simons farm, on which the present owner was born, contains 62 acres of which about one third are tillable. Mr. Simons has operated it for the past twenty-five years.

Chums in boyhood days, "buddies" during the war, neighbors and friends now they are farmers and dairymen, Ray C. Frieble and John C. Grimm became interested in purebred Holstein-Friesians about the same time and the pedigrees of their cattle carry similar bloodlines. Mr. Grimm headed his herd with King Johanna Alcartra Clothilde, an attractive, well marked bull bred in the herd of the veteran breeder, Charles Blake. This bull is a son of King Alcartra Veeman Melba 6th and Miss Mollie Johanna Clothilde, and he has sired some very promising calves.

None of the men mentioned in this little article have large herds but they have a few cattle and take good

care of them. Their income depends on the profit earning ability of their dairy cows, consequently only good cattle are retained for breeding purposes. From such small dairies, skillfully managed by men who personally feed and milk the cows they own, have come many heavy producers and celebrated show cows, not only Holstein-Friesians but also of each of the great dairy breeds. The old saying "The eye of the master fattens the cattle" is true the world over. The man who feeds and cares for his animals becomes deeply interested in them, studies their ways, their likes and dislikes, learns their strong points and their weaknesses, and it is little wonder then, that from personally managed herds come many of the best animals of any dairy breed.

## Wertheimer Heifers at College

**I**N THE State of Maryland the Holstein-Friesian herd owned by Mr. Charles Wertheimer has a reputation for individuality as well as producing ability.

Each year when the Maryland Club boys are getting their training in cattle judging their trip itinerary always includes a visit to the Wertheimer Dairy, because of the quality of the animals they can see and judge at that establishment. Recently representatives of the Maryland Agricultural College and Experiment Station, visited the Wertheimer herd and purchased two beautiful heifers. In speaking of these animals, Mr. Wertheimer says, "These two young heifers are perfect in every respect, and are going into a good home where I know they will make history for that institution as I know they will be well cared for."

The large herd at Fairhaven Farm, Sykesville, Md., is now headed by a son of Rolo Pontiac Fayne. This young bull is from a big producing cow and the production of his two nearest dams average 40 lb. butter in a week. Fairhaven Farm is owned by Senator Frank Beaseman, who is an influential man in his community. He has a large herd of high quality and has used good judgment in heading his herd with a son of Rolo Pontiac Fayne.

## The Poland Herd

**D**URING the year 1908, Albert Wasilik, who was born and raised in Poland, came to this country and obtained a job in a coal mine near Scranton. He understood practical and scientific farming, being a graduate of a college of agriculture, bookkeeping and political economy in his native country. After ten years in the mines, he purchased a 150-acre farm near Lake Ariel, Wayne County, Pa. Thirty acres of this farm are tillable and there are 10 acres of bearing orchard, the rest of the farm is in pasture. Mr. Wasilik became interested in purebred Holstein-Friesians and now has a herd of around two dozen animals, most of which are of his own raising. He is a generous feeder and his cows are heavy producers.

Lady Marie Myrtle Segis, a daughter of Smithson Segis Massasoit and Smithson Bonnie Myrtle Segis has given 89 lb. milk in a day. Hengerveld Myrtle Segis, her half-sister, a year younger, was sired by King Pontiac Hengerveld Fayne 2d, and in the Wasilik

herd has produced 72 lb. milk in a day. Lady Pontiac Segis Pet, another daughter of Smithson Segis Massasoit has produced 70 lb. milk and Lady Segis Konigen Lilith a daughter of King Segis Konigen Finesse has given 69 lb. milk daily. This production on twice a day milking speaks volumes for the quality and producing ability of the cows and also the care and feed they receive. They are also good testers. The milk of Lady Marie has tested 3.9% butterfat. Her maternal half-sister is credited with testing 4.1 per cent; Lady Segis Korndyke Lilith with testing 3.6 per cent and Lady Pontiac Segis Pet, 3.8 per cent.

The head of the herd is Wooden Shoe Thendara Onyx Matador, he was sired by Sir Thendara Pledge Plum and his dam was Thendara Copia Matador 2d. Matador blood appears close up on both sides of this bull's pedigree and in addition he carries the blood of the Plum, Onyx and Copia strains, the foundation cows of which were many years ago, members of the Gerritt Miller herd, the oldest herd of purebred Holstein-Friesians on the American continent.

Mr. Wasilik has given his farm the name "Poland." Since he first purchased it, he has made many improvements and is considered a good and successful farmer by his neighbors.

The apples grown on this farm are marketed in the city of Scranton and the milk is sold to the Woodlawn Dairy Company which supplies a large number of the people living in the coal regions with bottled milk.

Paying results are reported by breeders who advertise in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

Having Sold Nearly All My Cows

*I Offer My Hornless Herdsire*

**Origin Sir Onaco Cornucopia**

Born May 20, 1927

In every way he is desirable, being very straight and level, with a wide, square rump, deep body, roomy chest and barrel, and is well and evenly marked.

The majority of his calves are Heifers. They inherit his type and conformation and

"Look like Peas in a Pod."

He is bred right. His six nearest dams have production records averaging 911.66 lb. Butter, 18,143 lb. Milk and their average Test was 4.1% Fat.

**IF YOU WANT A BULL**  
that sires Hornless Calves, (mostly heifers;)

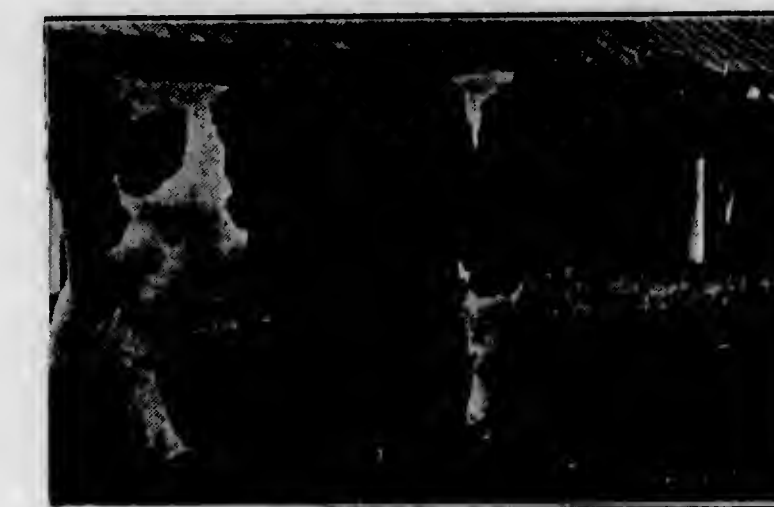
that is bred to sire Producers who milk heavily and test 4% or even higher;

**NOW'S YOUR CHANCE.**

*Come and See Him and the Stock He Sires.*

**A. W. DOWNTON, Starrucca, Wayne Co., Pa.**

## JUST WHAT YOU ARE LOOKING FOR!



**ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE**

is a sire of outstanding quality. His daughters exceed the work of their dams at the same age by producing

**33% MORE MILK**

**WITH A HIGHER BUTTERFAT TEST**

These heifers in my herd, mostly two and three year olds, have in one lactation period

**EACH PRODUCED 10,000 LB. MILK**

on twice-a-day milking and ordinary farm care.

The SONS of "ROLO" inherit this remarkable Producing Capacity and transmit it to their offspring together with INDIVIDUALITY.

Place a son of "ROLO" at the head of YOUR herd. Have some Dandies on hand, ranging from Young Calves to Bulls Ready for Service.

**CHARLES WERTHEIMER,**  
FREDERICK, MD.

Write TODAY for Particulars and Prices. Herd Accredited.



## The Origin Polled Holstein Herd to be Dispersed

**M**R. GEORGE E. STEVENSON, who originated the Polled strain of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle on his farm near Waverly, Pennsylvania, proposes to sell his entire herd, together with all other farm stock, machinery and equipment, Wednesday, November 12, 1930.

For a number of years Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson have spent their winters in Florida where last year with the



GEORGE E. STEVENSON

exception of ten days or two weeks Mr. Stevenson has spent the entire year. He now plans to retire from the engineering business and make Florida his home.

Origin Farms will go down in Holstein-Friesian history as one of the leading Holstein breeding establishments of all time by virtue of the fact that it was through Mr. Stevenson's keen judgment and untiring effort that the strain of purebred Polled Holsteins was developed.

After some years of experimenting, Mr. Stevenson developed a herd of grade Polled Holsteins. From the results of his experiment he conceived the idea of developing a herd of purebred naturally Polled Holsteins. About 20 years ago he advertised all over the United States with the view of locating purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle that had been born without horns. As a result of this advertising he was able to locate 37 different purebred animals that were born without horns. He purchased these animals and set about establishing the polled trait by a process of eliminating all horned calves and keeping only such calves and bulls that were naturally polled. A large number of polled bulls were farmed out to other breeders where

they were used on purebred and grade herds to test their breeding ability as to whether or not they inherited the polled trait and transmitted this trait to their offspring.

After a few years Mr. Stevenson saw that some of his natural polled bulls had inherited the polled trait to the extent that it dominated, and the same was true in regard to some of the females.

All of the bull calves sired by some of the polled bulls, regardless of whether they were bred to horned cows or polled cows, sired polled calves and some of the females inherited the polled trait to the extent that all of their calves were polled. By selecting for breeding purposes, animals in which the polled trait dominated, Mr. Stevenson was able to entirely eliminate horns and scurs.

From the Origin herd, many bulls have gone out into horned herds and sired hornless calves. In some instances all of the calves have been without horns, in others, the larger percentage of them.

We find in the Laws of Breeding that the polled trait is a dominating instinct. When two animals are mated, one that comes from a hornless strain and the other from a horned strain, the chances are that the offspring resulting from such mating will be hornless, so that in his breeding experiments Mr. Stevenson had the Laws of Nature working in his favor.

In breeding experiments carried on at the Origin Farm, Mr. Stevenson did more than merely eliminate horns and establish a purebred strain of polled Holsteins. Many show animals and high record animals were developed at Origin Farm in its balmy days before the World War.

The World's War seriously affected the work that was being carried on at Origin Farm. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson were blessed with a large family, six sons and two daughters. At the time America entered the World War, all of the Stevenson boys were at home, or attending school or college, spending their summers working on the farm. They were all reaching maturity and were equally interested in the work of the Origin Farm herd. Mr. Stevenson, like many other professional and business men, was willing to do his share for his country and was appointed by the President to serve on the War Exemption Board of his district and



THE THREE GREAT FOUNDATION COWS OF THE POLLED HOLSTEIN STRAIN.  
Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna. Cornucopia Plum Johanna. Keystone Plum Johanna.

every one of the six Stevenson boys left their posts at the farm and enlisted.

During the war period the herd at Origin Farm drifted along as many other farms did with absentee management.

After the Armistice was signed and the Stevenson boys were honorably discharged from the service, one had been injured in such a way that he spent much time in government hospitals, first in one and then another seeking specialists to relieve him, but his condition was so that relief was impossible and he finally succumbed as the result of his injuries. The other boys one after another left the farm and got into other lines of business leaving their father with the entire burden of the farm and breeding operations to be carried on with hired help in addition to his engineering business which required most and sometimes all of his attention.

Mr. Stevenson is a man of exceptional ability and many talents. He is an extensive reader and has made a careful study of the Laws of Breeding. He was probably better prepared as to theory and breeding laws to undertake the developing of a strain of polled purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle than any other man of his age. His thorough knowledge of the different



WHEN THE STEVENSON BOYS WERE HOME

strains and families of other farm animals, and poultry, how the different strains were originated and what their characteristics are, would place Mr. Stevenson as almost a wizard on the subject.

Among the 37 naturally polled Holsteins, which constituted the foundation of Mr. Stevenson's polled Holstein herd, was one cow and her two daughters that proved to be superior animals as to type and dairy capacity in addition to the fact that they were naturally polled.

The cow was Cornucopia Plum Johanna. Her daughters, Keystone Plum Johanna and Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna, were full sisters. From the standpoint of combined type and producing capacity, together with a butterfat test far above the average for Holsteins, probably this family had no superior in the Holstein breed.

Peter Small of Ohio, a breeder who developed the famous "Ona" family, became interested in the prospect of breeding and developing a hornless strain of superior Holsteins. He placed the best known bull of the Hornless family at the head of his herd, but unfortunately, Mr. Small died a few months afterwards.

About the same time, Mr. Stevenson, tired of operating the farm with hired help, sold many of the animals, reducing the herd to "one man capacity." Despite this check, purebred Hornless Holsteins may be found scattered through herds in Pennsylvania, New York and surrounding States and also in Ohio and Iowa showing that the value, beauty, and profit-making ability of this strain is esteemed by the dairy-men.

At the Annual Meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., held in Harrisburg, Pa., last January, a resolution was adopted that the Association record purebred naturally polled Holstein-Friesians in a separate file in order that the strain might be kept distinct from all others. Learning of this action, Mr. Stevenson generously offered to pay the cost of having a special plate engraved for the purpose of printing the Certificates showing the registration of polled Holstein-Friesians. The result is that a number of breeders are now working with the Polled strain and the demand for Polled Holsteins is steadily growing.

Mr. Stevenson is widely known and greatly esteemed by Holstein breeders, who honored him by electing him vice-president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America by the largest number of votes ever cast at an annual meeting.

Dairying represents about one-fourth of the income received by the farmers of this country, which is more than all the motor vehicles sold during a year. The dairy products of this country have an annual value of three billions of dollars.

### FOR ONLY \$150

You can buy a son of  
our noted producer,

### Maple Grove Spofford Princess

Among her many performance records are 27.01 lb. butter, 641.3 lb. milk in 7 days. In C. T. A. work she produced 740.5 lb. butter, 17,616 lb. milk in a year on twice-a-day milking.

The bull was sired by Clever Model Glista, son of the 34 lb. cow Glista Coreva, one of the greatest producing and transmitting cows of the Cornell University herd.

The young bull was born September 6, 1928. He is a nice fellow in every way, more white than black, well marked and bound to sire producers.

### Maple Grove Stock Farm

Frank Jones, Manager

Centerville, Crawford County, Pa.

Herd Accredited March, 1923, and ever since



# You Can Save Money

By Joining The Holstein-Friesian  
Registry Association, Inc.

(The New Registry Association)

Life Membership Fee	- - - -	\$10.00
Transfer Fee	- - - -	50 cents

Save 50% of Your Registration and Transfer Fee

Every dairy farmer who breeds Purebred Holsteins should join in this great movement to restore public confidence by placing the Holstein-Friesian Herd Book on a sound, conservative up-to-date business basis.

Forty-Two States Are Now Represented

Membership and Business steadily increasing.

Among our membership can be found the very best dairy farmers in America.

Write for Supplies and Applications Today

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All Future Records of Milk and Butter Production  
to be Acceptable to the Dairy Public **MUST**  
Represent Economical and Profitable  
Production.

The Keeping of Such Records Is Not Expensive

## Install a Milk Record Cabinet

Weigh Each Cow's Milk and Record It Daily

Mail your monthly MILK RECORD SHEET to the Secretary's office, where a Dependable and Permanent Record on each of your Purebred Holstein-Friesian Cows will be kept.

Knowing their actual production, the Cost of Production—Net Profit or Loss can be easily determined.

For Further and Full Particulars Write

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HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Secretary

Harrisburg

Pennsylvania



# FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

## Cooking Game

SINCE the days of Nimrod, the first hunter, households have been stirred to their foundations every now and then, by having the male members stalk into the kitchen, and triumphantly offer for cooking some wild thing that has fallen prey to the accurate aim of their guns. One of the high spots in the history of our own family was when the ten-year-old son came home with his first rabbit, the tail of which is still preserved among the family treasures. While some of us insisted that the poor scared little thing must have committed suicide by deliberately jumping into the shot, we could never convince the youthful hunter of that fact. Incidentally, no amount of money could have prevailed upon him to taste game of any sort, ordinarily, but that rabbit was eaten with gusto, merely because it had fallen a victim to his own prowess. And—old or young, big or little, that is quite the masculine attitude. So, as the hunting season approaches, it behooves the family cook to brush up her knowledge of game cookery, for her ability as a cook will rise or fall in the estimation of her men folks according to the quality of the dish that is set before them following a successful day in the woods. Cakes may fall and jellies may refuse to jell, but the woman who can cook a good game dinner is assured unending fame.

### PRELIMINARIES

Some people object to too strong a game taste, and this can be lessened by parboiling in water to which a pinch of soda has been added. It is well to remember that the game shot by the average hunter may not be so well bled as fowls or animals killed in the farm yard, so soaking for several hours in water to which a little vinegar has been added, or in salted water is a wise precaution. In this as in many phases of cooking, one must be guided by the tastes of those who are to be served. Some cooks leave rabbit in salt water, in a cool place overnight. The sooner game is dressed, the better the flavor. But when the men come in tired out by their day in the woods, it may require some tactful spurring by the women of the house, to get the game dressed that night, but the improved flavor fully justifies what seems at the time to be quite an effort.

### RABBIT

may be fried, baked or roasted. If it is to be fried, first dress and cut into pieces and soak in salted water for at least three hours, then dry, season with salt and pepper and roll in flour and fry brown in bacon, ham or some other cooking fat. Then cover with water and cook slowly for three hours, adding more water if necessary. If the family like onion, a small minced onion may be added, or better yet a teaspoonful of kitchen bouquet, a bottle of which should be in every kitchen cupboard. If the rabbit is to be baked, it should be cleaned, cut up and put to cook on the top of the

stove for about fifteen minutes in water to which a little salt and a pinch of soda have been added. Then remove it to a baking pan, season and place over it several pieces of beef suet, a slice or two of onion and about water enough to cover; bake till tender, remove the meat from the pan and make gravy of the liquid left by thickening it with flour and seasoning it with salt and pepper. When rabbit is to be roasted, clean it without cutting it up and stuff with the following—two cups of bread crumbs, four tablespoonfuls butter, half a cup of milk, season with salt, pepper and sage. Tomato sauce may be substituted for the milk with good results.

### SQUIRREL WITH BREAD SAUCE

Dress and cut up the squirrels, much as you would a chicken for frying, dry and rub with butter, season and place in oven and roast till done a good brown color. Serve with a sauce made by preparing a pint of bread crumbs, put two-thirds of a pint of milk in a saucepan on the stove, add a scant teaspoonful of grated onion, season with cayenne pepper, salt and a little nutmeg or mace. Let this boil for five minutes very slowly, then add half the bread crumbs; fry the remainder in an ounce of butter until quite dry and a golden brown. After the game is dished, sift the fried bread crumbs over it, and pass the white sauce or put a teaspoonful on each plate.

### VENISON STEAK

Cut the steak three-fourths of an inch thick, and trim as you would beef steak; wipe with a cloth wrung out of cold water. Place on a buttered broiler and broil over a clear brisk fire, turning every ten seconds for the first minute, then turning as needed until well done. Remove to a hot platter, sprinkle with salt, pepper and bits of butter, place in the oven a moment and serve. Some cooks put a tablespoonful or two of currant jelly on the steak and let it melt, but that is entirely a matter of choice. Roast venison is prepared the same as roast lamb.

### QUAIL

Remove feathers, singe and wipe clean. Beginning at the neck on the back, split and lay open, remove the insides and wipe clean inside, sprinkle with salt and pepper, brush with melted butter and broil for fifteen minutes over a brisk fire, turning frequently. When done, garnish with parsley or melted jelly and serve on toast. Or cut the quail as for frying and cook in as little water as possible until tender, then fry in butter until a golden brown. In another pan melt two tablespoonfuls of butter, to which add two tablespoonfuls of flour, stir until thoroughly blended, and then add one cup of milk and one cup of the liquor in which the quail was cooked. Season with salt and pepper, remove from the fire and stir in one well beaten egg yolk and a teaspoonful of lemon juice. Remove to a

hot platter and surround with a ring of mashed turnip or cooked rice, pouring the sauce over both before serving.

### WILD DUCK

Pick and draw the duck and wash well in cold water. Dust the inside with salt, pepper and sage, and make a dressing of four cups hot mashed potato, two tablespoonfuls chopped onion, two tablespoonfuls butter, half a teaspoonful salt, one-fourth teaspoonful pepper, half a cup of sweet cream, the beaten yolks of two eggs, one cup chopped English walnuts, and a seasoning of sage. Fill the bird with this dressing, dust the outside with salt, pepper and a little flour and bake in a covered pan until tender. When nearly done, remove the cover and brown.

To round out a game dinner one might serve red kidney beans, fried potatoes, hot apple sauce, cabbage slaw, pumpkin pie and coffee.

## Long Distance Milk Testing

MAIL order cow testing came though successfully in a severe trial engineered by a Wisconsin county agent. H. R. Lathrope, agent for Wood County, was acquainted with a Holland dairyman living at North Brobbins in the Netherlands, and sent Mr. Van Dam a dairyman's sample box. As soon as the box was received it was filled with samples from the herd representing the morning and evening milkings and was then mailed back to Wisconsin for testing. Although the samples were in transit twenty days they arrived in this country in perfect condition and were tested by Willard Spaulding, a tester who lives at Wisconsin Rapids. The *Elkhorn Independent*, in which the story appears, does not give particulars as to the percentages of butterfat the test disclosed.

Several years ago a county agent started "testing by mail" in Outagamie County. Since that time thirteen "mail order" associations have been formed in Wisconsin and the system is being tried out in a number of states.

## Evolution in Agriculture

By DR. F. D. FARREL,

President, Kansas State Agricultural College

AGRICULTURE is a biological industry; it deals with living things, with plants, animals, micro-organisms. "It is subject to the rule that where there is life there is change. Agriculture tends to undergo change; to seek adjustment to an ever-changing complex of biological, economic and social forces that play upon it. This is agricultural evolution.

The evolutionary process in agriculture in the United States and elsewhere operates at an accelerating rate. The rate was comparatively slow until about the beginning of the nineteenth century. It was much more rapid after about 1850. It has been very rapid indeed since 1900, especially in the United States. As the general tempo of civilization was speeded up by the phenomena of the industrial revolution and by other factors, agriculture was drawn into the general stream of events so that it has become a part of, if you

prefer, a victim of the age of speed. It appears to be a feature of the age of speed that each increase in the rate of movement gives rise to an insistent requirement for a still higher rate. Agriculture is subject to this requirement as surely as you and I.

Among the causes of evolution in agriculture are depletion of the soil; modern science—biological, physical, political and mechanical; the increase of wants among human beings; the subjugation by the farmer of many of the natural enemies of his crops and livestock; a very marked increase in the productive capacity of the individual farmers; the transformation that constantly goes on in agricultural geography; and the fact of agricultural marketing.

## The Peachey Herd

BELLEVILLE, PA., in the "Big Valley" is the center of a fertile district that contains many good farms. The soil is derived from the weathering of limestone and grows good crops of corn, wheat, alfalfa, clover and grass. Dairying is the chief industry of the valley, and a number of good Holstein



MEMBERS OF THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN DAIRY OWNED BY ORRIE G. PEACHEY, BELLEVILLE, PA.

herds contribute to the dairy output. One of these is owned by Orrie G. Peachey. On his 100-acre farm the limestone is very close to the surface and so most of the fields are rough.

At the head of the Peachey herd is the two-year-old bull, Sir Sylvia Lyons. His sire was a son of King Echo Sylvia Posch and the big producing cow, Hillside Pocono Constance. His dam, Lady Yankee Lyons, is a granddaughter of King Segis Pontiac Konigen and was from Lyons Maid Yankee, a daughter of Sir Segis Pontiac Lyons and Yankee Milk Maid. Sir Sylvia Lyons is a gentle, attractively marked bull that is allowed to run part of the year with the dairy, but Mr. Peachey keeps blinders on the bull all the time, in order to insure that the animal is not likely to hurt anyone.

The product of the Peachey dairy is made into butter and the skim milk fed to the calves so that the younger members of the herd are particularly well grown.

Mr. Peachey is also interested in rabbits of which he keeps several varieties. He is a careful farmer and is building a good Holstein-Friesian herd.

Now that electric devices have relieved women of the drudgery of housework they've become so restless that they want to stay out half the night.



## The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS .....Editor  
G. H. TRUCKELL .....Associate Editor  
R. A. BALDWIN .....Associate Editor  
HELEN C. NEWMAN .....Household Editor  
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OCTOBER 8-22, 1930

*The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.*

### Do It Now

**I**F YOU haven't entered your herd for Dependable Advanced Registration—DO IT RIGHT NOW! When your cows are freshening and when each cow will receive full credit for the milk produced during this lactation period.

The Dependable Advanced Registry plan of keeping milk and butter records as adopted by the New Registry Association is so simple, complete and inexpensive that all breeders of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle can keep accurate production records of each of their purebred cows.

It does not make any difference where you live or how many cows in your herd, by installing a Milk Record Cabinet, weighing each cow's milk and recording it daily in the cabinet, and mailing the original Milk Record Sheet to the Secretary's office once each month, the record of each of the purebred cows will be recorded permanently on special cards kept for that purpose.

By recording each cow's production record at the Secretary's Office, the records are made available to the owner and to others in case the cows are sold.

All cows that meet the requirements for admission to the Dependable Advanced Registry are entitled to have their record appear in the face of the Registry Certificate. Special BRONZE, SILVER, and GOLD CERTIFICATES will be issued for this purpose. The Color of the Certificate will denote the number of years that the cow has successfully completed the requirements.

Full particulars in regard to the Dependable Advanced Registry plan will be sent upon request to the Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

## One Afraid, the Other "Dassent"

**I**T IS evident from a little dialogue which took place at a Directors' meeting that the POLITICIANS AND MILLIONAIRE SPENDERS in charge of the Old Registry Association who have been trying to move the Association's offices from Brattleboro, Vermont, to the central West, against the wishes of the members, were at times undecided. Some were afraid and the others "dassent."

In Volume 60 of the Herd Book, appeared an account of the Board of Directors meeting held at Memphis, Tennessee. The official published report is as follows:

"Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America.

Held in Hotel Claridge, Memphis, Tennessee, October 19, 1927.

The matter of location of offices was discussed at length and a motion was made that a committee be appointed to definitely canvass the situation as to the advisability of moving to some more central location. The motion was not seconded, but an amendment was offered to move the Extension office to Delavan. The motion and the amendment were both withdrawn.

The motion was then made to combine the Extension and Advanced Registry offices (location not stated), which was carried. It was then moved that Delavan be the headquarters of the two offices but the motion was lost.

It was then moved to consolidate all offices.

An adjournment was taken for luncheon and after the Board reconvened the discussion in regard to consolidation was continued.

The motion to consolidate was carried and then a motion was made to locate at Painesville, Ohio, but the motion was lost. It was then moved to reconsider the motion to combine the Extension and Advanced Registry offices (no location specified), and the motion was carried. A motion was then made to reconsider the motion to consolidate all offices which was carried. It was then voted to defer action on the entire subject because of the absence of several of the Directors."

## Whose Salary Will Be Cut First?

**I**N THESE slack times when money is scarce, men idle, and farmers receive less for their produce, business must be readjusted to meet the conditions.

Big Business meets such a condition by laying off "High Salaried Figureheads," reducing the pay of others and reducing their number of employees.

The Old Registry Association at Brattleboro, Vermont, is reported as experiencing a great falling off in business. Many of the old experienced clerks in the Secretary's office are said to be working every other week—one week's work with pay and one week's vacation without pay.

If the Association's faithful employees that have been required to work long hours for a meager wage are now required to go on a part time schedule with a reduction in pay accordingly, is the Professional Politician who has been drawing two salaries from the Association's Treasury working on a part time sched-

ule? Does the Millionaire Board of Directors ride in upper berths or lower berths when attending Board Meetings? Do they smoke fifteen or twenty-five cent cigars? Do they ride in taxies or go on street cars? Is a meeting of the full Board of Directors called at each large National Fair, Show and Sale or have they reduced the number of meetings and take in only every other one of the leading Fairs, Shows or Sales?

## A Change In Name but Not In Game

**A** DAIRY farmer who lives in the Cumberland Valley in Pennsylvania called at THE BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN office recently on business.

Among other things he incidentally mentioned that when his dairy herd, composed of purebred and grade Holsteins, was tested for tuberculosis two years ago, some of his very best cows reacted and to replace them he purchased some cows at an auction sale. The cows which he purchased had Cow Testing Association records and the tester was assisting at the sale.

This young dairy farmer of Dunkard Faith, had purchased these cows relying in part on the truthfulness of the statement made by the cow tester on the day of the sale. After keeping these same cows in his own herd for more than a year, giving them the best of care and the best of feed and milking them twice daily, he concluded that the cows were misrepresented at the sale both as to quantity of milk and butterfat test.

At the time this young dairy farmer purchased the above mentioned cow, he had absolute faith in Cow Testing Association records. He had entered his herd in Cow Testing Association work for the purpose of checking up on the production of each cow to determine their economical value as dairy animals. He was not aware that Cow Testing Associations were being used to exaggerate the milk and butter producing ability of dairy cows for the purpose of selling them at increased prices based upon production records which they were supposed to have made in Cow Testing Associations.

Furthermore, this young dairy farmer was not familiar with the methods used in forcing cows to make high records. He did not know that by getting a cow excessively fat before freshening and milking her three or four times daily during the lactation period it would increase her milk and butter production and make her appear to be a profitable animal when this same cow, kept under good working dairy conditions, might lose her owner money.

When cow testing association work was first undertaken it was found that the records of milk and butter production made by cows in cow testing associations were decidedly lower than records made by cows placed on official test.

The difference in the production record of cows entered in Cow Testing Association Work and cows on official test was not due to the difference of the milk producing ability of the cows tested but rather to conditions under which they were being fed and cared for during the testing period.

Professor Eckles cites an experiment where records were available for 41 cows that had been kept one year

under typical conditions of official testing and another year in the same herd under good practical conditions, such as are usually followed on the best farms and which are typical of cows tested in cow test associations. These cows were milked twice a day and calved again by the end of twelve months. The cows under official test conditions average 70.7 per cent more milk and 64.9 per cent more fat than when milked twice a day and calving again within the year.

The experienced dairy farmer and breeder of Purebred dairy cattle has for many years, placed little or no confidence in **Forced official records** as is evident from the statement made by the Superintendent of Advanced Registry to the effect that only one and one-half per cent of the Holstein breeders had placed animals on official test during the past ten years.

The same organization that was promoting the making of **forced official records** are now operating through Cow Testing Associations and the same tricks that were used to make forced official records are now being used in making Cow Testing Association records. In other words, they have **CHANGED THE NAME** but they have not **CHANGED THE GAME**.

Unless conditions under which Cow Testing Association Records are made, are standardized to conform to economical and profitable dairy standards, such records will not retain the confidence of the dairy farmer.

Dealers and speculators in Purebred dairy cattle who formerly engaged in the making of forced official records, have invaded the Cow Testing Association to the extent that the leading herds and the leading cows in many of the Associations are owned by men of the dealing, speculative class whose cattle are no better and in some cases not as good as those found in other herds in the same Association, but in order to use the Association for sale and publicity purposes, the dealers and speculators milk their cows three and four times daily and in other ways give them special care and feed not consistent with economical and profitable dairying. What the dealer and speculator loses in forcing cows to produce large quantities of milk and butterfat he tries to make up by the increased price which he is able to receive for his cattle by virtue of misrepresenting their milking or breeding value.

## Still Hopeful

**T**HE Waukesha Freeman, published at Waukesha, Wisconsin, gives a Milwaukee news item under the heading "Brewers are ready for beer return." In this it is stated that the "Pabst Corporation has imported new machinery from Germany, but it can be used for manufacture of either malt syrup or beer, according to Fred Pabst, President."

"The equipment was not bought with a view towards early return of beer," Pabst indicated, adding that his corporation is prepared to begin immediate manufacture of the product should it be legalized."

Mr. Pabst for several years served as director of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Like many other wealthy men he and his brother were induced to take up the speculative side of the Holstein-Friesian industry, and went into the breeding game rather extensively. We understand that some of the



large barns that were built and remodeled to house dairy cattle with high record and show ring performance have been torn down and the ground leveled off and reseeded,—evidently trying as far as possible to obliterate any traces of former days.

There are others that would like to do this if they had the money to spend. The cattle speculative ring that has gained control of the Old Registry Association has made victims of men practically in every walk of life.

### Dairy Farmers Not in the Money

**D**URING the past ten years the Old Registry Association has paid out more than \$72,000 in butterfat prizes to that one and one-half per cent of the breeders who are making OFFICIAL RECORDS. Nearly all if not all of this \$72,000 has been paid to the WEALTHY BREEDERS who are making FORCED OFFICIAL RECORDS.

In 1927 the Association adopted the policy of appropriating \$1,500 to pay prizes for records made in class C—THE DAIRY FARMER CLASS, where cows are milked twice daily after the first 45 days of the lactation period. The "Little Editors of the World" advocate that the appropriation of this \$1,500 be discontinued by the Board of Directors. In other words, "cut the little farmer off first," which has been their policy right along.

We here don't believe in cow racing. We are referring to the above matter, merely to show how invariably the Little Editors have the interests of their MILIONAIRE FRIENDS foremost in preference to the dairy farmer.

There are three things we can do to make our dairy herds more profitable. Cull the low producers; feed the others according to what they can produce when well fed; then breed intelligently.

A good looking girl applied for a job in an office. After some inquiries the would-be employer asked, "Unmarried?" "Oh, yes" she replied, "several times."

### Just What You Need

An up-to-date Herd Book at a reasonable price that will last a life time.

Every Holstein breeder should keep an accurate and permanent Herd Book record.

Order a book today—prices as follows:

Fifty (50) sheet book, \$2.00; 75 sheet book, \$2.50; and a 100 sheet book, \$3.00.

Additional sheets in lots of fifty (50), 2 cents each.

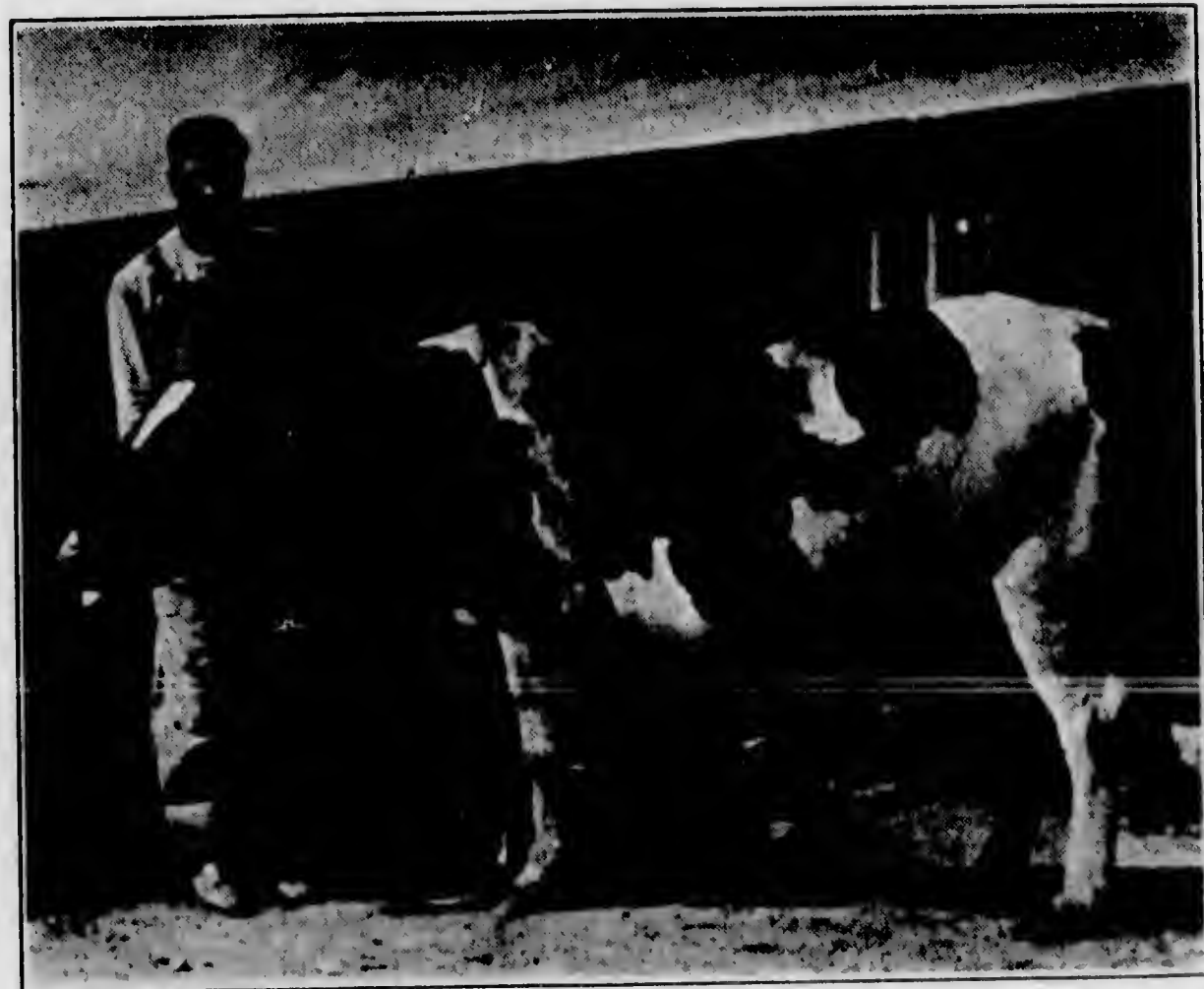
Size 8 $\frac{3}{8}$  x 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN

Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

### A Son of a Great Cow

**A**MONG recent sales from Oakland Farm is that of the young bull, Oakland Segis Walker Echo, to Edward B. Fogelsanger of Shippensburg, Pa. This bull was sired by Meadow Lane Rag Apple Carnation Pontiac. His dam was Howitzer Echo Alliquippa, one of the best cows in the Oakland herd. She is large, very deep and carries a tremendous udder. In C. T. A. work she produced 14,860 lb. milk, 588 lb.



HOWITZER ECHO ALLIQUIPPA 6720 HB.

She has a C. T. A. record of 14,860 lb. milk, 588 lb. butter and is dam of the bull Oakland Segis Walker Echo, now heading the herd of Edward B. Fogelsanger, Shippensburg, Pa.

butter in a year, milking from only three-quarters. One month of this time she produced 2,310 lb. milk, 88.65 lb. butter. One of her daughters, Howitzer Alliquippa Echo Sylvia, produced more than 10,000 lb. milk in her first lactation period and freshened again in eleven months. Another daughter, Alliquippa Echo Sylvia, has milked 75 lb. in a day and in 30 days produced 78.12 butter. Mr. Fogelsanger has certainly secured a very good bull by purchasing this young sire.

The Oakland herd is owned by George W. Fries of Chambersburg, Pa. The herd is Federally accredited and abortion free. Mr. Fries is a first-class cattleman and is building a good herd of excellent producers. He personally looks after his stock and does most of the work on his farm and is considered one of the leading cattlemen of Franklin County.

### An Up-to-Date Farmer

**M**UNCY, PA., is located in the fertile Susquehanna Valley, one of the best farming districts in the State of Pennsylvania. This section is the home of many good Holstein-Friesian herds.

A little way from the town of Muncy is Lawn Farm, owned by A. M. Herr. Lawn Farm contains 156 acres of which 130 are tillable. Mr. Herr has been a breeder of black and white cattle for at least five years and at present has a herd of about 20 animals, mostly of Pontiac, Inka, Butter Boy and Beets bloodlines. A number of his cows have milked around 65 lb. daily on twice a day milking. One of the best is Katie Artis Butter Girl. She is a daughter of Sir Lyons Butter Boy and her dam was Duchess Pontiac Artis Lyons. Another daughter of Sir Lyons Butter Boy in this herd

is Valley View Nellie Lyons, whose dam was Woodworth Dora Beets.

The head of the herd is Garden View Korndyke Caddy, now four years old. His dam, Lady Concordia Korndyke, is credited with averaging 84 lb. milk daily for a month and with producing 30.28 lb. butter in seven days. His sire's dam, Caddy Mutual De Kol, has to her credit even a larger butter record and she produced 90 lb. milk in a day, 24,564 lb. milk, 1,126 lb. butter in a year.

The milk produced by the Lawn Farm herd is marketed in fluid form in the near-by town of Dewart. The herd is on the State and Federal accredited lists.

Mr. Herr was born and raised in Perry County. After he grew up he moved to Williamsport and worked in a factory. Then he went to Washington and spent four years in a packing house. He grew tired of that and returned to Williamsport, buying a farm in that neighborhood on which he lived ten years, then he sold out and purchased his present farm in the Muncy Valley. Lawn Farm is very level and from the barn bridge the whole farm can be seen. Corn, oats and hay are the main crops, all of which are fed on the farm. A little wheat is also grown and this year, on account of its low price and high feeding value is also being fed at home.

His experience in factory work showed Mr. Herr the value of modern machinery in saving labor and lowering the cost of production, for he uses up-to-date machinery as much as possible to do his farm work. He grows good crops and during the past season eight acres of his grass made 36 tons of hay and nine acres made forty tons. The large, well built barn is full of hay at the present time and will help to feed the dairy and six good farm horses during the coming winter.

Mr. Herr attributes much of his success to his black and white cattle. The Herr home is built of brick and is modern throughout. There are two boys, one of which is at home and the other owns a good farm which joins the farm owned by his father.

### The Twinbrook Herd

**T**WINBROOK FARM is the name of a Holstein-Friesian cattle breeding establishment and dairy farm located in the Hill Valley, about eight miles from Three Springs, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania. It is owned by J. A. Stevens, the efficient postmaster of the beautiful village of Three Springs.

The farm contains 138 acres and is operated by Mr. Stevens with the assistance of hired help who reside on the farm.

This Holstein-Friesian dairy is enrolled in the local cow testing association. That there are a number of good producing cows in the herd is shown by the following particulars of production disclosed by the tester's book. Frances De Kol Beets, a handsome typy cow that will weigh around 1,450 lb. is credited with 6,147 lb. milk and 197.4 lb. butterfat in the last seven months of her lactation period. Frances is a daughter of Run-Y-Mead Beets and White Oak Frances Abbeker. Betsy Empress De Kol, a daughter of King Empress De Kol Pontiac and Betsy Pontiac Lyons Beets has to her credit 10,019 lb. milk, 352.2 lb. butterfat in 11

months. Twinbrook Colantha Veeman, a daughter of King Hartog Alcartra Lyons has an eleven-month record of 7,156 lb. milk, 280.3 lb. butterfat made as a four-year-old. Her sister, Twinbrook Bess Cornucopia in her first lactation period is credited with 6,786 lb. milk, 245.9 lb. butterfat in eleven months. These two heifers are daughters of the herdsire King Hartog Alcartra Lyons who was by Bonnymeads Lucia Alcartra, a son of Bonnymeads Alcartra Clothilde and Bonnymeads Colantha Pontiac Queen. His dam, Betsy Lyons Hartog was by King Pontiac Hartog Beets from Betsy Lyons.

During the past twelve months the herd averaged around 8,000 lb. milk with an average butterfat test of a trifle over 3.7%. The milk produced is sold in fluid form at Mt. Union. Having passed two clean tests the Twinbrook Herd is now entitled to be placed on the State and Federal accredited list.

### The Capacity of a Cow

**T**HE average cow eats the products from about 5.6 acres of crops each year. This consists of 1.3 acres of mixed hay, .8 acre of alfalfa, 1 acre of clover,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an acre of oats, 1 acre of barley,  $\frac{1}{2}$  acre of corn and silage and .3 acre of roots.

Mild: "Your wife seems to be very cheerful and smiling this evening."

Meek: "Yes, altogether too cheerful and smiling. She's got something on me."

## Choice Young Bulls

Ready for Service

Well Grown

Well Marked

Well Bred

From Big-Producing, Profit-Making Dams with Splendid Production Records made on Twice-a-Day Milking and Economical, Practical Dairy Conditions.

JOHN C. BREAM

Gettysburg, Pa.

R. D. 4

Gettysburg Herd is State and Federally Accredited.



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## For a Quarter of a Century

I have been giving satisfaction selling Holsteins.



Yet, while I specialize in the "Black and Whites" I will sell anything my patrons wish me to sell, any time and any place. In fact, I am well broken—always willing to work—single or double."

Write or wire for dates.

**GLENN R. MEAD**

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**J. Terrence Sheen,**

Live Stock  
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South Montrose, Pennsylvania

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Regular price \$1.50 per year. Send 25¢ in stamps for special three months' trial offer.

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## PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

October 30—Springfield, Mass., New England States Fall Consignment Sale.  
November 4-5—Chippewa Falls, Wis.; Northern Wisconsin Holstein Sale.  
November 4-5—Fond Du Lac, Wis., Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale.  
November 6-7—Madison, Wis., Southern Wisconsin Holstein Sale.  
November 8—Lineboro, Maryland; C. E. Fridinger Sale.  
November 12—Waverly, Pennsylvania; George E. Stevenson Dispersal.  
November 12-13—Wooster, Ohio, Ohio Breeder's Sale.  
November 18-19-20-21—Watertown and Waukesha, Wis., U. S. National Fall Sale.  
December 1—Des Moines, Iowa; Fourth Annual National Ormsby Sale.

### C. E. FRIDINGER SALE

On November 8th C. E. Fridinger of Lineboro, Md., will sell at public sale his livestock consisting of young registered Holsteins, heifers, bulls and calves, a flock of 800 purebred White Leghorn pullets and chickens together with the poultry equipment. Thirty hogs will be included in the sale.

Mr. Fridinger has a herd that is greatly esteemed in his county and during the last year or so has sold a number of animals generally to his neighbors.

This herd is strong in the blood of King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe as the herd was headed by a time by the bull King of the Crystal Spring Piebe, a son of King Pietertje Ormsby Piebe 52d from a daughter of Funderne Sir Valdessa.

### ANOTHER SALE ON THE HEILMAN FARM

Frank L. Heilman and C. E. Gingrich recently took a sightseeing and business trip during which they visited a number of Holstein-Friesian dairies in Allegany and Steuben Counties, New York State, and in Ontario, Canada. While there they purchased three loads of dairy cattle and sold them at public auction, Saturday, October 4th, on the Heilbronn Dairy Farm near Cleona, Lebanon County, Pa.

The total realized for 49 animals was \$8,143. There were thirty-six purebred Holstein-Friesian heifers and cows, and they averaged \$175.56. Levi Wolfe of Lickdale, Pa., paid the highest price, \$310, for a Canadian cow classified as "excellent" by the inspectors of the Canadian Association. There were only three bulls in the sale, all just about a year old. The three brought \$490, the top price being \$240 for a well-grown, goodlooking fellow who had been exhibited at one of the big Canadian shows.

There were nine grade Holsteins and one Ayrshire and they averaged exactly \$133. All the animals came from accredited herds. They arrived at the farm only a few days before the sale, most of them looked decidedly rough and so are likely to improve in the herds of the purchasers.

The auctioneer was S. S. Bomberger of Lebanon and the pedigrees were explained by Harvey Rettew of Manheim, Pa.

### COW TESTING BY MAIL

Cow testing by mail is now in its third year in Lancaster County, Pa. with 116 herds enrolled. The first year 31 herds were enrolled, the second year the number was 71.

Each member weighs the milk from his cows, records the weight and the amount of feed each cow receives. Samples are taken night and morning on two successive days and these, together with the feed records are sent to central milk receiving stations where the county agent gets them and takes them to the testing laboratory.

Each month three young farmers spend three days making the tests and filling out the required records. These records are then turned over to the county agent who mails them to the Association members together with any comments and advice that he thinks might be helpful.

Her Father: Why were you not at the lecture this evening?

She: I have an excuse.

Her Father: Oh, yes, I saw it.

### RALPH ROOP IS BUSY MAN

Cattle from the Carroll Herd have recently been shipped to good dairy herds in West Virginia and Montgomery County, Maryland, reports Ralph G. Roop, of New Windsor, Md. More would have been sold except for the dry weather which in that part of the country, cut the hay and corn crops and reduced the pasturage to practically nothing during the late summer and fall. The early fall rains which benefited so many places in the east practically skipped this section of the country so now water is very low and there is no feed in the pastures. Mr. Roop is feeding his herd ensilage and barley straw for roughage.

Early in October, when the letter was written, Mr. Roop was putting in long days, fitting his fields and sowing barley and wheat, for a good dairyman looks ahead and plans for the feed he knows he will need next year.

When you write an advertiser, tell him you saw his ad in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

### T. G. BENNETT

Thomas Gray Bennett, father of Eugene B. Bennett, President of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., and the Benn-Chester Publishing Co., died at his home in New Haven, Conn., August 19th.

Mr. Bennett, Civil War Veteran and for twenty-one years president of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, had been in feeble health for some time. He was born in New Haven 80 years ago and attended General Russell's School there until a commission was given him to drill Connecticut State troops shortly after the outbreak of the Civil War.

He was First Lieutenant of the Second Connecticut Infantry and Captain of the Twenty-ninth Connecticut Volunteers. He was also an officer of the Twenty-eighth Connecticut Volunteers.

He was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School with the class of 1870 and entered the employ of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, becoming secretary, treasurer and vice-president. He served as president from 1890 to 1911, when he resigned the presidency, but was continued as consulting director.

He was a member of the corporation of Yale University from 1884 to 1902 and was a trustee of the Sheffield Scientific School, a member of the board of managers of the Yale observatory and a director of the First National Bank.

He married Hannah Jane Winchester, daughter of Oliver F. Winchester, founder of the Winchester Company, in 1872. He left two sons, Winchester Bennett, of New Haven, and Eugene Bennett, of New York; a daughter, Hope Bennett, and a brother, William Lyon Bennett, lawyer and judge of New Haven.

Mr. Bennett was a member of the Army and Navy Club, the New York and Sachem's Head Yacht Clubs.

### RECENT SALES FROM THE MAPLE GROVE HERD

With the coming of fall, Mr. Charles Jones, owner of Maple Grove Stock Farm, Centerville, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, reports a revival of the demand for purebreds raised at this establishment.

To John Koren, of Conneautville, Pennsylvania, went the yearling bull Maple Grove Creator Segis Glista.

This bull was sired by the herdsire Pabst King Segis Prilly Pearl whose dam has production records of 822.45 lb. butter, 18,736 lb. milk in a year, 31.38 lb. butter in seven days. This bull is proving a valuable sire when mated with females of Glista bloodlines, in which the Maple Grove herd has specialized for years. The resulting offspring are very type and the heifers remarkably promising.

The dam of Mr. Koren's new herdsire is Maple Grove Princess Ann Glista, a daughter of Clever Model Glista, and of Maple Grove Spofford Princess, 641 lb. milk and 27 lb. of butter in seven days.

She dropped 14 living calves and two of her sons were retained as herdsires showing what Mr. Jones and his brother Frank thought of her value and capacity.

Speaking of this sire, Mr. Jones says, "This young fellow is not only a well-bred animal but is also good every way so that there is no doubt but what he will give good results at the head of the herd owned by Mr. Koren."

Mr. G. P. Broodhead, of Jamestown, New York, took two animals, a bull and a cow. The bull was Maple Grove Creator Prilly Glista, a yearling son of Pabst King Segis Prilly Pearl and Maple Grove Clever Coreva Glista, a daughter of Clever Model Glista that produced in seven days as a two-year-old 349.2 lb. milk, 15.05 lb. butter.

The cow was Maple Grove Glista Dinah with a record of producing 14.74 lb. butter, 358.6 lb. milk in seven days at just past four years old. Her dam was Maple Grove Pontiac Genevieve, 20 lb. butter, 470 lb. milk in a week and she was sired by Model Daniel Glista, a son of Glista Dinah, 31.26 lb. butter in a week, 16,138 lb. milk, 745.92 lb. butter in a year.

Evidently Mr. Broodhead bought the animals "right," for he promptly resold both of them. The bull going to C. R. Rickerd, of Ridgway, Pennsylvania, and the cow to Howard Harris, of Woodstown, New Jersey.

### MARSHALLS BUILD LARGER BARN

During the past summer the capacity of the large barn at the Maple Valley Dairy Farm, Beyer, Pa., has been increased by extending the building. Last spring the herd numbered 70 head and the additional space will permit of increasing this number. A herd of 70 head increases very fast when it is in such a healthy condition as the Maple Valley Dairy. This dairy is headed by Penstate Lothian Yankee, a son of Lothian De Kol Korndyke. Last year the herd containing 44 milking cows averaged well over 300 lb. butterfat and was, we believe, the largest herd in Indiana County enrolled in cow testing association work. The cows are milked twice daily and are a fine bunch of practical producers.

### THIEVES REDUCE BUTTER SURPLUS

Somebody likes good butter and is willing to risk prison in order to get some. September 19th, robbers broke into the creamery at Lyons, Wisconsin and stole 190 lb. butter, cutting the screen from the screen door and then breaking a padlock on an inner door. A week later the thieves had not been discovered.

"Every farm wife will sympathize," says the *Tamanqua Courier*, "with the action of the farm wives of a section of Iowa, who are requesting that town people who visit them on Sundays come after church and bring their own fried chicken."

### Exceptional Opportunity!

TO breeder who can show C. T. A. record of over 325 lb. herd average in fat we will farm out our future herdsire, born January 1930, will be ready for light service this winter. This bull to be kept until he is four years old. He is out of K. P. A. P. Walker Dijkstra and Dutchland Colantha Denver King.

**ASUR FARM, Lake Ariel, Pa.**

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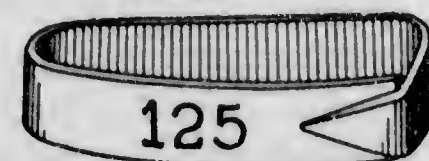
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Ralph G. Roop,  
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## THE E. C. BRILL COMPANY

For many years E. C. Brill, of Stewartsville, New Jersey, has been prominent in the Holstein-Friesian industry. At one time he owned one of the most widely known herds in the country and he bred and developed a number of outstanding animals. As the years passed along he turned most of the active work of the herd over to his sons. Holsteins from only one branch of livestock in which Mr. Brill became interested. As a judge of horses and a starter of race horses and trotters, he officiated at many events.

Because of his knowledge of cattle values and pedigrees he worked as box man at many cattle sales, and also as auctioneer. "Ed" Brill has a wide acquaintance among breeders of Holstein-Friesians, which of course was of great help to him in and around the sale ring. For some time the E. C. Brill Company has been managing public sales, furnishing the auctioneer, pedigree man and have often taken full charge. Their activities are not confined to purebred black and white cattle but take in all kinds of livestock. Notice their advertisement appearing elsewhere in this paper.

## AT THE FOOT OF A MOUNTAIN

Picturesquely located at the foot of Short Mountain is the farm of Joe A. Deibler, who gets his mail by rural delivery from Elizabethtown, Pa. The farm itself is nearly level with just a gentle slope for good drainage. Mr. Deibler has a nice herd of black and whites, nearly all purebreds which he has raised. This herd is enrolled in the local testing association and last year averaged 9,353 lb. milk, 307.9 lb. butterfat.

Large flocks of sheep and poultry are kept and considerable wheat is grown. The large roomy barns have cut stone basements, said to have been built by the grandfather of the present owner in 1879. Mr. Deibler is evidently a good farmer as well as dairyman, for his fields are kept free from weeds and are surrounded by good fences.

## AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

In an advertisement appearing in this issue Francis G. Marquardt, manager of Asur Farm, Lake Ariel, Pa., offers owners of good dairy herds an unusual opportunity providing their herds are enrolled in cow testing association work. Any breeder, whose herd has a C. T. A. average of 325 lb. butterfat or more, can have the use of a young bull for at least three years. This is not any ordinary bull but the one that has been selected to be the future head of the Asur herd which is now headed by Count Lenox Posch, a son of King Valdessa Lenox and Beulah Pontiac Posch, one of the many good daughters of the show bull Count Paul C. Posch.

The young bull in question was sired by Dutchland Colantha Denver King who has many good daughters scattered throughout the herds of northern Pennsylvania and southern New York. The

dam of the young bull is K. P. A. P. Walker Dijkstra, a daughter of King Pontiac Alcartra Pietje and from a daughter of Walker Korndyke Copia.

The Asur herd is State and Federally accredited. The herd manager has looked ahead and has planned out the breeding program for a number of years to come and furthermore, a number of his neighbors have gone along on this forward looking program.

A small exhibit from this herd appeared at the County Fair this year and won a number of prizes despite stiff competition. In an early issue we plan to tell more about this establishment and meanwhile advise any of our readers who are interested in the proposition to investigate it at once.

## RISSEY HEADS HERD WITH BREAM BULL

Recent sales from the Gettysburg Herd include that of the choice young bull Gettysburg Pontiac Prilly. This handsome fellow, born December 7, 1929, is now ready for service and will head the herd of Harry A. Risser of Palmyra, Pa.

Gettysburg Pontiac Prilly is a son of De Kol Hartog Prilly and Luna Pontiac Beryl 2d. De Kol Hartog Prilly was by



### LUNA PONTIAC BERYL 2D

14,477 lb. milk, 586.75 lb. butter in 305 days as a four year old. Dam of Gettysburg Pontiac Prilly, sold by John C. Bream to Harry A. Risser, Palmyra, Pa.

Prilly Segis Sir De Kol and from Mabel Hartog De Kol Armin 2d, a cow with a creditable production record during the making of which she averaged 4% butterfat.

Luna Pontiac Beryl 2d is a large, handsome cow with a well shaped udder. As a four year old she produced in cow testing association work 14,477 lb. milk, 586.75 lb. butter in 307 days, milked twice daily. She comes of good producing strains and was sired by a son of the celebrated Dutchland Colantha Denver Prince.

Gettysburg Pontiac Prilly is a very attractive animal, in fact, a real show bull. He will head a herd of at least 20 cows, and will certainly receive good care and feed.

The Risser farm lies about one mile south of Palmyra. It is underlaid with limestone and is level, rich and fertile. A 28-acre field of alfalfa is one of the best to be seen this year anywhere in this section of the country, and then there is a well set "new seeding" of equal size. Two well filled tile silos show that Mr. Risser will have plenty of well balanced roughage for his cattle during the coming win-

ter, for with well eared corn silage and alfalfa hay a dairyman is nearly independent of the feed dealer.

In addition there are a few acres of corn to husk, Lancaster Sure Crop, a favorite variety in this locality.

You can see from the above that Mr. Risser uses his head as well as his hands in his farming operations. In addition to the cattle there is a large flock of poultry in the charge of Mrs. Risser under whose management they add materially to the farm income.

Mr. and Mrs. Risser have two bright little girls, one five and the other two years old. They are both "full of pep" and reflect credit on Holstein milk of which they are regular consumers.

## RECENT VIRGINIA HOLSTEIN SALES

Recent sales made from the Delray Stock Farm, Strasburg, Virginia, include that of the yearling bull Sir Delray Katie to Wilber N. Gaunt, of Berryville, Virginia. Sir Delray Katie is a light-colored, attractive bull sired by Buckeye Korndyke Aaggie, a son of Prince Ormsby Buckeye and Johanna Aaggie Virginia.

Delray Katie, the dam of Sir Delray Katie was sold to M. W. Jones, Jr., of Berryville, Va. This good cow was by Sir Tirania Korndyke from Delray Johanna Aaggie.

With Delray Katie went Johanna Aaggie Virginia, a daughter of Sir Tirania Korndyke and Midland Johanna Aaggie. Sir Tirania Korndyke was sired by Spring Fram Lady Korndyke, son of Tweede White Lady credited with the production of 1,127 lb. butter in a year.

These two cows had been bred to Sleepy Hollow Major Pontiac, a choice bull whose pedigree shows a combination of some of the best known Holstein-Friesian families.

The Delray Stock Farm is located on the outskirts of the village of Strasburg. Holstein-Friesian cattle have been raised on it for more than 16 years. It is owned by B. F. Richard, a lifetime owner and breeder of purebred livestock and is operated by his son-in-law E. E. Artz. Part of the milk produced is sold to a local distributor who retails it in the near-by town and the balance goes to the local plant of the Shenandoah Valley Coöperative Milk Producers' Association. The Delray herd has been State and Federally accredited for at least six years.

## STEADY DEMAND FOR WERTHEIMER CATTLE

The sons and daughters of Rolo Pontiac Fayne are making Holstein history wherever they go. Practically all of the milking herd owned by Mr. Charles Wertheimer, of Frederick, Maryland, consists of daughters of his bull, mostly two and three years old. On twice-a-day milking and the general farm care given the Wertheimer dairy they have averaged 10,000 lb. milk apiece. One daughter of "Rolo" is owned in a Baltimore County herd and another owned in Prince George's County where they are on test

and each one is expected to exceed 1,000 lb. butter in a year.

Despite the drought, the Wertheimer herd is in good shape which is very creditable as there was no rain on the farm for ninety consecutive days. The farm is watered by two streams, but the last of September both of them were dry, and getting water for the cattle was a difficult problem for the management.

The performances of the daughters and granddaughters of Rolo Pontiac Fayne attract many in search of good Holsteins. A number of sales have recently been made from this establishment. Elmer I. Bussard, of Middletown, Md., took a young bull; John J. Snyder, of Easton, Pa., took a bull and two heifers, and so is on the right path to build a good herd; Ernest Lauver, of Mifflin, Pa., took a young herdsire as did C. Hobart Shank, of Waynesboro, Pa., and Mr. Sauble, of Tawneytown, Md. The above animals are all young calves, are in fine condition and will undoubtedly bring satisfaction to the purchasers.

## WORLD DAIRY CONGRESS

Mr. A. M. Loomis, Secretary of the National Dairy Union has been placed on the official program of the World Dairy Congress which will be held in Copenhagen, Denmark, next July. The subject assigned him is "World Competition of Vegetable Oils with Dairy Products." Mr. Loomis has made a deep study of this subject and extracts from his findings have been published from time to time in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

An automobile dealer of Thorp, Wisconsin, traded a new car for three cows. He was dissatisfied with them and in court told the judge that the cows were not of the right kind. Ed State, a well-known Wisconsin newspaper columnist, says in comment, "Mebbe he thought the critters had too much mileage on them."

Want to move surplus stock? Advertise in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

When you write an advertiser, tell him you saw his ad in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

## RAVENSWOOD HERD



Is Handled Under Pay-at-the-Pail Methods

and is Accredited and Abortion Free. We Offer Young Stock Priced Right.

HARRY C. REYNOLDS  
Scranton Pennsylvania

NOVEMBER 8, 1930

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21 Head of  
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Heifers, Bulls and Calves

Also 800 Purebred White  
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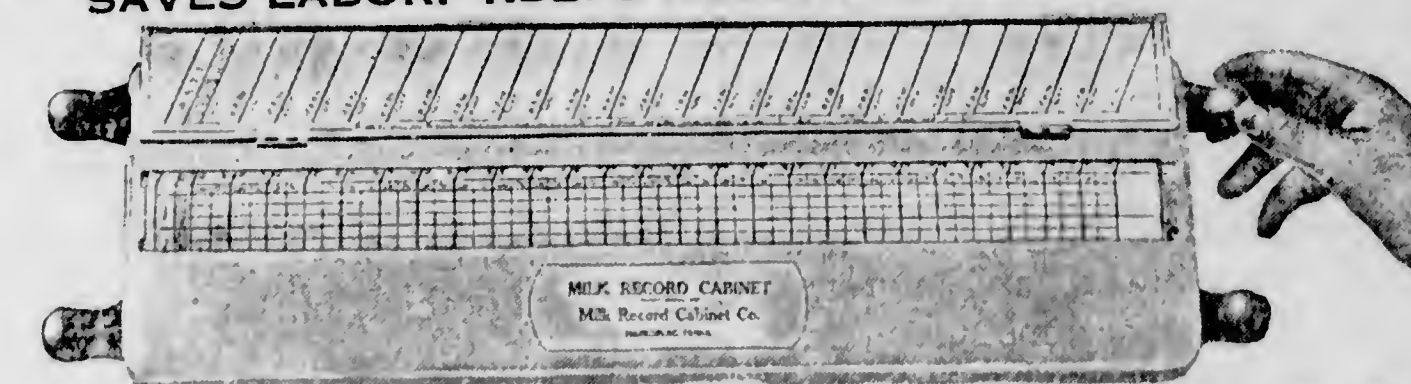
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THE Cabinets are simple in construction, easy to operate and should last a lifetime. They are made of heavy sheet steel, plated with Udyt, giving them a silver appearance and serving as a protection against rust. They are 21½ inches long, 7 inches wide and 1½ inches deep. Neat in appearance and convenient in size. The Record Sheets are ruled for a 25-cow dairy, three milkings daily, are made up in duplicate, providing the owner, at the end of each month, with an original and a carbon copy of his herd record. Both sheets are clean, saving the trouble of re-copying the record when a second copy is required. The price of the Cabinet, complete, including a year's supply of Milk Record Sheets, is \$5.50. Postage Extra—Shipping Weight 10 Pounds.

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1st and 2nd Up to 150 Miles	3rd 150 to 300 Miles	4th 300 to 600 Miles	5th 600 to 1000 Miles	6th 1000 to 1400 Miles	7th 1400 to 1800 Miles	8th Over 1800 Miles
16c	25c	45c	64c	83c	\$1.03	\$1.22

Order direct from the  
MILK RECORD CABINET COMPANY, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania



## COMMONSENSE FEEDING METHODS



### GRAIN RATIONS

For feeding with alfalfa hay there are a number of rations that give satisfaction. One consists of a mixture made up of 200 lb. ground oats, 200 lb. corn, 100 lb. barley, 100 lb. wheat bran and 100 lb. linseed oil meal. If corn goes too high in price the mixture may consist of 300 lb. oats, 300 lb. barley, 200 lb. wheat bran, 100 lb. gluten feed and 100 lb. oil meal.

For most dairies, when alfalfa hay constitutes the roughage, it will not be necessary to add minerals. But, if thought advisable, a home made mineral mixture may consist of 80 lb. steamed bone meal and 20 lb. iodized salt. Three pounds of this may be added to each 100 lb. of grain.

There are a number of ways of gauging the amount of grain to be fed. 1. A pound of grain to each four pounds of milk produced. 2. No grain at all if the cow does not exceed 20 lb. milk daily, a pound for every three pounds above that figure. 3. Seven pounds of grain for each pound of butterfat produced.

Weigh both milk and feed, don't guess at them. Weighing takes only a little time which is well paid for by savings in feed and in being able to tell what each of your cows are producing.

### WHEN GRAIN FEEDING PAYS

At an experimental farm located in Nevada it was found that an average Holstein cow was able to eat and digest 37 pounds alfalfa daily which theoretically provided sufficient nutrients to produce a trifle over 300 pounds of butterfat annually. Both on this and other experiment farms it was found that cows, if fed all the alfalfa they would digest, would produce that amount of butterfat without any grain and the deduction was confirmed by the work of privately owned herds in cow testing association work.

Cows are limited in the amount of roughage they can eat and digest, and this in turn limits the amount of butterfat they can produce when no concentrates are fed. The best dairy cows, however, are capable of greatly increasing their butterfat output over that which would be possible on roughage alone.

This shows the necessity of feeding grain to those high producing cows that are capable of returning it in the form of butterfat. Some cows of low productive ability can get all the digestible nutrients they can economically utilize in the roughage alone, while those of a

higher dairy type will give profitable returns on a certain amount of grain or other concentrates fed in addition to the roughage. A loss will result from feeding grain to low producers. An increased profit will usually be obtained by feeding grain to high producers.

### SPRINGING COWS NEED EXERCISE

Too many breeders, when a cow is soon due to freshen, keep her closely confined to the barn. Under normal conditions, where cows are allowed to run on pasture, they will take all the exercise they require. Close confinement, because of the animal getting insufficient exercise, may cause stiffness or swelling of the joints.

Many cattle owners, who have only a few cows, permit them to freshen outdoors if the weather is favorable. There is much to recommend this practice as mother and offspring usually do well. Sun and fresh air are good disinfectants and there is, on most farms, little chance of infection to either mother or calf if the dam freshens in the open.

Every purebred breeding establishment should be provided with two or three small paddocks so located that animals in them can be seen from the barn. Every two or three years these small fields should be ploughed and reseeded. The hog men have the right idea, they arrange for change of fields and keep livestock out of a field for a year after ploughing and reseeding in order that their animals may not pick up germs with their feed.

### HOME MIXED MINERAL FEED

A mineral feed supplement said to cost the farmer about \$35.00 per ton at current prices, and which may be mixed at home consists of:

- 50 lb. steamed bone meal
- 25 lb. ground limestone
- 25 lb. acid phosphate, 16%
- 5 lb. salt.

Commercial mineral feeds cost about \$100 a ton. But if the cattle receive plenty of alfalfa and clover and a grain ration containing bran, the dairyman need not worry very much about added mineral feeds.

### LOOKING AHEAD

When the heifers start to spring it is well to accustom them to be brought into the barn with the milking dairy and then feed them grain. They should be fastened in the stallion while being fed.

This served the double purpose of getting them accustomed to be driven into the barn and tied and also enables the feeder to keep close watch on their condition. They should be accustomed to be handled and groomed as this daily handling will overcome timidity and shyness and the heifers will be less nervous when it is time to milk them.

### TANKAGE AS CATTLE FEED

Tankage is recommended as food for calves by Nebraska authorities. Tankage is slightly salty and animals take to it readily, but seldom care to eat a large quantity even when they can eat all they want at any time. It is usually fed from a self-feeder. The price of tankage and the relative price of protein supplements should determine the advisability of using this by-product of the slaughter house. There need not be any fear of bringing in any disease in this way for in preparing tankage the materials are submitted to a long treatment at a high temperature and all germs are rendered perfectly harmless.

### THE SILO AND THE DROUGHT

By A. L. HAECKER

The great drought of 1930 has brought thousands of stock farmers to see the value of the silo. Drought-damaged corn makes good silage; it may yield only a few bushels of poor nubbins per acre, but it will produce from four to six tons of excellent feed. The silo will have all that is grown and hold it in a convenient form for feeding at any time of the year.

Because a silo was not sufficiently reinforced it gave way and spilled some fifty tons of silage about the barnyard. This catastrophe received wide publication; farmers came for miles to see the waste, forgetting that they had a larger waste at home because of their failure to recognize the economic value of the silo years ago.

This drought has emphasized the silo but such equipment is nearly as important in years of abundant rainfall. We have a good many droughts which cause much damage. The great drought of 1894 and again in 1901, destroyed crops in many states. Every year we have a drought somewhere, and in the Great Plains and semi-arid regions they expect a drought every year or two. Wisconsin is not a drought state, yet it is using about 114,000 silos, which speaks well for the wisdom of the farmers.

The need for the silo is not measured geographically. Silos are being successfully used in every state and nearly every county in the Union. Many of the countries of the world are using silos with success. Too many farmers have figured that they were out of the silo belt, and let it go at that. They should use the silo formulas to determine the economy of such structures rather than count themselves outside the silo district.

The losses in field-cured forage are seldom spoken of. Weathering by sun, wind, rain and frost are great. When

shocks and stacks are covered with snow and ice, then the silo is appreciated. But even if we did not have this weather damage, silage is our cheapest supply of digestible carbohydrates.

Cow testing associations are doing a great work for the cow keepers. They find the unprofitable animals; they illustrate better methods of feeding and care. Now one reporting from Missouri where 2,500 cows were studied, states that where silos were kept the cows produced 12% more milk. But this is only a part of the story. The cows not only produced more milk and butter, but they did it with much greater economy.

### MARYLAND CALF MEAL

A feed mixture for dairy calves that has given good results in the herd of the University of Maryland consists of:

- 1 part ground oats
- 1 part wheat bran
- 1 part corn meal
- 1 part dry skim milk
- 1/2 part linseed meal
- 1 per cent salt

Calves made an average daily gain of 1.36 pounds. Feed cost, excluding hay, was \$19.61 to six months age. The calves were started on whole milk which was displaced by a gruel made from the above mixture. However, the calves preferred the dry meal so an additional part of dry skim milk was added and fed until the calves were 63 days old, then the meal formula was changed to the one given above and fed for another month, when the dry skim milk was eliminated and the plain grain mixture fed until the experiment was completed.

### POLLED BULL HEADS WISCONSIN HERD

Harry Pahl, Treasurer of the Board of Education of Kennan, Wis., is receiving many compliments on his young purebred Hornless Holstein-Friesian bull, Downton Origin Pietertje De Kol, which he purchased last spring from A. W. Downton, of Starrucca, Pa.

The bull in question was sired by Origin Sir Onaco Cornucopia, the Hornless sire of the Downton herd who was by Dennington Onaco Sir Beauty and was from Napol Cornucopia, 619.81 lb. butterfat and 11,490 lb. milk in a year on twice-a-day milking—her average fat test being 4.32 per cent. This cow was sired by a son of Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna and was from a daughter of Cornucopia Plum Johanna so that her granddams are the two best known cows of this great Hornless Holstein family. Origin Sir Onaco Cornucopia traces seven times to Cornucopia Plum Johanna and so is a strongly bred, hornless bull.

Mr. Pahl's young bull was from Mollie Pietertje Copia De Kol whose sire was a son of Celosia Netherland Clothilde 2d, the heaviest milker ever in the Downton herd, a cow credited with producing 92 lb. milk in a day and 640 lb. in a week. Mollie's dam was by Origin Sir Napol Cornucopia, a bull that traced five times

to Cornucopia Plum Johanna and whose two granddams was Cornucopia Plum Johanna and her daughter Keystone Plum Johanna. The Mollie Pietertje strain is one of the best producing families in the Downton herd and is descended from Mollie Pietertje Copia, who was sired by one of Mr. Downton's former herd bulls and was dropped as a calf in the Downton herd eight years ago.

Study the picture of the Pahl calf and you will see that he strongly resembles



DOWNTON ORIGIN PIETERTJE  
DE KOL

Handsome young Polled bull owned by  
Harry Pahl, Kennan, Wis.

the other Downton bulls pictured from time to time in the columns of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN. Perhaps the best testimony regarding the individuality and promise of this young bull is shown by an excerpt taken from a letter written by Mr. Pahl to Mr. Downton on August 30th, which is as follows:

"I am enclosing a photo of the calf taken when a few days over 3 months old. He sure is doing fine and I have had several showmen ask me to exhibit same at the Wisconsin State Fair, who have predicted him to weigh a ton when 2 years old if he keeps on growing the way he has been doing."

That Mr. Pahl was greatly pleased with the bull calf he bought by mail is shown by the fact, that, when he found out that some of the Downton cows had freshened this fall, he immediately ordered a heifer calf so that he now has made a real start in the breeding of purebred Polled Holstein-Friesian cattle.

### COWS DEFEAT GOATS IN MOUNTAIN CLIMBING

The Japanese recently had a "non-sense" race which was given a vast amount of publicity by the native press. The contestants were two cows, a donkey, two goats and two pigs, and the course was from the foot to the top of the well-known mountain, Fujiyama. So intense was the excitement that around 10,000 people scaled the mountain on the day of the race to watch the four-footed climbers. The donkey won, making the 12,365 foot ascent in seven hours and fifteen minutes. The cows lumbered to the summit only five minutes later. The goats, which were the favorites and on which large sums had been wagered, did not reach the top the first day, but, after a night's rest, scrambled to the goal in nine hours and five minutes of actual traveling time. The pigs also made the journey in two days.

Once an old darkey visited a doctor and was given definite instructions as to what he should do. Shaking his head he started to leave the office, when the doctor said:

"Here, Rastus, you forgot to pay me."

"Pay yo for what, boss?"

"For my advice," replied the doctor.

"Naw, suh; naw, suh; I ain't gwine to take it," and Rastus shuffled out.

If you want heavy milkers that  
are sound and free from dis-  
ease, write me your wants.

W. A. EBERTS,  
Lehighton, Penna.

### PUREBRED AND HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS

I handle only the best. Would  
be glad to quote you prices.

W. J. Few  
West Chester, Pa.

## FOR SALE!

A good, purebred, Holstein-Friesian bull. A bull with good individuality and pedigree. Only a little more than two years old and only for sale because we have no further use for him.

EUGENE B. BENNETT

ALLAMUCHY

NEW JERSEY

Herd under State and Federal Supervision



## We Raise Prizewinners

HERE IS ONE SAMPLE—



Gladiole Pabst Canary Early  
Peep

She won her young owner a \$100.00  
scholarship donated by the  
Union Pacific Railroad

AND HERE IS ANOTHER—



Lady Gladiole Peep Pietertje

Champion TWO Successive Years  
at the Phelps County Junior  
Calf Club Show

Both are daughters of Pabst Gladiole King, a grandson of the wonderful producing and transmitting cow, Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d, and their dams, like all my cows, are splendid producers with large C. T. A. records.

Can spare a few more of this kind.

**Prices Reasonable  
Herd Accredited**

**JUSTUS A. JOHNSON**

Loomis Nebraska

### STATE OLEOMARGARINE LAWS

A survey of State oleomargarine laws made by the National Dairy Union disclosed that four states have no such laws on their books. Oklahoma had such a law but it was quietly repealed five years ago. In Tennessee there is a state law, but it has never been enforced because a former Attorney General gave a verbal opinion that it was unconstitutional. One State, Utah, has enacted and put into force a sales tax on oleomargarine of five cents a pound on uncolored and ten cents a pound on colored, payable by the retailer. About 600 dealers are licensed to sell oleomargarine in Utah.

### DEHORNING BY HOT IRONS

A new way to dehorn calves, new at least to eastern dairymen, is reported by George H. Kellogg the county agent for Lincoln County, Nebraska. By following this method, he says, one Nebraska cattleman dehorned 300 small calves or rather, doctored the horns so that they would not grow. It applies only to calves under four weeks old, and the methods are those followed on a western cattle range but could be modified to apply to eastern cattle farms. The procedure is:

A metal point from a sweep tooth is sawed or filed off to about one-half the size of a dime. A very slight impression is made in the center with a punch or steel bit to keep it from slipping. A narrow iron bar is riveted to this and a wooden handle put on the end. The whole thing should not be over 2½ feet long. Get this red hot and hold it on the center of the horn, while some one else holds the calf by the ears with his chops flat on the ground. Four irons should be used, keeping three in the forge or some other good fire while the fourth is being used. The horns should be burned down level with the head and a good brown color. If a horn stands up more than one-half inch it should be clipped down with a knife and then burned.

This eliminates all bleeding, fly infection, and shrinkage and is much easier and quicker done than with older cattle.

### PLANNING FOR NEXT YEAR'S FEED

Warning against cutting or grazing alfalfa or clover too closely this fall has been sent out by the New York State College of Agriculture. Continued dry weather reduced the yield of the second cutting of alfalfa last season and very few fields justified a third cutting. Alfalfa should go into the winter with at least a six-inch growth and is said never to smother out during an eastern winter.

This year many farmers have a poor catch of clover and on many farms where soil conditions were made favorable there is a partial failure of the new seeding. The lack of water rather than of lime and fertilizer has been chiefly responsible. About all one can do about it is to supply the treatment that will enable the surviving plants to make a maximum growth next year. The best treatment

suggested is a fall or early winter top-dressing of phosphated manure. Use at least 40 to 50 pounds of superphosphate to the ton of manure and apply this phosphated manure with a spreader at the rate of six to eight tons to the acre. The same treatment may be used on alfalfa.

In case of a good stand of either alfalfa or clover, apply the phosphated manure elsewhere and top-dress the new seeding with 200 to 400 pounds of superphosphate, unless the nurse crop received 300 pounds or more superphosphate, in which case the seeding should need no treatment this fall. Next year's hay crop may be increased by applying 200 to 300 pounds of superphosphate to established alfalfa fields which are to be left for cutting another year.

### THREE GOOD PRODUCERS

In the dairy herds of Indiana County, Pa., and in several near-by counties there are many daughters of the bull Greendale May Pauline Lad, a son of King Walker Clothilde and May Pauline De Kol 3d. These young cows are first class producers and give general satisfaction to their owners. The State Training School at Morganza have a number in their big herd which is enrolled in the Washington County C. T. A. Kimwar Jane Pauline Pontiac as a five-year-old was credited with producing 12,401 lb. milk, 445 lb. butterfat; Kimwar May Korndyke with 12,159 lb. milk, 420.6 lb. fat as a four-year-old; and Kimwar Pauline Hengerveld had to her credit 12,798 lb. milk, 405.4 lb. fat as a three-year-old. These three half-sisters were raised in the herd of Henry O. Kimmel of Shelocta, Pa.

### SUMNER DEVELOPING POLLED HERD

G. G. Sumner, whose farm is near Wyalusing, Pa., has a nice bunch of polled Holstein heifers and to mate with them, recently purchased a fine young Hornless Holstein bull from A. W. Downton whose efforts to develop a Hornless Holstein herd are making quite an impression upon the dairy herds of Pennsylvania and near-by states.

The sire of Mr. Sumner's heifers is Origin Sir Onaco Plum, now a three-year-old. He was sired by Dennington Onaco Sir Beauty who now has a number of good producing daughters and granddaughters in many high-class dairy herds.

Napol Cornucopia Plum Beauty, dam of Mr. Sumner's senior herdsire, has a production record, made as a ten-year-old, of 12,168 lb. milk, 568.8 lb. butter in 338 days. She is a daughter of that sterling sire, Napol Sir Keystone Beauty, and her dam was the grand old cow Cornucopia Plum Johanna, credited with producing 1,056.7 lb. butter, 19,958 lb. milk in a year as a ten-year-old.

The light that lies in a woman's eyes—well, did you ever see anything that could beat it lying?

### THEY DON'T DRINK ENOUGH MILK

The expression "Carrying coals to Newcastle" is very familiar and the meaning known to everyone who uses it. The Health Commissioner of that English city is very anxious that more milk be used and says that the daily consumption there is about 111,000 lb. which means only six ounces or about a teacupful for every member of the population. The Commissioner says "Just imagine—one teacupful a day of a food which for pleasure in drinking, value in body building and cheapness to the pocket has hardly a rival! Suppose for a moment that milk was some new beverage. How the advertising agents would tumble over one another for the privilege of boosting a product of such outstanding merit. But, unfortunately, milk has not the virtue of novelty, and because we have become accustomed to it we do not appreciate its worth. A teacupful of milk a day—not enough to satisfy one's thirst, not enough for a meal; it is a war ration and nothing more, absolutely inexcusable to-day."

### THE WORLD'S LARGEST CREAMERY

There is a story that years ago a man walked into a barroom and boastfully said that he could lick any man in the world. A party standing near by immediately knocked him down. Ruefully getting to his feet the boaster exclaimed, "I guess I took in too much territory."

It has been generally conceded in this country, that the great Farmers' Equity Union Creamery at Orleans, Nebraska, was the world's largest cooperative creamery, making more than five million pounds of butter last year. It receives cream and milk from herds located in seven or eight different States. But from far away New Zealand comes the report that one of their great cooperatives is doing business on a much larger scale. This is the New Zealand Co-operative Dairy Company which has a capital of \$6,250,000. It manufactures and markets approximately 90 million pounds of butter in a year and has an annual turnover of \$32,250,000. It has 16 central butter factories, 16 cheese factories, three factories where dried milk is prepared, a condensed milk factory, and a number of stations where casein is precipitated.

One of these factories makes seven million pounds butter in a year and one of the powdered milk factories has made 4,000,000 lb. of powdered milk in a year.

In many ways New Zealand is very different from this country. The per capita wealth is as fully high as it is in this country but it is said that there are no millionaires there and most of the big New Zealand enterprises are on a co-operative basis.

A colored man said to his friend, "What is the matter, Mose? You look so mad." "Who wouldn't be?" his friend replied. "Dat doctah what operated on me sewed me up with white thread."

## EVERYTHING GOES CATTLE FARM MACHINERY, HORSES ETC.

AT MY DISPERSAL SALE

Held at ORIGIN FARM, WAVERLY, PA., Near Scranton

**Wednesday, November 12**

Every animal in the herd is a descendant of my great foundation cows, Cornucopia Plum Johanna, Keystone Plum Johanna and Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna. Every one traces to two of these wonderful cows several times, some trace to all three.



**The 30 Head of Choice Registered Polled  
Holsteins include:**

A bunch of choice individual, heavy milking young Cows, including the splendid producer, Mapleway Queen Johanna Beauty, now four years old, leader of the county C. T. A. for several successive months.

Eleven fine two-year-old Heifers, all daughters of Sir Napol Cornucopia Origin. These are a desirable bunch. Some are in milk and the rest are due before December 31st.

A grand young bull, just two years old, son of Sir Napol Cornucopia Origin and a cow that produced two calves in a year and gave 16,000 lb. milk on twice-a-day milking.

Several high-class service Bulls, bred to sire Hornless calves even when bred to horned cows.

Not an animal more than SEVEN years old. All have passed the T. B. and Abortion Tests. This herd is the culmination of many years work to breed a strain of purebred Holstein-Friesians combining Type, Beauty, the Capacity to produce a heavy flow of milk testing at least 4% Butterfat, and the desirable characteristic of HORNLESSNESS. You reap the results of my years of study and work.

Auctioneer: Glenn R. Mead Terms announced Day of Sale  
For Catalog or any other particulars, write

**GEORGE E. STEVENSON,**  
727 CONNELL BLDG. SCRANTON, PENNA.

This is an absolute dispersal, nothing reserved, as I am closing out all my enterprises—engineering, dairying, cattle, etc. Mrs. Stevenson and I will spend the rest of our days in Florida. Therefore, **EVERYTHING MUST GO** in this Sale.



# The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



## LIVE STOCK

**SADDLE HORSES.** Maine bred. Polo Pony type. Tough, young, sound. Bays. Beauties. Warren Buck, Buckfield, Me.

**LARGE BERKSHIRES.** Best of breeding. Choice spring pigs, \$15.00 each, either sex. DILTS AND GERMAN, Roseville, Ohio.

**ATTENTION** for best grade dairy heifers at reasonable prices. Write Shannon Cattle Company, South St. Paul, Minn.

**LIVESTOCK** Farmer would take 6 purebred Holstein dairy cows on shares. Reliable party. Address Department W, care of HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

**FOR SALE.**—High Grade Holstein cows and heifers nicely marked. T. B. Tested. Carload lots. Jones and Bringgold, West Concord, Minn.

**CHOICE YOUNG BULLS** from big producing cows. Reasonable prices and high quality. Accredited herd. J. F. Dietz, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.

**FOR SALE.**—A few very choice Purebred Holstein Heifer and Bull Calves. World record breeding. Farmers prices. C. O. D. shipment if desired. Maple Lawn Farms, Cortland, N. Y. Box 253.

**FOR SALE.**—70 head of choice Holstein heifers 2 years old last spring. Light colored, well bred. Showing good dairy type. T. B. Tested. 30 head are springing now, balance to freshen in winter and early spring. Inquire W. O. Pettengill, Ischua, N. Y.

**FOR SALE.**—If in need of 20 extra choice milch cows, grade Holsteins, Good ages—good type—good color—good udders, and all milking from 50 to 65 lb. per day. Fully accredited and priced to suit the times. Geo. H. Goodfellow, Lancaster, Ont.

**CATTLE AND SHEEP FOR SALE.** High-grade Jersey and Milking Shorthorn cows, fresh and close springers, \$90 per head in carlots. High-grade Guernsey and Holstein springers, \$125 per head. These cows are shipped direct from Ohio, tuberculin tested, all young, sound and

sold with a written guarantee and heavy producers and freight paid. Can also furnish the best in registered Jerseys, Guernseys, registered and grade Ayrshires, Milking Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus, Herefords, all ages, at reasonable prices in any number. Fine and coarse wool breeding ewes in carlots at \$6.50 and \$7.50 per head, delivered in carlots, shipped from Ohio. All breeds of registered rams and ewes. Satisfaction guaranteed on everything. Write your wants. Lewis H. Furgason, Windham, N. Y.

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS** ready for immediate service. Sired by a 35-lb. grandson of Ormsby Korndyke Lad. Also a few Bull calves sired by a 748-lb. grandson of Grahamholm Colantha Segis Maid. Russell S. Ellis, Keene, N. H.

**FOR SALE — HEREFORD STEERS, STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.** Also three loads good calves weaned. Seventy springers, heifers and yearling heifers, the right kind. T. B. tested. Well bred. Write G. F. Greber, Fairfield, Iowa.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**YOUNG PUREBRED NEW ZEALAND WHITE RABBITS,** \$2 pair. WILLIAM GEORGE, Manheim, Pa.

**FOR SALE.**—Karakuls, Tunis, Lincolns, Cotswolds, Cheviots. Do not let me tell you about them. Come and see them, or I will ship on approval. LEROY KUNY, Adrian, Mich.

**WANTED—POSITION** by a married man as Herdsman, Farmer or Manager of Dairy Farm. Box 48, Holstein Breeder and Dairyman.

**CIGARS**—Buy your smokes direct from factory at factory prices. \$1.00 brings you our Sample Case containing 25 cigars. 4 different Brands. COSMOPOLITE CIGAR CO., Dept. H., Dallastown, Pa.



## DOGS

**FOX HOUNDS** ready to train. Also pups from the best of hunters. EARL HALL, Confluence, Pa.

**AMERICAN BULL TERRIER PUPPIES.** Males \$20.00; females only \$15.00 with papers. Will run the bumps off a flying. CLAUDE PERSONS, Delevan, N. Y.



## POULTRY

**WHITE AND BARRED ROCKS.** Young and breeding stock for sale. Hatching eggs in season. R. E. & B. L. HARVILL, Everett, Pa.

**FOR SALE—PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS.** Healthy, large stock. MRS. WALTER A. JOHNSON, Limerick, Jeff. Co., N. Y.

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS**—\$.50, young turks \$1.00. 130 breeders. No delays. GYPSY CAMP FARM, Rensselaer, N. Y.

**BARRED ROCK PULLETS** \$3.00 each. Chicks April and May, \$10.00 per 100 postpaid. WEST-DENTON HATCHERY, Denton, Md.

**STARTED CHICKS**—Barred and White Rocks. 3 wks., \$21.00 and 4 wks. old \$26.00 per 100. Sent C. O. D. by express. Mrs. Charles Swanger, Beaver Springs, Pa.

**MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS** for hatching, ten cents each, delivered. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. G. KENNEL, Atglen, Pa.

**UTILITY BRONZE TURKEY, BREEDERS.** Hundred Hens, Limited number toms. Related and non-related. Imported stock. GLENNAN & HEWITT, Importers, Woodbine, Maryland.

**WHITE PEKIN AND INDIAN RUNNER DUCKLINGS.** BRONZE TURKEY poults and baby chicks. 14 Standard breeds. Write for illustrated catalog. RIDGWAY DUCK HATCHERY, Larue, Ohio.

**QUALITY BABY CHICKS DELIVERED** weekly throughout the year, Leghorns, Barred, White and Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds, Wyandottes, White and Buff Orpingtons, Anconas, Black and White Minorcas, Black Giants and Brahmas, from \$12 per hundred up. Shipped by prepaid parcel post, live delivery guaranteed. Also breeding stock and eggs. Catalog free. HARRY WOOD COBB, National Distributor of Baby Chicks and Breeding Stock, Gettysburg, Penna.

## ALFALFA HAY AND SEED

**PURE CERTIFIED GRIMM AND COS-SACK ALFALFA SEED** direct from the man who grows it. Hardest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. TRIANGLE RANCH, Cottonwood, S. D.

**FOR SALE — "SELECT DAIRY ALFALFA"**—Clover, Timothy and Clover Mixed. Delivered prices quoted. Prompt shipment. John Devlin Hay Co., 192 N. Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

## REGISTRATION PAPERS BURNED IN PLANE CRASH

A farmer of Manitowoc County, Wisconsin, has filed claim against the Government because a letter, containing the registration papers of some of his cattle, was burned when a mail plane crashed. Failing to produce the registration papers, the dairyman says he lost a big sale of cattle, the purchasers refusing to buy unless they could identify the animals by the Registry Certificates and check up on the data. Another argument in favoring of registering the animals when they are under a year old!

## FROM OHIO TO RHODE ISLAND

Mr. W. P. Chace, of Warren, Rhode Island, recently bought two closely related three-year-old heifers from D. W. Burkholder, of Archbold, Ohio. They are Beryl Korndyke Lady Queen and Molly Korndyke Adorp.

Both of these heifers were sired by De Kol Adorp Butter King, a son of King Adorp and Sadie Lyons De Kol. Beryl Korndyke Lady Queen was from Beryl Korndyke Queen Adorp whose dam was sired by Sir Korndyke Queen 4th. Molly Korndyke Adorp was from a daughter of Molly Queen Korndyke also a daughter of Sir Korndyke Queen 4th. Both of these heifers are of Burkholder breeding for several generations. They had both been bred to Circle View Fayne King, a son of King Pauline Ophelia and Cherrycrest Segis Johanna.

## GROW YOUR OWN FENCE POSTS

During the past ten years many acres of land in the Eastern States have been left uncultivated, some left even unpastured. These are mostly the so-called marginal lands. In this time of lower prices the tendency is to throw more land back into brush. It would pay better to set out black locust. On good, non-acid soil a thousand posts may be cut in twenty years. One year seedling

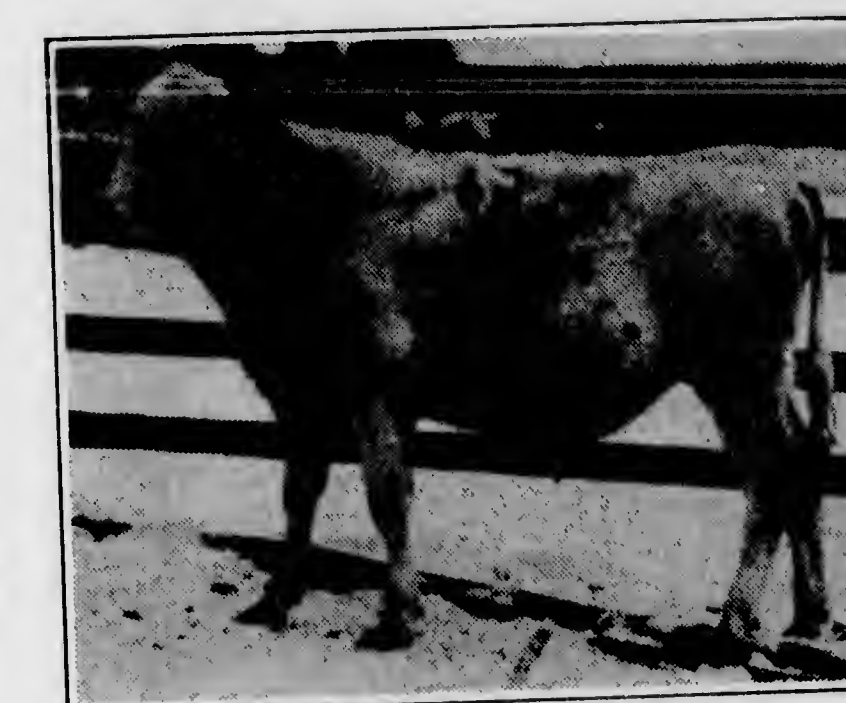
stock suitable for planting will cost about \$2 a thousand from the state nurseries and a thousand such seedlings will be enough to set an acre if set 6 x 6 spacing.

On well drained, acid soils European larch may be preferred to the locust as a post tree.

Farmers and dairymen are recommended to keep less cows and raise less crops in order that prices may be higher so that they may receive as much or more money and not have to work as hard as they do now. Rough and marginal lands may be set to grow timber for that is one crop the present yield of which is far below the present demand.

## BUFFALO RUN SIR TITUSDALE

B. Joustra, who is in charge of the farms owned by Mr. E. B. Bennett near Allamuchy, New Jersey, is greatly pleased with the Polled Holstein-Friesian bull, Buffalo Run Sir Titusdale, purchased by him.



BUFFALO RUN SIR TITUSDALE  
Now in service in the Old Home Herd,  
Allamuchy, New Jersey.

chased by Mr. Bennett last March at the dispersal sale of J. W. Blair, of Bellefonte, Pennsylvania.

Buffalo Run Sir Titusdale is a very stylish fellow, nearly all white in color, with a deep chest, straight toplines and square rump. He is now nearing 18 months old and is developing finely. His

pedigree shows a desirable combination of Polled Holstein bloodlines.

This bull was sired by Sir Violet Fayne, son of Sir Violet Napol and Newob Lady Woodcrest Fayne. His dam is Origin Onaco Keystone, a good producing daughter of Dennington Onaco Sir Beauty and of Titusdale Keystone Beauty 2d, she a granddaughter of Napol Sir Keystone Beauty.

In the big Bennett and Joustra herd, Buffalo Run Sir Titusdale will be bred to a number of choice females that, by their everyday work at the pail, pay a substantial profit for their feed and care. Mr. Joustra uses Holland methods in his dairy management—every cow has to prove a profit maker or she is discarded. The result is that every day a heavy load of milk leaves The Old Home Farm destined to feed the residents of our great metropolis.

## BUILD A BULL PEN NOW

Build that "safety" bull paddock and pen now. The bull will enjoy getting out of doors this winter when the sun shines and the air is crisp and cold. His coat may look a trifle rougher but his health and "pep" will be better.

For fencing the bull paddock you may use:

Two-inch steel pipes with concrete posts eight or ten feet apart.

Three-quarter inch highway cable and reinforced concrete posts ten to twelve feet apart.

Wood posts and pipe, cable, wood plank, wooden poles or woven wire.

Build it strong and it will last a long time and be one of the most profitable things in which you ever invested your time and money.

CITY COUSIN—"Ain't that cow got a lovely coat?"

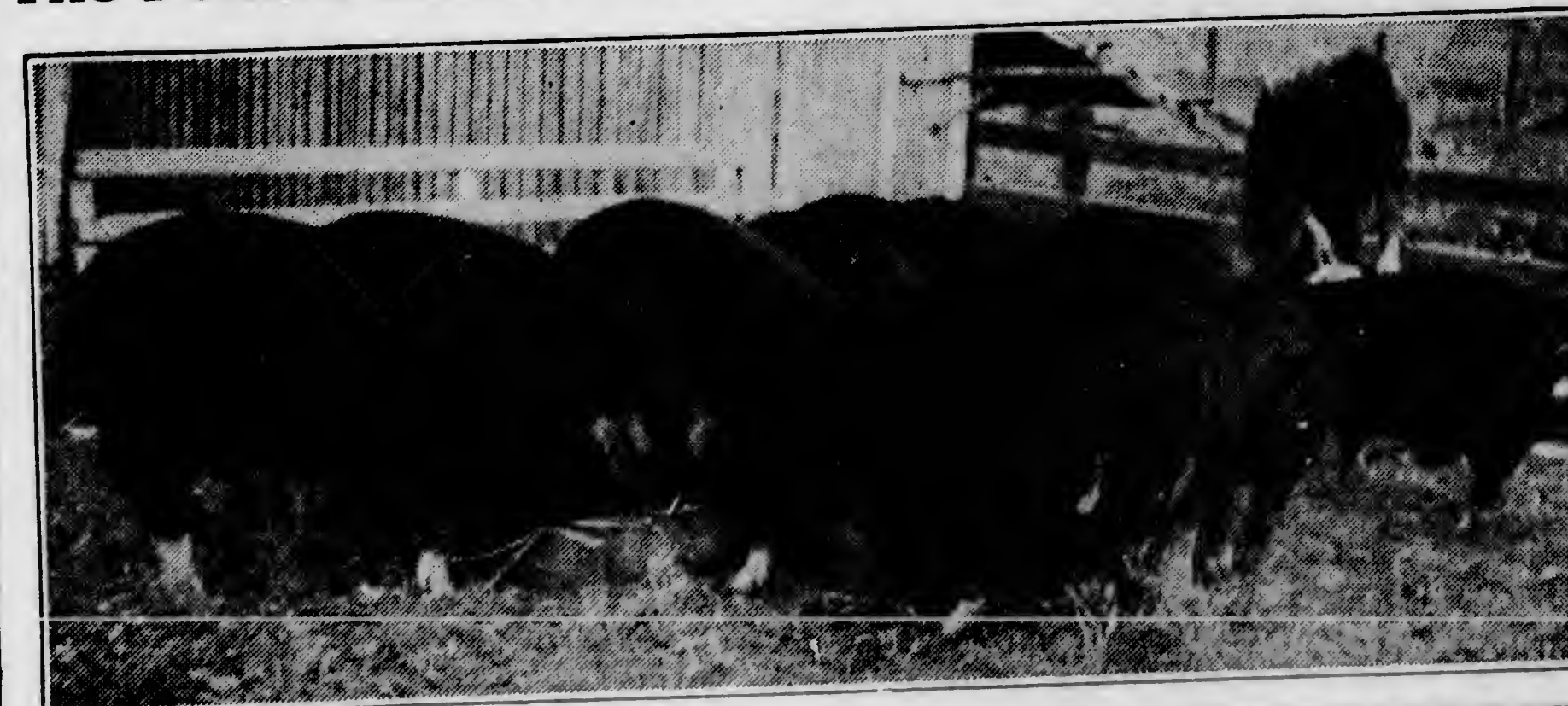
COUNTRY COUSIN—"Yes, it's a Jersey."

CITY COUSIN—"Well, now, what do you think of that? I thought it was its own skin."

## A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



## This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

## A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big-Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.



### THREE DAIRYMEN BUY MAPLE GROVE BULLS

Three sales of young bulls are reported by Mr. Charles Jones of the Maple Grove Stock Farm. O. T. Ongley, of Grand Valley, Pa., took Maple Grove Joe Segis Glista, a son of Clever Model Glista and Maple Grove Coreva Glista, credited with producing 16.28 lb. butter in 7 days. This young cow was sired by Model Daniel Glista and was from Hillview Retta Veronica, one of the three cows that, in the Maple Grove herd, dropped 14 calves.

Mr. Jones says that this young sire is good in every way, and there is no doubt that the results will prove satisfactory to Mr. Ongley who is an experienced dairyman and breeder of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle.

J. T. Long, of Coleman, Pa., took Maple Grove Joe Ongley Glista. He too was a son of Clever Model Glista and his dam was Ongley Snowdrop Glista, who was sired by a son of Clever Model Glista.

Clever Model Glista, our readers will remember, was from Glista Coreva, one of the great cows of the Cornell Uni-

versity herd credited with producing 34 lb. butter in a week and averaging over 80 lb. milk daily for 30 days.

This is the third young bull Mr. Long has selected from the Maple Grove herd which is evidence that he is well satisfied with the strains developed at Maple Grove during the past 21 years. From the combination of blood lines in the pedigree of Maple Grove Joe Ongley Glista we would expect that Mr. Long would be well satisfied with the offspring sired by his new herd bull.

Maple Grove Creator Glista went to Mr. Lewis R. Downing, of Downingtown, Pa. This young bull was sired by Pabst King Segis Prilly Pearl, whose dam is a daughter of Creator and is credited with the production of 31.39 lb. butter in 7 days and 18,736 lb. milk, 822.4 lb. butter in a year. Her dam and granddam also have very large year records.

The dam of Mr. Downing's young herdsire is Maple Grove Mabel Queen Glista. She was a daughter of Clever Model Glista and was from Maple Grove Spofford Princess, 641 lb. milk, 27 lb. butter in a week, another one of the three cows that at Maple Grove Stock Farm dropped 14 calves.

Mr. Jones says that this young bull is right in every way. Space does not permit to give a complete outline of his pedigree which combines the blood of some of the greatest animals of the Black and White breed.

Maple Grove Stock Farm is located near Centerville, Crawford County, Pa., in the midst of a modified accredited area. Mr. Frank Jones, brother of Mr. Charles Jones, is the farm and herd manager and the herd itself has been on the State and Federal accredited list ever since March, 1923.

### OLEO MANUFACTURE FALLING OFF

The amount of oleomargarine produced in the current year has shown a marked decrease from the amount produced last year, there being a difference of more than eighteen million pounds. The price of butter greatly affects oleomargarine production, which increases when butter prices are high and decreases when they are low.

There is also a marked decline in the amount of vegetable oils imported into the United States. Some of these oils are used in oleomargarine manufacture.

The value of imports of oil seeds declined from 52 million dollars in the first 7 months of 1929 to 39½ million dollars in seven months in 1930. The value of imports of vegetable oils declined in the same period from 56 million to 41.2 million dollars.

The quantity decline will average about 35 per cent on seeds and 20 per cent on expressed oils. The value decline amounts to 24 per cent on oil seeds and 26 per cent on expressed oils—showing a sharp decline in values of expressed oils.

Want to move surplus stock? Advertise in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

### A USE FOR "CUBE" ROOT

The root of a plant grown in South America and named "Cube" but pronounced "coo-bay" is being used to exterminate warbles. The poisonous principle in this plant is "rotenone" and is also found in derris powder which has been used for the same object.

A number of experiments were made in order to discover the best method of controlling the ox warble grub. The powders were sprinkled on the backs of infested cattle and consisted of powdered derris root, hydrated lime, nicotine sulphate and tobacco powder, all of which were reasonably effective although the lime was too caustic for the skin of the cattle. The derris and cube root powders had no unfavorable effect on the skin or hair of the animal and as these materials are not particularly poisonous they are reasonably safe to use. Applications of these powders at fifteen-day intervals killed most of the grubs. Four treatments were required in the more serious cases although some animals only required two.

### SWEET CLOVER IN TEXAS

Sweet clover is proving very satisfactory in Ellis County, Texas. J. T. Bellew, a dairyman living near Midlothian has been growing this plant for more than 10 years and finds that it makes not only good pasture and good hay but is also a soil builder.

In 10 days after Mr. Bellew turned 17 cows into a sweet clover pasture, they increased their milk flow 125 lb. daily. On 15 acres of second-year clover, 22 head of milking cows have been pastured every night since July 10 and in addition, his beef cattle, horses and 200 head of sheep have been turned into this small pasture on various occasions.

### BUTTER AND CHEESE NOT THE ONLY MILK PRODUCTS

Though you might not think it, the back collar button you are wearing, and quite likely your shirt buttons, were provided by a cow which is still placidly chewing the cud. Things are not what they seem, for "bone" studs, "bone" buttons, "ivory" combs and brushes and all kinds of small hard white fittings have often nothing to do with either bone or ivory. They begin their existence as nothing more solid than milk.

Milk contains a substance known as casein, which can be separated from it by chemical processes. By pressing all moisture out of casein and treating it in various ingenious ways, a hard white solid is produced which can be molded readily into any desired shape and has excellent wearing properties.

The liquid obtained when casein is made can be turned into glue, paste and size.

McGinty—I've a terrible corn on the bottom of me foot.

Pat—That's a foine place to have it. Nobody can step on it but you.

### PRODUCTION IN THE WERTHEIMER DAIRY

Nearly all the milkers in the Elmwood Dairy, owned by Charles Wertheimer of Frederick, Maryland, are daughters of the senior herdsire Rolo Pontiac Fayne. The August report of the state cow testing association work show that this 20 cow dairy averaged 833 lb. milk, 26.0 lb. butterfat for the month, a capital showing considering the dry weather and shortage of pasture which prevailed in Northern Maryland during the late summer.

Two cows are each credited with exceeding forty pounds of fat. Lady having to her credit 1,717 lb. milk, 58.4 lb. butterfat and Gracia standing next in the herd with 1,575 lb. milk, 48.8 lb. fat.

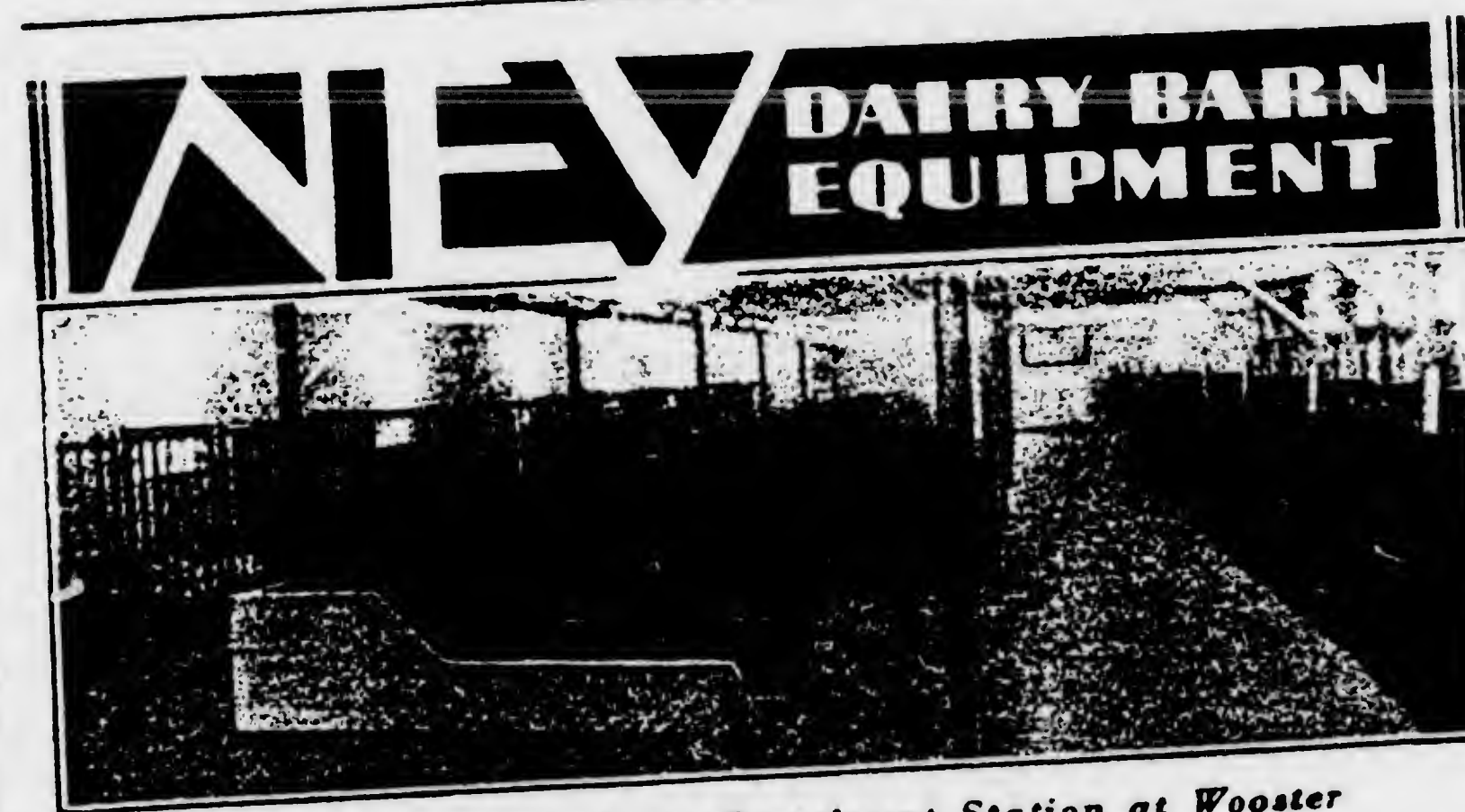
Only a few of the daughters of Rolo Pontiac Fayne in the Wertheimer herd have reached maturity. They are milked twice daily and receive good farm care and under these conditions have given

33% more milk than did their dams at similar ages, and they also show a higher percentage of butterfat in their milk. Evidently Rolo Pontiac Fayne is a sire of outstanding quality. His offspring possess individual excellence and his sons head some of the best herds in Maryland and surrounding states.

### ICE CREAM PRODUCTION INCREASING

Ice cream production in this country continued to increase last year and reached a grand total of 365,448,000 gallons, as compared to 348,046,000 gallons the year before.

Since imports and exports of ice cream are negligible, all of the production is assumed to have been consumed. On this basis, the consumption last year was 3 gallons per person. Ten years ago, the per capita consumption was a little more than 2 gallons.



The Ohio Agriculture Experiment Station at Wooster

## Where Breeding Becomes a Science

THE VIEW above of the main dairy barn at the Wooster Experiment Station is a tribute to the modern science of cattle breeding and to Ney equipment. This station, designed and equipped for ideal testing and breeding purposes, can offer many approved suggestions to the professional cattleman. Before you invest in barn equipment, a Ney expert in your locality will gladly show you why Ney Breeder Barn equipment is the choice of most of the pure bred owners of the country. The coupon will bring interesting facts about the care of your herd. Mail it now.

THE NEY MANUFACTURING CO. Stanchions, Stalls, Litter Carriers, Water Bowls and Hardware Specialties  
Established 1879 Canton, Ohio



THE NEY MFG. CO., Canton, Ohio  
Please send me a copy of "Cow Comfort" without charge.  
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Street or Rural Route \_\_\_\_\_  
City and State \_\_\_\_\_

**BEAUTIFUL SOFT SKIN! CAN BE YOURS ALSO!**

THE SUN'S ONLY RIVAL

NEUTRALIZES SKIN-AGING ACIDS, DISSOLVING ALL IMPURITIES BENEATH THE SKIN AS YOU MASSAGE WITH YOUR CREAM

OUR CLAMP MODEL HEALTH-RAY LAMP \$5.95 NOW ONLY \$3.95

**AND BEHOLD!! A Beautiful Complexion**

All dead skin-dirt-pimples, blackheads, etc., with all other blemishes float to the surface and are then easily washed off.

Leaving you a pure, soft skin with that charming fine texture which is so desired and now easily had.

DISSOLVE AND FLOAT THE DIRT OUT WITH OUR LAMP

STOP MASSAGING THE OLD WAY—DON'T PUSH THE DIRT IN!

### The DERMA "Health-Ray" Lamp

Is a Scientific Lamp of a Hundred Uses  
NOW USED BY THOUSANDS SUCCESSFULLY



STOPS ITCHING SCALP  
DANDRUFF FALLING  
HAIR, DRY SCALP, ETC.



RELIEVES  
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EFFECTIVE FOR COLDS  
IN THE CHEST, CATARRH,  
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INDISPENSIBLE FOR  
LUMBAGO, BACK ACHES,  
WOMAN'S PAINS, ETC.

99 out of 100 are in need of this Lamp, sooner or later ORDER YOURS NOW AND BE PREPARED!!!

YOUR LIFE AND HAPPINESS MAY DEPEND ON IT

If you are suffering with Rheumatism, Backache, Lumbago, Colds in the chest, Tonsillitis, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Hay Fever, Asthma, Sinus Trouble, Indigestion, Stiff Neck, Acne, Boils, Sprains, or any of the other kindred troubles, THE DERMA "HEALTH-RAY" LAMP WILL BRING YOU QUICK RELIEF.

Order a Lamp Now while Only \$5.95

**SPECIAL \$5.95 FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS ONLY**

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Enclosed find sum of \$1.00 kindly rush one complete DERMA "HEALTH-RAY" Lamp model, to the following address. I will pay mailman balance, \$4.95 plus mailing charges.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Am suffering with \_\_\_\_\_

Please send me free advice with your complete catalogue.

**MONEY BACK GUARANTEED**  
WITHIN 10 DAYS IF NOT SATISFIED  
EVERY MAIL ORDER FOR LAMP RECEIVES A PORE AND SCALP ATTACHMENT **Free**



### THREE DAIRYMEN BUY MAPLE GROVE BULLS

Three sales of young bulls are reported by Mr. Charles Jones of the Maple Grove Stock Farm. O. T. Ongley, of Grand Valley, Pa., took Maple Grove Joe Segis Glista, a son of Clever Model Glista and Maple Grove Coreva Glista, credited with producing 16.28 lb. butter in 7 days. This young cow was sired by Model Daniel Glista and was from Hill-view Retta Veronica, one of the three cows that, in the Maple Grove herd, dropped 14 calves.

Mr. Jones says that this young sire is good in every way, and there is no doubt that the results will prove satisfactory to Mr. Ongley who is an experienced dairyman and breeder of purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle.

J. T. Long, of Coleman, Pa., took Maple Grove Joe Ongley Glista. He too was a son of Clever Model Glista and his dam was Ongley Snowdrop Glista, who was sired by a son of Clever Model Glista.

Clever Model Glista, our readers will remember, was from Glista Coreva, one of the great cows of the Cornell Uni-

versity herd credited with producing 34 lb. butter in a week and averaging over 80 lb. milk daily for 30 days.

This is the third young bull Mr. Long has selected from the Maple Grove herd which is evidence that he is well satisfied with the strains developed at Maple Grove during the past 21 years. From the combination of blood lines in the pedigree of Maple Grove Joe Ongley Glista we would expect that Mr. Long would be well satisfied with the offspring sired by his new herd bull.

Maple Grove Creator Glista went to Mr. Lewis R. Downing, of Downingtown, Pa. This young bull was sired by Pabst King Segis Prilly Pearl, whose dam is a daughter of Creator and is credited with the production of 31.39 lb. butter in 7 days and 18,736 lb. milk, 822.4 lb. butter in a year. Her dam and granddam also have very large year records.

The dam of Mr. Downing's young herdsire is Maple Grove Mabel Queen Glista. She was a daughter of Clever Model Glista and was from Maple Grove Spofford Princess, 641 lb. milk, 27 lb. butter in a week, another one of the three cows that at Maple Grove Stock Farm dropped 14 calves.

Mr. Jones says that this young bull is right in every way. Space does not permit to give a complete outline of his pedigree which combines the blood of some of the greatest animals of the Black and White breed.

Maple Grove Stock Farm is located near Centerville, Crawford County, Pa., in the midst of a modified accredited area. Mr. Frank Jones, brother of Mr. Charles Jones, is the farm and herd manager and the herd itself has been on the State and Federal accredited list ever since March, 1923.

### OLEO MANUFACTURE FALLING OFF

The amount of oleomargarine produced in the current year has shown a marked decrease from the amount produced last year, there being a difference of more than eighteen million pounds. The price of butter greatly affects oleomargarine production, which increases when butter prices are high and decreases when they are low.

There is also a marked decline in the amount of vegetable oils imported into the United States. Some of these oils are used in oleomargarine manufacture.

The value of imports of oil seeds declined from 52 million dollars in the first 7 months of 1929 to 39½ million dollars in seven months in 1930. The value of imports of vegetable oils declined in the same period from 56 million to 41.2 million dollars.

The quantity decline will average about 35 per cent on seeds and 20 per cent on expressed oils. The value decline amounts to 24 per cent on oil seeds and 26 per cent on expressed oils—showing a sharp decline in values of expressed oils.

Want to move surplus stock? Advertise in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

### A USE FOR "CUBE" ROOT

The root of a plant grown in South America and named "Cube" but pronounced "coo-hay" is being used to exterminate warbles. The poisonous principle in this plant is "rotenone" and is also found in derris powder which has been used for the same object.

A number of experiments were made in order to discover the best method of controlling the ox warble grub. The powders were sprinkled on the backs of infested cattle and consisted of powdered derris root, hydrated lime, nicotine sulphate and tobacco powder, all of which were reasonably effective although the lime was too caustic for the skin of the cattle. The derris and cube root powders had no unfavorable effect on the skin or hair of the animal and as these materials are not particularly poisonous they are reasonably safe to use. Applications of these powders at fifteen-day intervals killed most of the grubs. Four treatments were required in the more serious cases although some animals only required two.

### SWEET CLOVER IN TEXAS

Sweet clover is proving very satisfactory in Ellis County, Texas. J. T. Bellew, a dairyman living near Midlothian has been growing this plant for more than 10 years and finds that it makes not only good pasture and good hay but is also a soil builder.

In 10 days after Mr. Bellew turned 17 cows into a sweet clover pasture, they increased their milk flow 125 lb. daily. On 15 acres of second-year clover, 22 head of milking cows have been pastured every night since July 10 and in addition, his beef cattle, horses and 200 head of sheep have been turned into this small pasture on various occasions.

### BUTTER AND CHEESE NOT THE ONLY MILK PRODUCTS

Though you might not think it, the back collar button you are wearing, and quite likely your shirt buttons, were provided by a cow which is still placidly chewing the cud. Things are not what they seem, for "bone" studs, "bone" buttons, "ivory" combs and brushes and all kinds of small hard white fittings have often nothing to do with either bone or ivory. They begin their existence as nothing more solid than milk.

Milk contains a substance known as casein, which can be separated from it by chemical processes. By pressing all moisture out of casein and treating it in various ingenious ways, a hard white solid is produced which can be molded readily into any desired shape and has excellent wearing properties.

The liquid obtained when casein is made can be turned into glue, paste and size.

McGinty—I've a terrible corn on the bottom of me foot.  
Pat—That's a fine place to have it. Nobody can step on it but you.

### PRODUCTION IN THE WERTHEIMER DAIRY

Nearly all the milkers in the Elmwood Dairy, owned by Charles Wertheimer of Frederick, Maryland, are daughters of the senior herdsire Rolo Pontiac Fayne. The August report of the state cow testing association work show that this 20 cow dairy averaged 833 lb. milk, 26.0 lb. butterfat for the month, a capital showing considering the dry weather and shortage of pasture which prevailed in Northern Maryland during the late summer.

Two cows are each credited with exceeding forty pounds of fat. Lady having to her credit 1,717 lb. milk, 58.4 lb. butterfat and Gracia standing next in the herd with 1,575 lb. milk, 48.8 lb. fat.

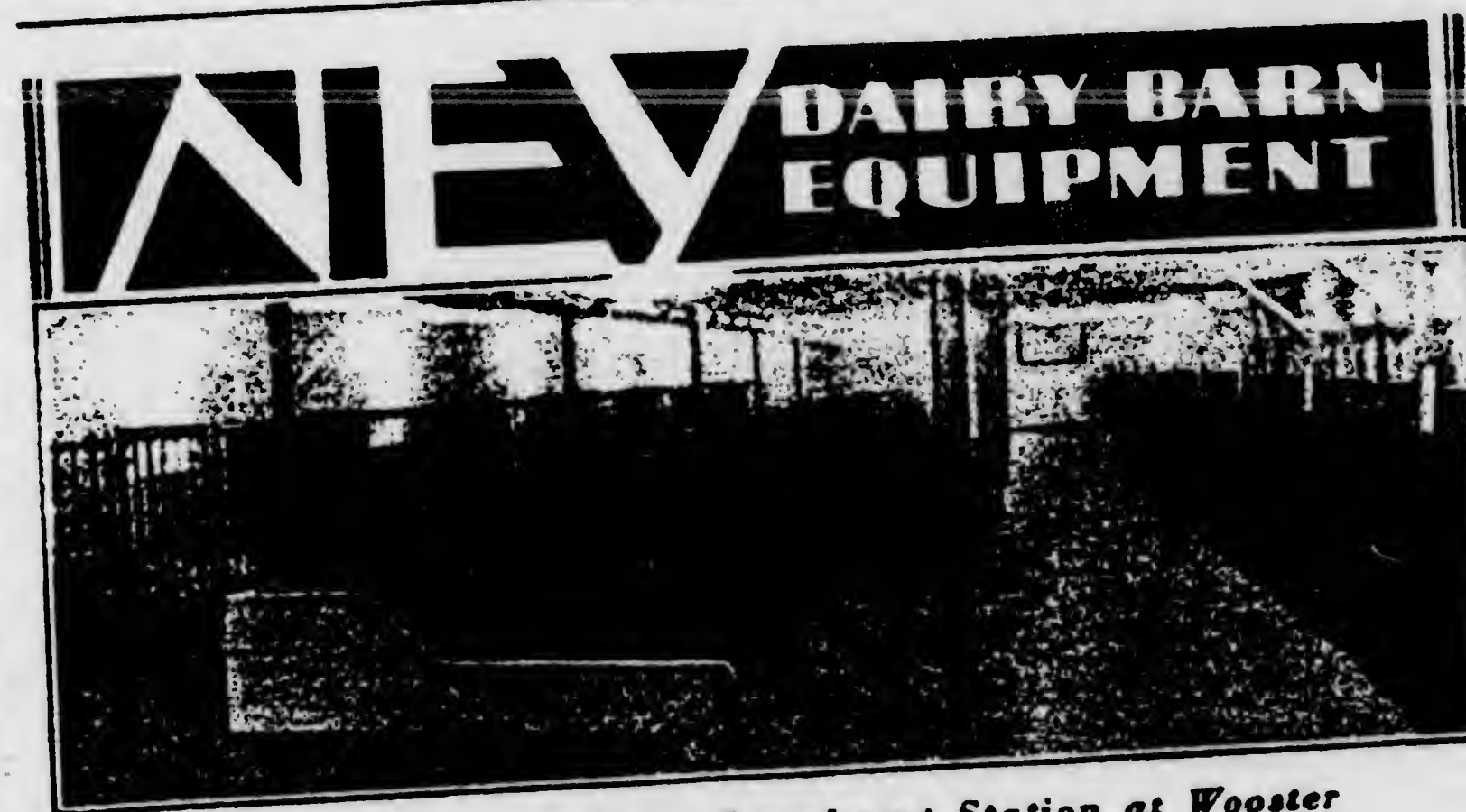
Only a few of the daughters of Rolo Pontiac Fayne in the Wertheimer herd have reached maturity. They are milked twice daily and receive good farm care and under these conditions have given

33% more milk than did their dams at similar ages, and they also show a higher percentage of butterfat in their milk. Evidently Rolo Pontiac Fayne is a sire of outstanding quality. His offspring possess individual excellence and his sons head some of the best herds in Maryland and surrounding states.

### ICE CREAM PRODUCTION INCREASING

Ice cream production in this country continued to increase last year and reached a grand total of 365,448,000 gallons, as compared to 348,046,000 gallons the year before.

Since imports and exports of ice cream are negligible, all of the production is assumed to have been consumed. On this basis, the consumption last year was 3 gallons per person. Ten years ago, the per capita consumption was a little more than 2 gallons.



The Ohio Agriculture Experiment Station at Wooster

## Where Breeding Becomes a Science

THE VIEW above of the main dairy barn at the Wooster Experiment Station is a tribute to the modern science of cattle breeding and to Ney equipment. This station, designed and equipped for ideal testing and breeding purposes, can offer many approved suggestions to the professional cattleman. Before you invest in barn equipment, a Ney expert in your locality will gladly show you why Ney Breeder Barn equipment is the choice of most of the pure bred owners of the country. The coupon will bring interesting facts about the care of your herd. Mail it now.

THE NEY MANUFACTURING CO. Stanchions, Stalls, Litter Carriers, Water Bowls and Hardware Specialties  
Established 1879 Canton, Ohio



THE NEY MFG. CO., Canton, Ohio  
Please send me a copy of "Cow Comfort" without charge.  
☐ Check here if you want catalog No. 265  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Street or Rural Route \_\_\_\_\_  
City and State \_\_\_\_\_

Stanchions, Stalls, Litter Carriers, Water Bowls and Hardware Specialties

**BEAUTIFUL SOFT SKIN CAN BE YOURS ALSO!**

THE SUN'S ONLY RIVAL

NEUTRALIZES SKIN-AGING ACIDS, DISSOLVING ALL IMPURITIES BENEATH THE SKIN AS YOU MASSAGE WITH YOUR CREAM

**AND BEHOLD!! A Beautiful Complexion**

All dead skin-dirt-pimples, blackheads, etc., with all other blemishes float to the surface and are then easily washed off.

Leaving you a pure, soft skin with that charming fine texture which is so desired and now easily had.

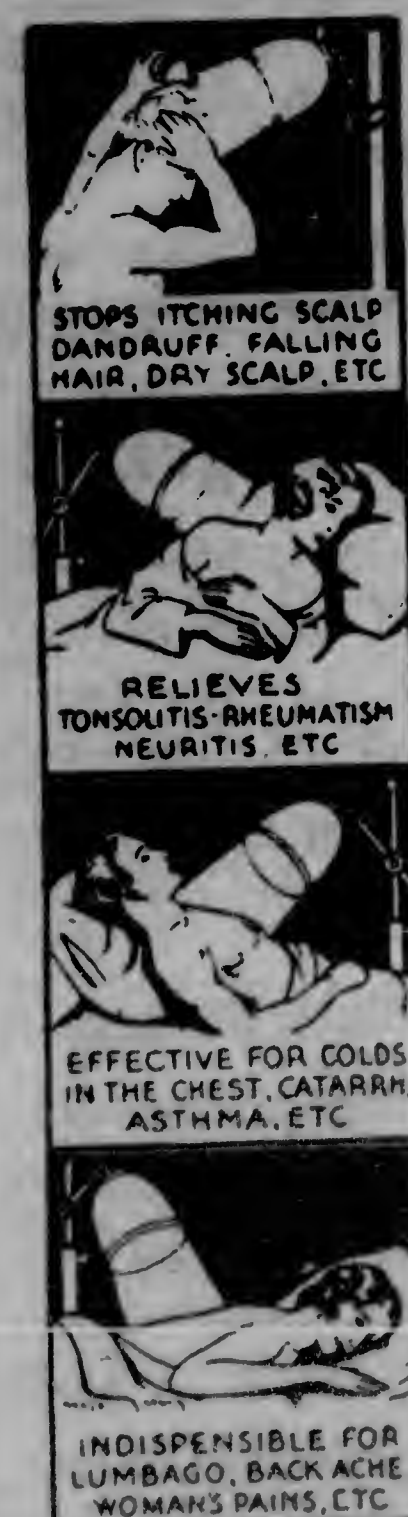
DISSOLVE AND FLOAT THE DIRT OUT—WITH OUR LAMP! LEAVES CLEAN, SOFT PORE

STOP MASSAGING THE OLD WAY—DON'T PUSH THE DIRT IN! BLACK HEADS PLUGGED PORES

OUR CLAMP MODEL HEALTH-RAY LAMP NOW ONLY \$5.95 WAS \$12.50

### The DERMA Health-Ray Lamp

Is a Scientific Lamp of a Hundred Uses NOW USED BY THOUSANDS SUCCESSFULLY



99 out of 100 are in need of this Lamp, sooner or later ORDER YOURS NOW AND BE PREPARED!!!

YOUR LIFE AND HAPPINESS MAY DEPEND ON IT

If you are suffering with Rheumatism, Backache, Lumbago Colds in the chest, Tonsillitis, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Hay Fever, Asthma, Sinus Trouble, Indigestion, Stiff Neck, Acne, Boils, Sprains, or any of the other kindred troubles, THE DERMA "HEALTH-RAY" LAMP WILL BRING YOU QUICK RELIEF.

Order a Lamp Now while Only \$5.95

SEND ONLY \$1.00 FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS ONLY

SPECIAL LOW PRICE \$5.95

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Enclosed find sum of \$1.00 kindly rush one complete DERMA "HEALTH-RAY" Clamp model Lamp, to the following address. I will pay mailman balance, \$4.95 plus mailing charges

Name \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Am suffering with \_\_\_\_\_

Please send me free advice with your complete catalogue.

**MONEY BACK GUARANTEED**

WITHIN 10 DAYS IF NOT SATISFIED

EVERY MAIL ORDER FOR LAMP RECEIVES A PORE AND SCALP ATTACHMENT

**Free**



X  
V. M. ELLIS  
N. Y. STATE COLLEGE OF AGRIC.  
ITHACA, N. Y.

# IT IS CHEAPER To Pay Advertising Bills Than Feed Bills

**I**MAGINE yourself one of a group of a dozen dairy farmers, living on an island some thousand miles from any other land. You keep purebred Holstein-Friesians, the others just ordinary cows. When you had a bull calf to sell, you would tell each of the other men about it and you could do this in a very short time. But when you are one of ten million dairy-men scattered throughout the entire United States you can't possibly visit each one of them and tell them of the animals you wish to sell.

By an advertisement in *The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman* you can get your message to them and you can sell your animals at a

very small expense and get a satisfactory price too.

Advertising enlarges your patronage, making it possible for you to sell bulls while they are young; and females when you wish to dispose of them.

Sell your surplus cattle when they are ready to go by creating a market through conservative and consistent advertising.

A small advertising space, properly utilized, appearing in every issue of our paper will do the trick at small cost.

You need not do the work. Our Advertising Department will write the ADS if you tell them what you wish to sell.

*For Prices and Full Particulars Write Today to*

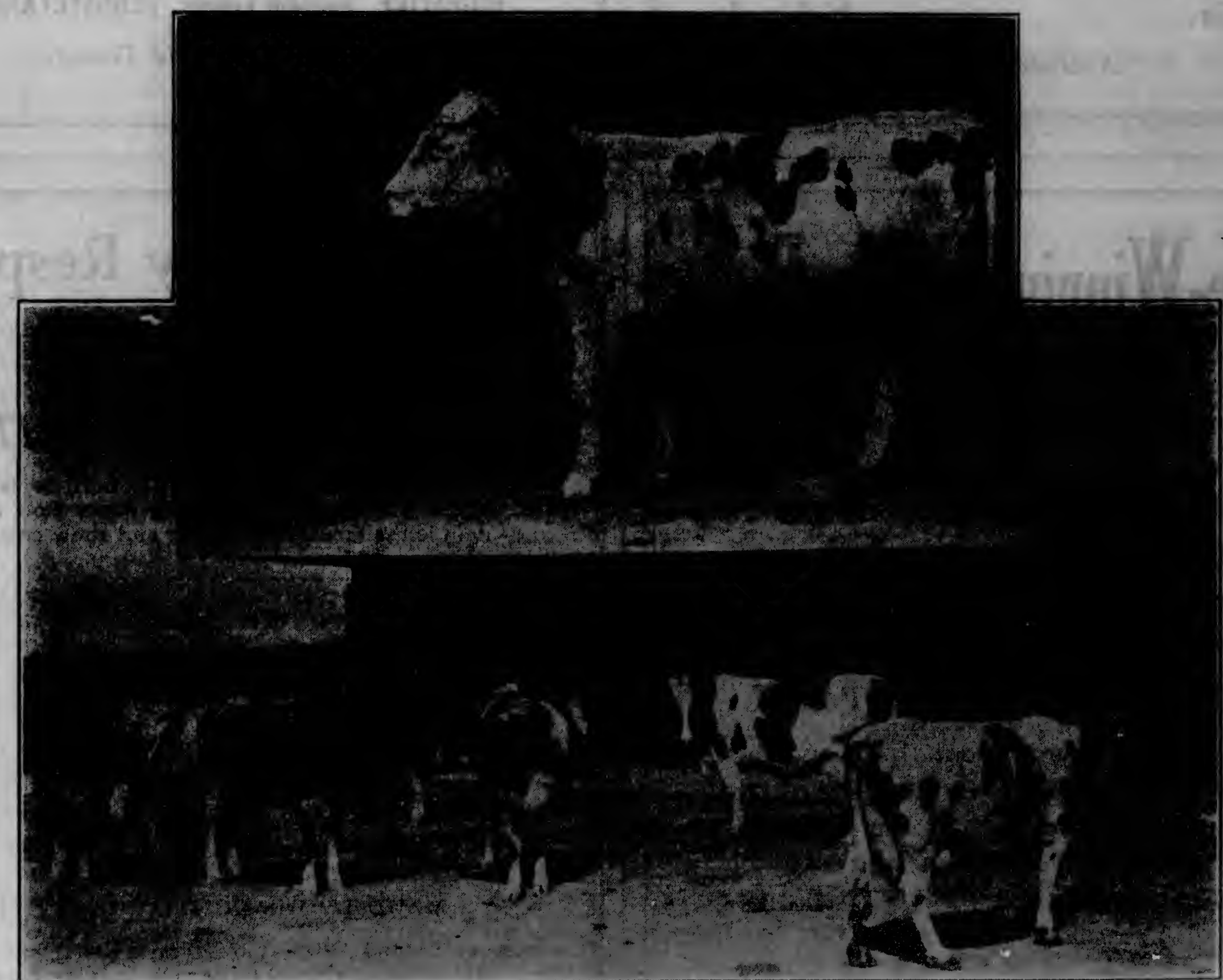
**The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman**  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

# The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

EXPERIMENT STATION  
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE  
STATE COLLEGE, PA.

Vol. IX HARRISBURG, PA., NOVEMBER 8-22, 1930 Nos. 19 and 20

Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



PART OF THE JOHN C. BREAM HERD, GETTYSBURG, PA.



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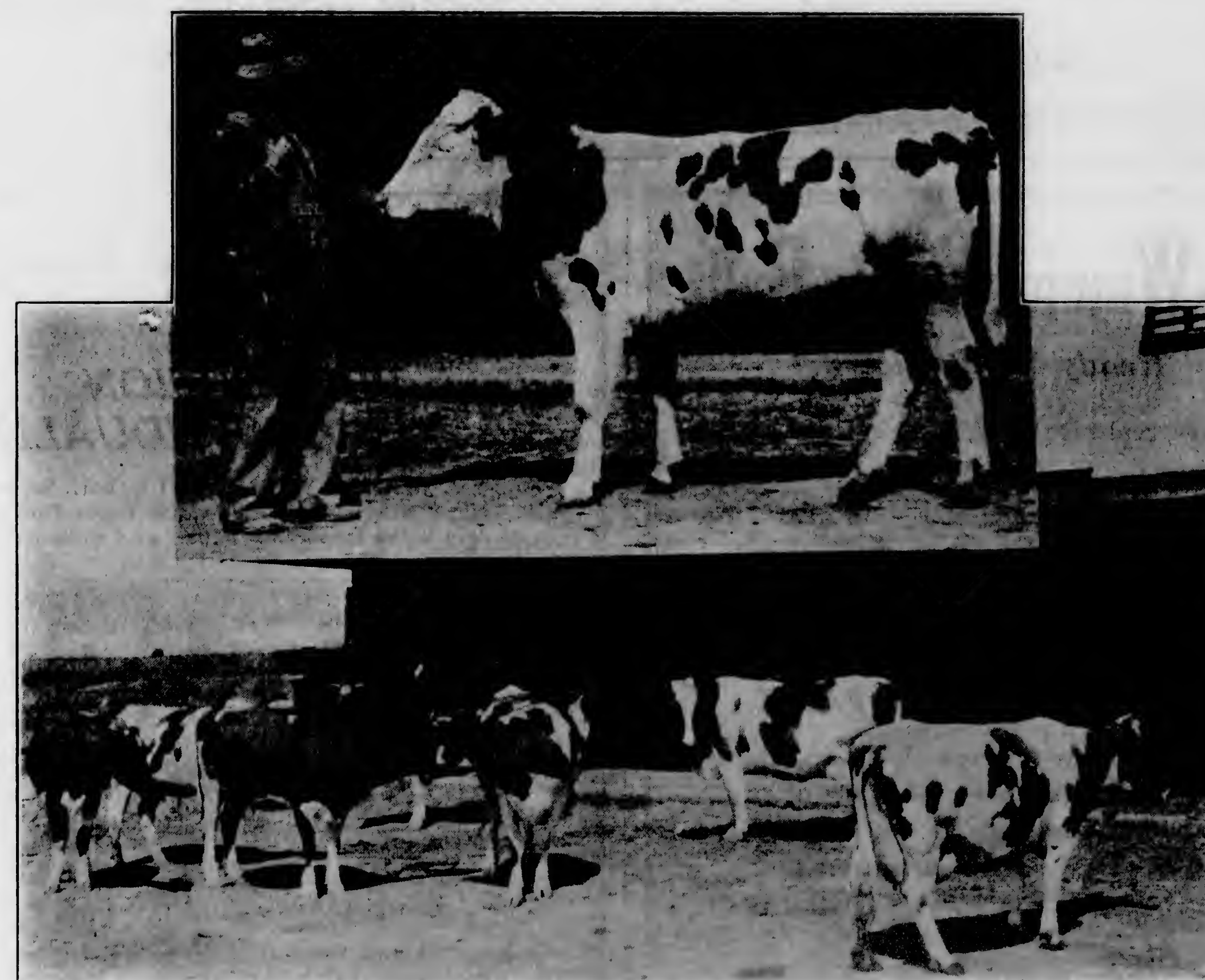
**The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman**  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

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Published Semi-Monthly. Price, 75c Per Year



PART OF THE JOHN C. BREAM HERD, GETTYSBURG, PA.



## IF YOU WANT HEIFERS

that will grow into such good producing dairy cows as



**Kenmoor Johanna Ormsby Mercedes**  
get in touch with me right away.

In Two Successive Years of her every day dairy work, while enrolled in C. T. A., she produced 28,772 lb. Milk, 1,009.2 lb. Butter-fat on just twice-a-day milking.

Can spare a few Young Things sired by a son of CREATOR.

**JUSTUS A. JOHNSON**

Loomis

Nebraska

Accredited Herd.

## UNIFORM Type and Production

My cows resemble each other so closely that it frequently bothers visitors to tell which is which.

In their breeding the blood of the good transmitting sires

**COLONEL JOH LYONS and  
KING HENGERVELD  
HARTJE**

has been intensified by careful linebreeding. The results are:

Straight Backs, Square Rumps, Deep Barrels and Large Shapely Udders.

If You want a Bull that will Transmit these Desirable Characteristics write or visit

**ROBERT C. HARVEY**

HIGHSPIRE, Dauphin County, PENNSYLVANIA

Herd T. B. and Blood Tested.

## Prize-Winning Young Bulls

Ready for Service

They are real nice ones, light colored and well marked.

Their Dams are Cows that will give 70 lb. of Milk daily on twice-a-day milking.

Their sire is my handsome son of the wonderful show bull and show sire

**JOHANNA RAG APPLE PABST**

Everybody knows about him and his Quality. These Bulls formed part of my herd exhibit at the Hagerstown and Frederick Fairs this year and attracted much attention because of their TYPE, UNIFORMITY and ATTRACTIVE COLORING.

Write for Particulars or Come and Visit

**J. FRED ROULETTE**

Sharpsburg

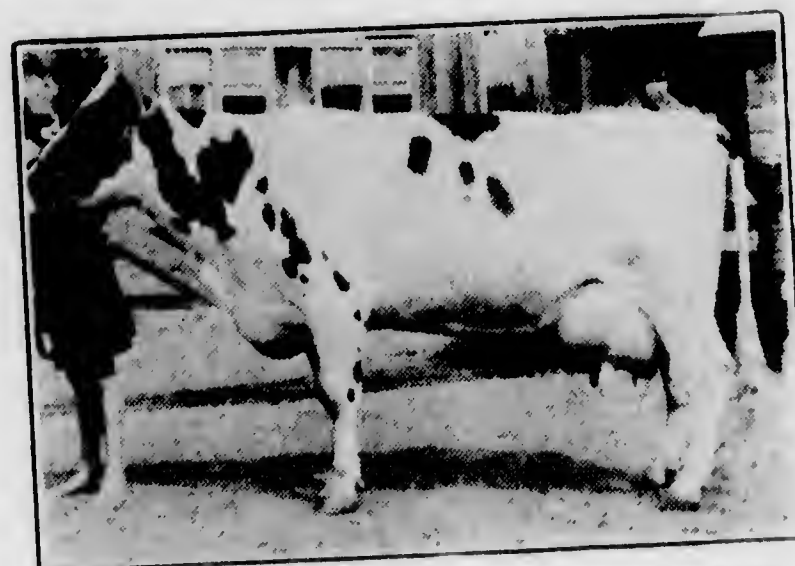
Maryland

*This Herd Has Been Accredited 10 Years*

## Good in Every Respect

**HEALTH  
PRODUCTION  
INDIVIDUALITY**

We offer A CHOICE YOUNG BULL, born September 6, 1930. He was by a Carnation Milk Farm Bull and his dam is the splendid producer and show cow.



**MAUD LYONS PONTIAC DAISY**

winner of Second Prize at this year's Schuylkill County Fair. She is now giving 60 lb. of milk daily on twice-a-day milking. Have other nice young bulls including a fine young sire ready for light service, sired by my great show bull and show sire, DE KOL TEHEE JOE. Also Females six months to a year old.

**JOHN F. DIETZ**

Schuylkill Haven

Pennsylvania

*This Herd Is State and Federally Accredited*

# The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

VOL. IX

HARRISBURG, PA., NOVEMBER 8-22, 1930

Nos. 19 AND 20

## Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

Improved Registry Service

Great Saving in Fees

**T**HE New Holstein-Friesian Registry Association by adopting improved and up-to-date methods of recording Herd Book records and operating under a business form of government has provided its members and other breeders of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle with an improved Registry Service at a great saving in fees.

During fifty years or more since the first Purebred Dairy Cattle Registry Association was organized much valuable information has been gathered relative to the things that are necessary and essential to properly carry on the work of a Registry Association.

By taking advantage of knowledge gained by experience the New Registry Association has been able to improve the Registry Service; throw additional safeguards around the integrity of the records, and Reduce the Cost of keeping Herd Book Records which results in a saving to the breeders.

### COMBINED REGISTRATION AND TRANSFER CERTIFICATE

By combining the Registration and Transfer Certificate, issuing only one Certificate for each animal, the Registry Service was improved, the Time and Expense of recording a transfer of ownership was greatly Reduced.

Under the Old System where a Transfer Certificate is issued in case of a transfer of ownership, the time required to issue a New Certificate slows up the transfer service, and the expense of issuing the Certificate increases the cost of recording a transfer.

By issuing only One Certificate for each animal which, in addition to the pedigree record and diagram of color markings, with which to identify the animal, also provides the owner with a complete history of ownership, an improved Registry Service has been made possible.

When breeders are required to return the original Registry Certificate to the Secretary's Office to have the Transfer recorded, any attempt to change or mutilate the diagram of color markings, which might result from an attempt to substitute Grades for Purebreds or one Purebred for another, would be detected by comparing the diagram of color markings with the original Application for Registry.

In transferring animals from the Old to the New Association, breeders are required to present the original Registry Certificate. It is surprising the number of such Certificates that have been changed, evidence of which debar the animal from being registered in the New Association.

By having only one Certificate for each animal which carries the diagram of color markings it is impossible to pass animals along to the new owner without furnishing him with a Registry Certificate with which to identify the animal. Under the old system of issuing a Separate Certificate in case of a Transfer of Ownership, which did not carry a diagram of color markings, the purchaser has nothing with which to identify the animal unless he is fortunate in getting the Registry Certificate.

Holstein Breeders, when transferring their business to the New Registry Association have in some instances presented several Transfer Certificates, stating that the original Registry Papers had been lost. Upon investigation it was found that Purebreds had been passed along from owner to owner without any Registry Certificate and therefore, with no means with which to identify their animals.

The improved method which has been adopted by the New Registry Association throws additional safeguards around the integrity of the records, by reducing the possibilities of substituting one Purebred for another or Grades for Purebreds.

The above are only some of the many advantages and improvements which has been made possible through the organization of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

### BUSINESS FORM OF GOVERNMENT

The New Association is operated under a business form of government with a small Board of Officers and Directors. Its offices are consolidated under one roof all of which reduces the operating expenses of the Association to a minimum, resulting in a saving to the Breeders of Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

All Purebred Dairy Cattle Registry Associations have been operated from the very first under a business form of government, every member having a right to



a direct vote in choosing officers, fixing fees and directing the policies of the Association.

Under a business Form of Government all Purebred Dairy Cattle Registry Associations have prospered, recording an increased number of Registrations and Transfers, year after year for a period of years and accumulating a substantial Reserve Fund in their Treasury.

In 1921 The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, which had prospered for nearly one-third of a century under a business form of Government, changed its form of government to a Political or Delegate System, under which members were deprived of their right to a direct vote. Fees have been increased, Extravagance has prevailed and as is shown elsewhere in this issue, there has been a backward trend in the number of Registrations and Transfers as compared with other Dairy Cattle Registry Associations.

In studying the expenditures of other Dairy Cattle Registry Associations with the view of saving unnecessary expense it was found that since 1919 the Old Registry Association had expended since the year 1919 more than \$290,000.00 to publish the Herd Book. The Herd Books are of little use or value to the average breeder. Only a few books were sold. Breeders who purchased Herd Books very seldom use them. By providing a pedigree service to members and breeders at cost of compiling pedigrees, the breeders could save the expense or loss of publishing the Herd Books which in the Old Association has amounted to a loss of nearly a quarter of a million dollars in ten years.

#### ADVANCED REGISTRY DEPARTMENT

The Advanced Registry Department is maintained by money collected at the Secretary's office in Registration and Transfer and other fees and renders free service to those breeders who make official records.

One and one-half per cent of the Holstein-Friesian breeders who patronized the Secretary's office during the past ten years placed their animals on official test.

The expense to the Association of maintaining its Advanced Registry Department to render free service to one and one-half per cent of the members, amounts to upwards of THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION DOLLARS, (\$750,000.00) since 1919, in addition to the money expended in doing so-called Extension Work.

More than \$125,000.00 has been expended since 1919 to print the Blue Book in which Official Records have been published. A very small number of these books have been sold, the receipts from the sale of books since 1919 is less than \$43,000.00 which would make the net loss on publishing the Blue Books \$82,000.00.

More than \$72,000.00 has been paid out in Butterfat Prizes to owners of animals that have been placed on Official Test.

To show how extravagantly the Advanced Registry Department is operated and the financial burden shifted to the Dairy Farmers who do not participate in the making of Official Records, let us compare the expense for the past year with the similar expenditures by the American Guernsey Cattle Club.

According to the financial report, the Old Registry Association expended, in round numbers, \$66,500.00 to

maintain this Advanced Registry Department for the year ending December 31, 1929. Its receipts during this period in round numbers were \$4,000.00, making a total loss of more than \$62,000.00, ninety-eight and one-half per cent of which must have been paid by Holstein breeders who did not participate in the making of Official records.

According to the financial statement of the American Guernsey Cattle Club, the receipts for its Advanced Registry Department for the year ending March 31, 1930, is \$37,591.75. The expense of carrying on the Advanced Registry Department is given as \$39,617.33. The loss to the breeders as a result of carrying on the Advanced Registry work in the American Guernsey Cattle Club is in round numbers \$2,000.00 as compared to the loss of \$62,000.00 in the Holstein-Friesian Association.

The total number of yearly records recorded by the American Guernsey Cattle Club during this period is given as 2,505. The total number of yearly records recorded last year by the Advanced Registry Department of the Old Registry Association is given as 3,101.

By studying the above facts in regard to the costs of making Official Records and who bears the burden of expense it is evident that there was and is room for improvement.

#### DEPENDABLE ADVANCED REGISTRATION PLAN

Under the Dependable Advanced Registry Plan adopted by the New Registry Association the expense of recording Records of Milk and Butter Production has been reduced to a minimum. The burden of expense has been placed on those breeders who patronize Dependable Advanced Registration which brings to the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle an improved service.

Space will not permit to review all of the many advantages and the great saving which has been made possible to the breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle through the organization of the New Registry Association.

#### Steady Work

THIS is the fifth consecutive year that the Holstein herd owned by Sam. C. Cessna and Son, of Bedford, Pa., has been enrolled in cow testing association work. For the four completed years the herd average is 8,959.5 lb. milk, 330.1 lb. butterfat. Many of the milkers are not yet mature and so have not reached their full producing capacity. The grades are gradually being displaced by the heifers raised and the time is not far distant when this large herd will be made up of purebreds only.

During the past summer 23 animals were in milk, nearly all of them bred and raised at this establishment. A number of these producers are daughters of the bull Cornucopia Pontiac Butter Boy, a grandson of Spring Farm Pontiac Cornucopia who was from K. P. Pontiac Lass, the first cow credited with producing 44 lb. butter in a week. The daughters of the Cornucopia bull are very typy and are good and persistent milkers. One of these heifers, Korndyke Segis Pontiac Ruth, as a three-year-old, produced 8,868 lb. milk, 319.5 lb. but-

terfat in 306 days, her lactation period, as she calved again before the year ended.

Another heifer that will attract your attention is Aaggie Ona Korndyke Lass, a daughter of King Aaggie Ona Fedora. As a three-year-old she was credited with producing 10,592 lb. milk, 368 lb. butterfat in her lactation period of 317 days.

Most of the bulls owned by the Bedford County Holstein Bull Association, of which Mr. Cessna is one of the leading members, carry a large percentage of Ona blood. Outcrosses are provided for as one of the other sires is Rolo Pontiac Ormsby, a son of Rolo Pontiac Fayne and from a granddaughter of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes 37th. Another is a young bull carrying at least 50% of the blood of the great cow Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d, and 25% of the blood of old Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes.

The Cessna herd is a working dairy in which the cows are milked twice daily. During the summer months they run over a large, rough pasture part of which was growing timber a few years ago. The herd is being closely culled and is steadily growing in value and producing capacity.

#### The Real Winner

IN OUR report of the Franklin County Fair, held near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, early in September, we gave the cow Lost Spring Fayne Korndyke the credit for winning the Grand Championship for females. Mr. H. W. Allison, of the Southampton Heights Fruit Farms, Shippensburg, Pa., informs us that our correspondent was in error and that the real Grand Champion was his cow Sugar Hill Aaggie Lor-



SUGAR HILL AAGGIE LORINDA  
Grand Champion Female at the 1930 Franklin  
County Fair. Owned by H. W. Allison, Ship-  
pensburg, Pa.

inda who also won the handsome silver cup given by the Hershey Creamery Company for being the best Holstein-Friesian female in the show. The accompanying illustration, made from a photograph sent by Mr. Allison, shows a typy, dairy cow that looks capable of winning in almost any competition. We apologize to Mr. Allison, to our readers and also to Lorinda and gladly make the correction.

Cheese prices in Wisconsin, the great American center of cheesemaking, showed a gradual and steady strengthening during the last half of October and early November. Production has been light and the demand has been steady.

#### On the Upward Path

IN THE last ten years statistics show that the average production of milk per cow in the United States has increased at the rate of about 100 pounds a year, or about 1,000 pounds for the ten years. This increase in production per cow has made it possible for the greatly increased population of this country to be supplied with enough dairy products to allow for a considerable increase in the per-capita consumption, without an increase in the number of dairy cows. Our cow population has remained about stationary while the human population has increased, and while the per-capita consumption of dairy products has increased also.

Knowledge of the science of genetics is increasing, and therefore breeding practices is becoming better. Feed crops are being improved, and feeding practices are gradually being improved upon. Methods of milking and handling milk on the farm and on the way to market are being improved. These are all factors of great importance in economy in production. Economy in production of the basic material of an industry is the thing that is fundamentally important to the industry. The producing end of the dairy industry is making great progress to economize the production of its basic material.

Reliable production records help in the sale of good stock. Buyers usually want to know how much milk a cow gives or has given under practical dairy management and that means twice-a-day milking.

#### WE OFFER YOU

### Choice Young Holstein-Friesians

either sex

of well-known, heavy producing blood  
lines such as

#### ONA, PIEBE, ORMSBY, PONTIAC AND CORNUCOPIA.

Our herd bulls are sires of proven quality, whose daughters show great producing ability in their every day work. They combine Superior Individuality with demonstrated Transmitting Ability.

The Herd is now in its FIFTH year of C. T. A. work. The herd average for the FOUR completed years is 8,959.5 lb. Milk, 330.1 lb. Butterfat.

For prices on good bulls or heifers drop a line to

**Sam C. Cessna, Bedford, Pa., R. 2**



## The Dumping Ground of the Breed

**E**IGHT or ten years ago, the Speculative Element dealing in Holstein-Friesian cattle with Forced Official Records and Show Ring Performance as their chief Stock in Trade were holding consignment sales of a State and National character throughout the leading Holstein districts.

At these sales the promoters would consign animals with high Forced Official Records or that had won Honors in the show ring together with their descendants or close relatives and by By-Bidding and Cattle Trading with a view of Price Fixing establish fictitious prices to be used in fixing values of animals sold by them at private sale after the manner of the dog fancier who sold a BULL BITCH for \$1,000 agreeing to take as payment two puppies at \$500 each.

Many dairy farmers who had been dabbling in the making of official records were induced to consign some of their best animals to these sales. The good animals consigned by the dairy farmers usually were sold at a great sacrifice because the dairy farmers who had consigned the cattle were not aware that Price Fixing and By-Bidding was being carried on by those promoting the sale. Occasionally one of the farmer breeders would be paid a good price for some outstanding animal as a kind of bait to keep up the interest and enthusiasm so he or his friends could be used at the next consignment sale.

In reporting these consignment sales the *Holstein-Friesian World*, which is their chief publicity organ, would go to great length in describing the wonderful animals, owned by Wealthy Breeders or Dealing Establishments, that have topped the sale, the price, many times, being the result of By-Bidding, Price Fixing and Cattle Trading. To further impress upon the dairy public the superior quality and increased value of high record, show winning animals over the kind of cattle which the dairy farmer bred and owned, the Editor of *The World* would compare the prices received for high record animals where By-Bidding, Cattle Trading and Price Fixing was indulged in, with the prices received for farmer-bred animals which were sold honestly.

### FAKE AUCTION SALES BECOME UNPOPULAR

The State and National consignment sales that were conducted by State organizations organized by the \$12,000 President became so unpopular because of the questionable selling practices carried on at these events that the dairy farmer and the public failed to patronize them.

While large sums of money have been expended in advertising these cooperative consignment sales through the *Holstein-Friesian World* and other publications and through State Clubs organized by the \$12,000 President, the dairy farmers and conservative breeders were not deceived in sufficient numbers to make the enterprise profitable.

At the THIRD BRENTWOOD SALE held in March, 1922, which at the time was the leading National sale held in the interest of the Speculators, the promoters admitted losses to the extent that one of the consignors who was also a Director of the Old Registry

Association, volunteered to solicit donations from other consignors with the view of helping make up the deficit.

The following itemized list of Receipts and Expenses was included in the letter sent to the consignors asking them to CHIP IN and help make up the loss sustained by the management of the sale.

THIRD BRENTWOOD NATIONAL SALE PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT		
<i>Income</i>		
Commission from Sales .....	\$15,071.50	
Miscellaneous Income .....	278.70	\$15,350.20
<i>Expenses</i>		
Judge, Auctioneers, Ringman and Cashier .....	\$2,257.00	
Office Salaries .....	1,182.75	
Labor .....	1,456.70	
Traveling .....	500.00	
Advertising .....	6,794.60	
Catalogs .....	1,527.85	
Prizes and Rosettes .....	1,665.50	
Hauling .....	795.65	
Rent .....	2,247.35	
Shavings .....	444.61	
Lumber, Tools and Supplies .....	354.96	
Printing and Stationery .....	87.78	
Telegraph and Telephone .....	42.70	
Postage .....	53.57	
Flags .....	225.00	
Chairs .....	125.00	
Miscellaneous .....	170.00	
		\$19,931.83
LOSS .....		\$4,581.63

The above Profit and Loss Statement discloses that the *Holstein-Friesian World* who handled the advertising of the sale or who advertised it extensively drew a lion's share of the \$6,794.60.

The Auctioneers, Pedigree Experts, etc., received, \$2,257.00 for three days' work.

The total number of animals listed in the catalog as being consigned to the sale was 214, the total selling expense according to the above statement is \$19,931.83. If, for the purpose of simplifying figures, we assume that 200 animals were sold and the total selling cost was \$20,000.00 it would make the expense of selling each animal an even \$100.00.

Can dairy farmers afford to pay any organization \$100 each for selling their surplus purebreds? Again, can any dairy farmer who conducts his dairy and breeding enterprise on a business basis afford to pay \$100 commission for each animal he purchases? In other words, if we assume that National Sales are conducted ON THE SQUARE, is the expense justified?

Consignment sales managed by State Associations have proven an expensive medium through which to market surplus cattle. A few of the leaders might make a few sales at a profit but the majority of the breeders who consign usually sell at a sacrifice, receiving less for cattle than they would receive at home on the farm and in addition, twenty-five per cent is deducted from the selling price to pay the expense of managing the sale.

According to published figures it costs Ohio breeders nearly twenty-five per cent of the selling price which

was deducted in the form of commission by the State Association. This twenty-five per cent was in addition to the regular membership fee and the 50 cent tax that was collected in support of the State Association.

Generally speaking, all of the State Associations have failed in that they were unable to market the breeders surplus cattle at prices which were acceptable and at commissions which he could afford to pay.

The proper place to market surplus Purebreds is right on the farm where they are bred and raised. Responsible breeders can demand a better price for their animals when sold direct from the farm with their guarantee as to health and quality than when sold to a consignment sale, and he saves the expense of specially fitting his animals, saves the commission charged by the sales management and the expense of shipping his cows away from home, and furthermore, if the prospective customer is not willing to pay what the animals are worth, the breeder is not forced to accept the price offered because he has his animals at home in his own stable and can keep them until he is able to find a buyer that will pay what they are worth.

Conservative buyers of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle usually buy direct from the breeder, selecting their animals at the farm where they can compare the animals which they purchase with other animals in the herd as to type and milk producing ability, and where they are assured that the animals which they purchase are healthy and have not been exposed to infectious and contagious diseases.

By-bidding and price-fixing which has characterized consignment sales, together with the fact that many of the animals offered are worth more to sell than they are to keep makes it inadvisable for the unexperienced buyer to patronize these sales and the experienced breeder usually does not.

Consignment sales as a whole are dumping grounds where a few good animals are sacrificed to sell others for more than they are worth.

Making and keeping records of milk and butterfat production is or should be strictly a scientific and business proposition. The record should accurately represent the cow's inherited ability as an economical and profitable producer of milk and butterfat. The cow should be able at any time to confirm the record by her ability as a producer.

Cash in on your surplus stock by means of a BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN AD.



SYLVIA ALCARTRA SEGIS  
Third Prize Winner in Fleetwood Club.  
Owned by Harold W. Schuler, Fleetwood, Pa.



BESSIE JEMIMA ABBECKER  
Reserve Champion 4-H Club heifer of Berks County. Second Prize Winner in Fleetwood Club. Owned by Albert Schaeffer, Fleetwood, Pa.



LIME ROCK PIEBE PIETJE  
Champion 4-H Club heifer of Berks County. First Prize Winner in Fleetwood Club. Owned by Howard Brancher, Fleetwood, Pa.

## The 4-H Clubs at the Reading Fair

**A**T THE 1930 Berks County Fair held at Reading, Pa., one of the events that attracted much attention was the Junior Calf Club competition, which was staged on Farmers and Grangers Day, Friday, September 12th.

The Fleetwood 4-H Dairy Calf Club has eighteen members, the Wernersville Club has ten and there are eleven members in the Schuylkill Valley Club. Their animals were the 4-H Club contestants.

The Club animals were judged separately and then collectively. The management of the Reading Fair put up a total of \$275 as prize money for the cattle exhibited by members of these three clubs. These prizes were arranged as follows: \$10-\$9-\$8-\$7-\$6 for each club and all those who did not win any of the higher prizes, received \$5. In addition \$10 was given for the County Championship, \$9 was given for the Reserve County Championship and the best showman in the three clubs received a \$10 prize.

The first prize animal in the Fleetwood Club was Lime Rock Piebe Pietje, born October 29, 1929. This good heifer was made the Champion of Berks County. She is owned by Howard Brancher, of Fleetwood, Pa., R. 2. Howard, who also won the prize for champion showman of the county, is the Secretary of the Fleetwood Club.

The second prize animal in the Fleetwood Club and the Reserve Champion of Berks County is Bessie Jemima Abbecker Schuiling, born October 9, 1929. She is owned by Albert Schaeffer, of Fleetwood, Pa., R. 1.

The third prize in the Fleetwood Club exhibition was awarded to Sylvia Alcartra Segis, born November 4, 1929. This handsome, straight-backed little heifer is the property of Harold W. Schuler, of Fleetwood, Pa., R. 2, and the pair made an interesting picture.

The fourth prize went to Thomas Merkle, of Kutztown, Pa., the fifth to William Dietrich, of Kutztown, Pa., and the sixth prize was won by Eleanor Kniss, of Fleetwood, Pa., R. 2., Eleanor's animal placing highest of any of those exhibited by a girl.

The milk house and all its equipment should be so planned that unnecessary steps will be avoided and labor economized to the greatest extent.

An *optimist* is a man who does the best he can under all circumstances—*hopefully*.



## Fewer Purebred Holstein-Friesians Registered and Transferred by Holstein-Friesian Association of America Under Politicians' Management

### All Other Purebred Dairy Cattle Registry Associations Continue to Record an Increased Number of Registrations and Transfers

ALL Purebred Dairy Cattle Registry Associations have recorded an increased number of Registrations year after year with the exception of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, which Association since the year 1921, after its MEMBERS were DEPRIVED of their RIGHTS, FEES INCREASED and its affairs managed and controlled by PROFESSIONAL POLITICIANS, has registered fewer animals each year than were registered during the year 1921, as the comparative figures will show:

NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS RECORDED BY EACH REGISTRY ASSOCIATION

	Holstein	Canadian Holstein	Jersey	Guernsey	Ayrshire
1921 .....	127,850	16,221	42,336	22,007	5,874
1922 .....	113,772	14,250	45,452	22,072	6,381
1923 .....	115,132	13,532	50,450	26,734	7,553
1924 .....	111,529	18,440	52,163	28,467	6,939
1925 .....	109,994	16,001	53,856	32,041	7,533
1926 .....	111,088	18,625	55,752	34,690	7,862
1927 .....	109,963	19,325	64,077	35,471	8,401
1928 .....	121,726	22,600	73,909	30,672	10,111
1929 .....	125,365	24,000	71,861	40,949	11,419

The above figures show that the Holstein-Friesian Association of America has not recorded as many registrations any year since 1921, as it recorded that year, while all other Purebred Dairy Cattle Registry Associations have recorded an increased number of registrations from year to year.

#### THIRTY-FIVE MILLION (\$35,000,000) DOLLARS ESTIMATED LOSS

If the Holstein-Friesian Association of America had recorded the same percentage of increase in registrations each year from 1921 to 1929, that were recorded by the American Jersey Cattle Club it would have registered 490,979 more animals. The Difference in salvage value between a Purebred Registered animal in the State of Pennsylvania, and a Grade animal that is appraised and slaughtered to prevent the spread of tuberculosis, when the maximum appraisal is allowed, is \$65. Were we to assume that the 490,979 Purebred Holsteins that were not registered, were slaughtered in the State of Pennsylvania as Tubercular, it would result in a loss to their owners of \$31,913,635.

If the Holstein-Friesian Association of America had recorded the same percentage of increase in registrations each year from 1921 to 1929 that were recorded by the Ayrshire Breeders Association, it would have registered 510,618 more animals. Their salvage value as Purebreds over Grades would represent a loss to their owners of \$33,190,170, if condemned as Tubercular and slaughtered under Pennsylvania's law, etc.

If the Holstein-Friesian Association of America had recorded the same percentage of increase in registrations each year from 1921 to 1929 that were recorded by the American Guernsey Cattle Club, it would have registered 537,760 more animals. Their salvage value as Purebreds over Grades would amount to the grand total of \$34,954,400 if condemned for Tuberculosis and slaughtered under the laws of Pennsylvania.

#### FEWER TRANSFERS RECORDED

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America has recorded fewer transfers each year since 1921 than it recorded that year while the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada shows a substantial increase in the number of transfers recorded in 1929 over the number recorded in 1921. The comparative number of transfers issued by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada is as follows:

	H.-F. Association of America	H.-F. Association of Canada
1921 .....	128,615	13,091
1922 .....	91,830	11,588
1923 .....	91,665	11,704
1924 .....	87,535	13,389
1925 .....	87,940	13,642
1926 .....	90,700	18,090
1927 .....	88,129	18,437
1928 .....	94,937	21,438
1929 .....	92,562	22,085

If the Holstein-Friesian Association of America had recorded the same percentage of increase in transfers each year from 1921 to 1929 that were recorded by the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, it would have recorded 530,709 more transfers.

#### HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN INDUSTRY PROSPERED UNDER BREEDER MANAGEMENT

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America was organized in 1885. From that date until June, 1919, it was managed by a small Board of Officers and Directors under a business form of government. The Association at that time enjoyed the reputation of being the Largest and Most Prosperous Registry Association in the World.

For a five-year period previous to 1921, when the affairs of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America were being managed under a Business form of Government, the number of animals transferred each year was greater than the number registered, which showed the Industry to be in a very prosperous condition in that the breeders could sell all of their surplus and a few additional animals each year. During this five-year period, the number of animals registered and the

number of animals transferred steadily increased as shown by the following figures:

	Number of Registrations	Number of Transfers
1915-1916 .....	72,665	68,776
1916-1917 .....	73,847	75,884
1917-1918 .....	88,279	91,528
1918-1919 .....	90,887	97,392
1919-1920 .....	114,503	131,823
1920-1921 .....	127,850	128,615

The decrease in the number of registrations and transfers, beginning with the year 1922, cannot be attributed to the general conditions affecting the Purebred Dairy Cattle Industry for the reason that all other Purebred Dairy Cattle Registry Associations have continued, up to the present time, to record an increased number of registrations and transfers over a period of years.

On the other hand, the Holstein-Friesian cow has continued to be the most popular Dairy Cow, as is evident from the fact that she is to be found in increased numbers in all the leading dairy districts. That fewer Holstein-Friesians have been registered and officially transferred on the records of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America reflects directly upon its management.

#### THE COST OF POLITICAL EXTENSION WORK

All Purebred Dairy Cattle Registry Associations have continued to operate under a business form of government on the principle that the MAJORITY RULE, Each member of the Association having a right to a direct vote or the right to choose someone to represent him in the election of officers; fixing fees and directing the policies of the Association, which is the Democratic Principle underlying our American Form of Government and the Principle on which our BANKS and RAILROADS and all other SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS and COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES are GOVERNED.

In 1921, members of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America were deprived of their rights to a direct vote. Its business form of Government was changed to a Delegate or Political form of Government. Its chief Executive Officers (the President and Chairman of the Executive Committee, including other Officers and Employees) were PROFESSIONAL POLITICIANS. The majority of its Board of Directors was made up of POLITICIANS, GENTLEMEN FARMERS and CATTLE DEALERS.

Political organizations were established in each of the leading Holstein States. A high salaried, full-time professional organizer and promoter was placed in charge to look after the political welfare of the management. The expense of maintaining these organizations was defrayed by a tax of 50 cents on each transfer. This 50 cent tax from June, 1922, until December 1, 1929, amounts to the GRAND TOTAL of over \$324,000. Additional sums have been collected from the breeders in the form of membership fees. These political organizations functioned under the disguise of Extension work.

The Paid State Secretaries in charge of State Associations, in addition to his political duties, assisted certain LEADERS AND WEALTHY BREEDERS who were

making official records, to find a market for their surplus cattle by promoting consignment sales, and organizing Bull Clubs where bulls from official record dams are sold to dairy farmers by the old Stock Company Stud Horse selling plan. They also assisted in organizing Calf Clubs to the end that only calves from high record dams were selected. Dairy farmers who own 95 per cent of all Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle, who follow economical and profitable dairying as their major business and who have adopted pay-at-the-pail methods of measuring the value of their Purebreds, are not benefited by State Associations organized under the Paid State Secretary Plan.

It is a peculiarity of men that they will form an organization for certain purposes and then proceed to develop loyalty to the organization rather than to its purposes. Thinking men should realize that an organization does not in itself amount to much. It is useful only to achieve something for those who belong to it. Yet members forget this fact and go on supporting their organization blindly, and so following its leadership, regardless of the extent or quality of the achievements of either. Loyalty is a fine trait of human nature, but it needs to be qualified by some strong common sense.

"The optimist goes out in the spring sunshine with no umbrella, gets soaked and catches pneumonia. The pessimist wears flannels, ulster, muffler and goloshes, get overheated, discards them, and catches pneumonia."

## Light Colored, Handsome Bull

### Ready for Service

His sire, **PENSTATE HOMESTEAD FOBES**, was by a well known show bull and from one of the best cows in the Pennsylvania State College herd.

His dam, **GETTYSBURG JULIUS DE KOL**, is a splendid cow and produced 10,933 lb. milk, 501.5 lb. butter in 311 days as a three-year-old, C. T. A. She is a granddaughter of Dutchland Sir Lyons Hengerveld, one of the best sons of Colantha Johanna Lad.

Individuality, Production and Breeding are combined in this well grown, attractive Bull. He was born December 3d, 1929.

Priced for Quick Sale at \$125.

**JOHN C. BREAM**

R. D. No. 4.

Gettysburg, Pa.

A State and Federally Accredited Herd.



## Lowering the Cost of Milk Production

**A**BOUT half the expense or cost of milk production is the cost of the feed—grain, roughage and pasturage—the cows receive.

A well-balanced and economical dairy ration includes an ample allowance of carbohydrates, the starchy or sugary feeds which provide energy and keep up the bodily heat of the cow. The protein feeds also provide energy and heat, but in more expensive form, and it is more economical to feed the cheaper carbohydrates for these purposes. This enables the cow to use the proteins in making milk or in repairing the body tissues.

Proteins, so important from a nutrition standpoint, are made up of various amino acids in varying proportions. If a cow is to produce all the milk of which she is capable, she must receive a sufficient quantity of each of the amino acids used for maintenance and milk production. The cow needs not only an ample quantity of protein but also a variety of proteins. This will usually call for the feeding of materials derived from several species of plants.

Farmer's Bulletin 1626-F, just issued, which may be obtained free by applying to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., covers many phases of Dairy Cow Feeding and reviews the more common feedstuffs grown on the farm and sold on the markets. It contains practical advice for compounding economical rations, compares rations for different seasons and concludes with the following feeding suggestions:

In planning the winter ration, provide at least one hay (legume preferred), one succulent, and a concentrate mixture containing three grains.

The order of feeding roughage, succulents, and concentrates has no effect on milk production.

Feed concentrates as often as the cow is milked. Roughage and succulents may be fed twice a day.

Feeding concentrates wet has no advantage over feeding them dry.

Always grind or roll grain for dairy cows.

Soak at one time only as much beet pulp as can be fed in 24 hours.

Cows will eat more of a coarse, stemmy hay if it is run through a cutter, although the digestibility of the feed is not affected.

Grinding hay or other dry roughage does not pay.

There is no advantage in mixing ground roughages and ground concentrates except that a small quantity of ground roughage may be used to lighten a heavy ration of concentrates.

Corn fodder cut and treated with a converter, which changes some of the starch to sugar, has been found to possess no advantage over corn silage in cost, palatability, or quantity of milk produced.

Always feed highly flavored feeds just after milking. It is advisable also to do all the feeding at this time.

Immediately after a cow has calved, give her a small quantity of a warm bran mash.

Before feeding such feeds as root crops, potatoes, and apples, run them through a feed chopper.

Shredding corn stover adds to the convenience in feeding and makes it better bedding.

## You Surely Need Some Choice Well-Grown Heifers

from 3 to 15 months old

Their dams are well-bred producers, and are of well-known blood lines, cows that are earning a good profit in our herd.

These heifers are sired by

### KING SWEET VICTOR

a handsome, stylish, transmitting son of the great KING SWEET, whose daughters milk heavily and persistently, being noted for production.

The dam of KING SWEET VICTOR is a 20,791-lb. milk, 894-lb. butter cow, daughter of the many times Grand Champion show queen, Frindaella Elkindale Ormsby, 1,031 lb. butter in 365 days.

We will make an attractive price on one or several of these heifers, or on a bunch with a handsome type young bull.

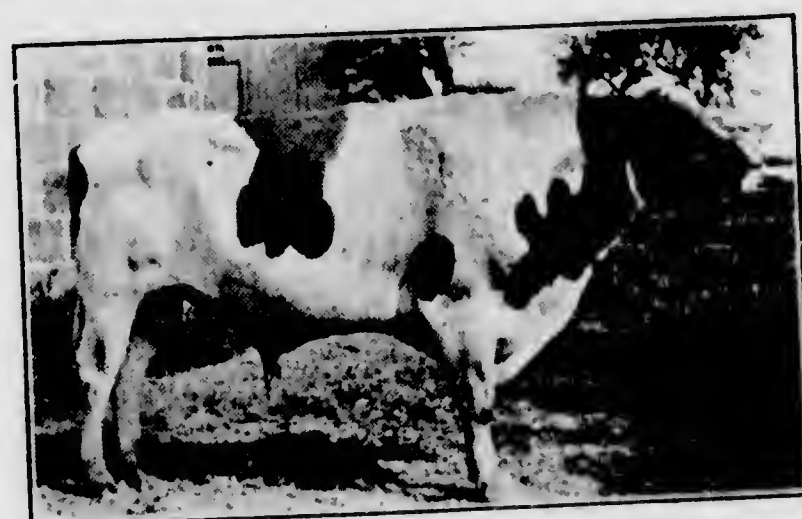
Start right today by writing

**GEORGE M. DIBBLE & SON**

Starrucca, Wayne Co. Pennsylvania  
Herd Accredited

## When Buying a Bull

Take Your Choice of a Family



I have on hand a fine spring Bull Calf from my grand old cow, Millview Sadie Vale Luella; a Yearling Bull and a Fall Bull Calf from one of her daughters; also a Bull Calf from another daughter. These are animals I can recommend to head any good herd.

All three of the dams are great dairy cows and Persistent Producers. All are enrolled in the Dependable Advanced Registry.

Come and See the Family or Write

**WM. L. MARTIN**

Manheim Pennsylvania R. D.

## Nebraska on the Gain

**A**CCORDING to Federal Reserve Bank reports, business conditions in Kansas, Nebraska and near-by states have materially improved during the fall months. In Nebraska, the corn crop, according to official reports, turned out much better than expected. Butterfat prices have shown a slight increase and when they do, the demand for purebred dairy cattle, particularly Holsteins, always strengthens.

Justus A. Johnson, whose farm is near Loomis, Nebraska, is in good shape to meet this demand. He has a number of well-grown sons and daughters of the herdsire, Pabst Gladiol King, and is making very reasonable prices on them. They are from good producing cows who have large production records made in C. T. A. and ordinary dairy work on twice-a-day milking. Pabst Gladiol King was by Creator and his



KENMOOR JOHANNA ORMSBY MERCEDES

This splendid cow has daughters and granddaughters in the herd of Justus A. Johnson, Loomis, Nebraska.

dam was by Pabst Pontiac Hengerveld, so that he combines very closely the blood of the splendid sires Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes and King Pontiac Champion with that of the wonderful producing and transmitting cow Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d.

The junior herd bull at the Johnson establishment is Sir Bess Gering Fobes, whose dam was Bess Burke Blossom, a granddaughter of Marathon Bess Burke and credited with producing 15,802 lb. milk, 641.25 lb. butter in 321 days. Notice that this bull also combines the blood of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes with that of the good cows Wisconsin Fobes and Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d.

Some of the younger members of the herd were sired by Prince Kenmoor Johanna, a son of Meadow Holm Early Peep and of Kenmoor Johanna Ormsby Mercedes, a cow of outstanding merit that has, in two calendar years, while enrolled in the Harlan-Phelps dairy herd improvement association, produced 28,772 lb. milk, containing 1,009.2 lb. butterfat, which, on the 80% basis, is equivalent to 1,261.5 lb. butter. This showing is all the more remarkable as the feed the cows received was all home grown, the small pasture being supplemented with corn, silage, alfalfa and sweet clover.

While Mr. Johnson does not take his stock to the fairs preferring to have them at all times at home on the farm, animals raised at this establishment have won high honors in Junior Calf Club work and the herd has won a widespread reputation for type and individuality as well as production.

## More Dairy Products Eaten

**E**XCEPT for butter, the per capita consumption of all dairy products is now at the highest point in the Nation's history. During the past ten years there has been a marked upward trend, according to figures gathered by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Per capita consumption of butter last year is computed at 17.61 lb. compared with 14.7 lb. ten years ago. The peak in butter consumption was in the year 1889 when per capita consumption was 19.9 lb.

People are eating more cheese, as shown by an average per capita consumption of 4.62 lb. last year, compared with 3.50 lb. per person in 1920. Consumption of condensed and evaporated milk last year was 16.58 lb. per person, of which 2.75 lb. was condensed, and 13.83 lb. evaporated. In 1920 consumption of condensed and evaporated milk was 10.17 per person.

Ice cream consumption last year was 3 gallons per person compared with 2.46 gallons in 1920, and with 1.04 gallons in 1910.

Milk consumption per person is estimated now at approximately 58 gallons per person annually, although exact figures on this commodity are not yet available. Milk consumption in 1920 was 43 gallons per person.

The time is not far distant when we shall have our food concentrated in tiny round tablets, a natural scientist declares. We are afraid that this will mean the end of the square meal.

## HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULL

Ready for Service

Only \$100

He is *Maple Grove Joe Ormsby Glista*  
born March 13, 1929

Sire: Maple Grove Ybma Glista, son of Maple Grove Spofford Princess, 641.3 lb. Milk, 27.01 lb. Butter, 7 days.

Dam: Maple Grove Koningen Ormsby Glista, 464.5 lb. Milk, 20.25 lb. Butter, 7 days.

This is a well-grown, well-marked Bull with good topline, in fact, good every way and a Bargain at this low price.

**MAPLE GROVE STOCK FARM**

Centerville,

Crawford Co.

Penna.

F. JONES, Mgr.

Herd Accredited



# You Can Save Money

By Joining The Holstein-Friesian  
Registry Association, Inc.

(The New Registry Association)

Life Membership Fee - - - - \$10.00  
Transfer Fee - - - - 50 cents

Save 50% of Your Registration and Transfer Fee

Every dairy farmer who breeds Purebred Holsteins should join in this great movement to restore public confidence by placing the Holstein-Friesian Herd Book on a sound, conservative up-to-date business basis.

Forty-Two States Are Now Represented

Membership and Business steadily increasing.

Among our membership can be found the very best dairy farmers in America.

Write for Supplies and Applications Today

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Secretary  
Harrisburg, Pa.

Box 30

All Future Records of Milk and Butter Production  
to be Acceptable to the Dairy Public **MUST**  
Represent Economical and Profitable  
Production.

The Keeping of Such Records Is Not Expensive

## Install a Milk Record Cabinet

Weigh Each Cow's Milk and Record It Daily

Mail your monthly MILK RECORD SHEET to the Secretary's office, where a Dependable and Permanent Record on each of your Purebred Holstein-Friesian Cows will be kept.

Knowing their actual production, the Cost of Production—Net Profit or Loss can be easily determined.

For Further and Full Particulars Write

**Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.**

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Secretary  
Harrisburg

Pennsylvania



# FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

## Some Seasonable Dishes

### BAKED HAM WITH PINEAPPLE

**W**ASH the ham well and boil gently three-quarters of an hour for each pound. If the ham is very dry looking, it should be soaked first. The flavor is much improved if a bay leaf, a few peppercorns, an onion and a little celery is added to the water in which it is cooked. When done, remove it to the baking dish, remove the skin, and cover the top of the ham with slices of canned pineapple, cut in half across, leaving them only half the thickness as when taken out of the can. Fasten these pieces in place with toothpicks, stick cloves in the exposed areas of the ham and sprinkle well with brown sugar and cinnamon. Place in the pan the pineapple juice and half its amount in maple syrup or maple sugar. Baste frequently while baking that the syrup may candy the slices of pineapple. If it is to be served hot, push the toothpicks down out of sight, breaking off as much as possible, so that not much of the wood need be forced into the ham. If served cold, leave the toothpicks in until the ham is thoroughly cold so that the slices of pineapple may be kept in place by the candied material over them. The results justify the extra pains taken in making this dish.

### SWEET POTATOES WITH PINEAPPLE

Boil and mash eight good sized sweet potatoes, using a large piece of butter and three tablespoonfuls of cream. Then put a layer of potatoes in a well buttered baking dish, then a layer of grated pineapple, alternating until the dish is full. Cover the top with fresh marshmallows and place in a moderate oven to heat thoroughly and brown the marshmallows. Be sure to allow plenty of room for the marshmallows to swell, as they will rise quite high when heat is applied and the appearance of the dish is spoiled and some of it lost if they overflow the sides of the dish.

### SAUERKRAUT

This somewhat commonplace dish has recently come into its own since the medical profession has placed its approval upon it, but many of us liked it long before we knew it was good for us. While it may be purchased in cans, it can also be made at home and when the cabbage crop is plentiful, it makes a good way to store some of that wholesome vegetable. The secret of making good sauerkraut lies in the amount of salt used, as too much destroys the acidity of the kraut.

Select only firm white heads, and use large containers, ten gallon crocks or kegs being best. Place a few whole leaves in the bottom of the container. Cut each cabbage in half and remove the core, and when ten pounds of cabbage has been prepared, slice with a cabbage cutter. To each ten pounds allow four ounces or half a cup of salt. Place the cabbage in the keg and tamp down firmly with a wooden mallet. Add ten pounds more and continue so until the keg is nearly

full. Then place a piece of strong cloth on top of the cabbage and tuck it in. Over this place another layer of cabbage leaves, then some boards and on top of all a weight. If a stone is used it should be granite, as limestone would ruin the acidity. A smaller crock or jug of water will do. Leave for a month, then open and lift up the cloth with the leaves, and when you have removed the amount of kraut desired, replace the cloth. If you wish to can the kraut, pack it in Mason jars, place in a hot water bath and boil twenty minutes. Screw down the covers and place in the cellar cupboard.

### CELERY CHOWDER

For this the ingredients are—One quart of milk, four cupfuls of celery, chopped fine, one potato, grated while raw, two tablespoonfuls butter, one onion, chopped fine, three teaspoonfuls flour, and salt and pepper to taste. Cook the celery until tender in enough water to cover, then force through a sieve, keeping the water and the pulp. Add to this the milk and grated potato and cook for five minutes. Saute the chopped onion in one tablespoonful of butter, and when browned add it to the first mixture. Add the chopped hard boiled eggs and thicken all slightly with remaining butter and the flour blended together. Finally season to taste.

### CHICKEN A LA KING

Three cups of chicken, cubed, six mushrooms, (or twelve tablespoonfuls), one green pepper, three tablespoonfuls of butter, three of flour, one and a half cups of chicken broth, one cup of cream, one and a half teaspoonfuls lemon juice, and three egg yolks. Cook the mushrooms and pepper in the butter, and when they are cool, stir in the flour until smooth, add the stock and cream and return to the fire, and as it begins to boil and thicken, add the other ingredients, the egg yolks last. This may be served on toast or in rice rings which have been seasoned to taste when cooked.

### BAKED BEANS WITH CORN

While fresh corn is preferable for this dish, the canned may be used with little diminution in flavor. The ingredients are—One pint of kidney beans, two cupfuls of corn, one cupful of boiling water, one-quarter pound of bacon, cut in cubes, two tablespoonfuls of molasses, two teaspoonfuls salt, one teaspoonful baking soda, one-quarter teaspoonful pepper. Pick over the beans, wash, and let them stand in cold water over night. In the morning, drain, add the soda and cover with cold water and simmer until tender. Drain and blanch with cold water. Add the bacon, the molasses, salt and pepper and the boiling water, and put in a bean pot, seeing that they are well covered with water, and bake in a 350 degree oven for six hours, adding more water if necessary. About half an hour before removing the beans from the oven, add the corn, seasoned to taste.

### APPLE FILLING

Press three baked apples through a sieve. Beat the white of one egg until stiff, add half a cup confectioners' sugar gradually and beat till very light. Two tablespoonfuls of apple jelly beaten with the apple improve it.

## Eating for Health

**M**ANY housekeepers have been faced with the problem of feeding a growing family and at the same time keeping appetizing changes on their table instead of a monotonous round of meat, potatoes and bread, and only those who have worked on the problem realize increasingly the difficulties. Even scientifically equipped hospitals and sanitariums are holding their work more and more to special lines—for children, or for some peculiar disease or condition, while the farm mother must meet half a dozen different conditions daily. Very often she must feed an infant, children of pre-school age, boys and girls in school, the vigorous out-door and indoor workers and even sometimes the aged and infirm. Each need food suited to habits of life and state of health.

It is rather startling to learn that some of the diseases we most dread are unknown among ignorant and uncivilized people. While we no longer have yellow fever, bubonic plague or smallpox, we do have cancer, tuberculosis and appendicitis; diseases almost peculiar to the white races who lead in civilization. We are making headway against the "great white plague" but both Europe and America are reporting rapid increase in cancer and leaders in the study of this disease have been quoted as saying that only a complete change of diet and habits of eating can check the advance of this worst enemy of mankind. It must not be overlooked that one reason for the known increase in numbers of cases of this disease is that more cases now come to the attention of the medical authorities than did a generation ago, when many were stricken, suffered and died without any attempt to cure or even alleviate the disease. Certain it is that now, as never before, medical research is being directed towards finding the cause and the cure of cancer.

One of the points of agreement among scientists is that too many kinds of food are served at one meal; foods that digest in one hour, two hours, three hours or longer are crowded on our plates and into our stomachs. And, regardless of our age and occupations we eat to complete fullness. The digestive machinery is unduly taxed and food that should nourish and sustain health is lost until the body is like a big city with broken and defective water mains. If we accept the findings of these scientists, the possible remedy at once suggests itself, especially in the country, where the large majority of people eat in their own homes, and therefore to quite an extent, can govern the quality and quantity of the food they eat. For reasons of efficiency, such a program should have an appeal for housewives, for it is certainly much easier to cook and serve one or two things than to prepare a little of several, and this method has been in vogue in many homes for reasons of convenience, the housewives being entirely unconscious of the fact that in this way they

were contributing to the health of their families. Of course variety in the diet is very necessary both for the health and for the appeal to the appetite, but this can be carried out at different meals. We are all familiar with the term "balanced rations," and these the family must have, but they can be given at different times, so as to get the best results.

The effect of diet on the health was vividly demonstrated at the time of the Mississippi floods. While people were marooned on the levees and in the refugee camps with only scanty food and no milk or fresh vegetables at all, pellagra appeared in many places. This disease has even been produced by physicians in persons, who, in the interests of science, were willing to submit to a restricted diet, such as bacon, bread and potatoes. In those homes where boys and girls are on athletic teams in their schools and colleges, there is some knowledge of the training table with its lists of must and must-not foods. Mental and physical alertness and endurance are the ends sought and gained through diet—and if good for athletes, why not for the rest of the family? If these trainers of baseball and football squads are concerned over the proper diet for their charges when only the winning of games is at stake, why should not the mothers of the country be equally concerned when it may mean success or failure in the game of life, for whether we realize it or not, the daily diet does affect the success of efforts put forth. Now there was a time when an idea prevailed that any one could do housework—it took no brains at all—and the only requirement of a good cook was that she made food so appetizing that people were tempted to eat more than they really should. Not so any more. Women have set themselves to learn the rules of their trade as thoroughly as any artisan and today there are many agencies coöperating with them, from the Federal Government in Washington, the State Department of each state, down to the county agents and the Home Economic Extension workers in many individual counties. Many bulletins are put out by the Children's Bureau and the Department of Agriculture at Washington which give complete instruction along this line, such as never could be given in the limits of an article of this sort. These are either free or are sold for five or ten cents each, so no one need be ignorant when such information, vital to the family welfare, is so easily accessible. And when the foods so necessary to good health are to be had in quantities on the farm, it is a shame that anyone should remain in ignorance of their value. Plenty of fresh sweet milk three times a day, potatoes boiled in the skins so as to retain all their mineral salts, one cooked leafy green vegetable and one raw vegetable at least once a day, food like this is the scientific foundation for health feeding.

The will of a man who died recently, when opened, was found to contain the following provision: "To my beloved wife I do hereby bequeath my pants, as a symbol of what she always wanted to wear during my lifetime, but did not."

A propagandist is a person who can take a fragment of truth and make it into a large, convincing lie.



## The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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HELEN C. NEWMAN .....Household Editor  
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NOVEMBER 8-22, 1930

*The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman* was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

### New Association Makes Continued Progress

**A**N INCREASED number of Applications for Membership has been received by the New Registry Association each month this year over the number received each month during the year 1929, with the exception of the months of January and February.

The number of Applications for Membership received during the months of September and October shows an increase over the same period last year of 33 1/3 per cent.

Breeders of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle more and more appreciate the IMPROVED SERVICE and GREAT SAVING IN FEES which has been made possible through the NEW ASSOCIATION.

### Dependable Advanced Registration

**D**O NOT overlook the opportunity of keeping accurate and permanent production records on each of your Purebred Holstein-Friesian producing females.

The Dependable Advanced Registration plan of keeping records of Milk and Butter production is within reach of every dairy farmer who owns one or more Purebred Holstein-Friesian cows.

It does not make any difference where you live or whether you own one animal or many.

If you do not have a copy of the Dependable Advanced Registration plan write to the Secretary of the New Association for particulars.

It is the little things that matter and where we so often fail.—Lord Lister.

### We Apologize for the Oversight

**I**N THE June 8th issue we published the amounts which Mr. James A. Reynolds of Cleveland, Ohio, a professional politician, had drawn from the treasury of the Old Registry Association in salaries since he joined the Association in December, 1918. Our attention has been called to the fact that three items amounting to \$8,000.00 were not included. Below we are listing the amounts which Mr. Reynolds has drawn from the Association's Treasury in salaries including the items before omitted:

1920—Salary, Chairman of Executive Committee ..	3,000.00
1921—8 mo. Salary, Chairman of Executive Committee ..	2,000.00
1922—Salary, Chairman of Executive Committee ..	2,000.00
1923—Salary, Chairman of Executive Committee ..	3,000.00
1924—Salary, Chairman of Executive Committee and Treasurer ..	5,038.89
1925—Salary, Chairman of Executive Committee and Treasurer ..	5,000.00
1926—Chairman Executive Committee ....	\$3,583.35
Treasurer .....	2,000.00
Total Salary for Year .....	\$5,583.35
1927—Chairman of Executive Committee ..	\$4,000.00
Treasurer .....	2,000.00
Total Salary for Year .....	\$6,000.00
1928—Chairman Executive Committee ....	\$4,000.00
Treasurer .....	2,583.33
Total Salary for Year .....	\$6,583.33
1929—Chairman Executive Committee ....	\$4,000.00
Treasurer .....	3,000.00
Total Salary for Year .....	\$7,000.00
TOTAL SALARY .....	\$45,205.57

We do not have the exact amount which he has drawn in the form of Expenses, including a trip to Wales, his home country, and other foreign lands, as such items, in the financial report of the Old Association, are buried with other expenses.

We think that Mr. Reynolds holds the WORLD'S RECORD as being the first politician affiliated with the Old Association's management that could bring about an increase of salary regularly over a period of years and for FIVE YEARS draw TWO salaries.

### Improved Dairy Cattle

**P**UREBRED dairy cattle of all breeds were established and brought to their high state of perfection by dairymen who were breeding them for milk and butter production. Every step in a legitimate breed project should be profitable. That is why, years and years ago, the dairymen in Holland made a practice of weeding out their poorest animals and keeping only the best for breeding and dairy purposes. It was more profitable to keep and breed good cattle than poor ones, so by adopting a policy of selecting the best and weeding out the poorest, their herds continued to get better and more profitable year after year.

It does not require the wasteful and extravagant expenditure of money to breed good dairy cattle. If it required money, then the early Dutch breeders would not have had good cattle because they were peasant farmers and had little money. Time, patience and knowledge of sound breeding practices and not wasteful expenditure of money is the key to success in any breeding project.

Nature has amply provided plenty of seed or seed stock to perpetuate the animal and vegetable kingdoms.

At the present time our grain elevators are clogged with surplus wheat which is not needed for seed, consumption or for human food. In other words, if we had selected sufficient seed from the best grain, there would be thousands of bushels left to be sold on the market.

The same is true in regard to our live stock. When rightly cared for all of our domesticated animals will reproduce to the point that our country will be literally overrun with them if nothing is done to check reproduction. By always having more animals than is necessary for breeding purposes those that are the most desirable can be selected and retained in our breeding herds, while the inferior animals are used for food or beasts of burden or for whatever purpose they might be best suited.

In breeding improved livestock there has been a tendency to keep for breeding purposes, all animals that were registered or eligible to registry. This is a mistake as there are Scrub Purebreds that should be removed from the breeding herd, purebreds which for one reason or another are undesirable. One of the common contributing factors that has resulted in the failure of the so-called big breeding establishments is, that when the owner paid high prices for foundation animals, he endeavored to keep everyone of their offspring for breeding purposes. Naturally, the poor animals would multiply just as rapidly as the good ones and after ten or fifteen years his breeding operations would be the laughing stock of his neighborhood.

### What Further Proof Is Necessary?

**T**HE admitted losses which Wealthy Breeders have sustained as a result of making Forced Official Records and Fitting and Exhibiting cattle at State and National Shows, together with the many small breeders who have been sent on the road to financial ruin as a direct result of losses sustained as a result of making forced Official Records or paying high prices for animals with imaginary values would be sufficient proof that the best and safest road to success with Purebred Holstein-Friesians is to follow Economical and Profitable Dairy Practices.

### Some Interesting Correspondence

**A** BREEDER living in Wisconsin, a member of the New Association, had his herdsire registered with the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc. Some descendants of this herdsire passed into the hands of men who wished them recorded in the Old Registry Association. To do this it was necessary for the New Association member to sign papers permitting his own herdsire to be registered in the herdbook of the Old Association. As he did not receive any benefit from this action he might have refused, but instead of that he complied.

In a letter to the Secretary of the New Association, he told of this circumstance and quoted part of the letter he received from the Secretary of the Old Association, who wrote as follows:

"In nearly every case where owners of Holsteins have written us to help them register Holsteins in our Herd Book and have found that the sire or dam of the animal has been registered at Harrisburg, we have had no trouble in getting the owner of the sire or dam to fill in one of our applications for registry. It is very unusual for the owner of a Harrisburg registered animal to stand in the way of preventing his customer from recording his Holsteins in the Herd Book of his choice."

To this the Wisconsin breeder felt constrained to reply as follows:

"We have no desire to dictate to any one where they shall register their pureblood cattle. We wish to say however, if all breeders of pureblood Holsteins were thoroughly informed regarding the undue influence that has been used by certain people to prevent breeders from registering in the Harrisburg Association—there would without doubt be many more cattle registered at Harrisburg. We have said before and say now that what the Harrisburg Association is trying to do for the breeders of pureblood Holsteins is very similar to what Progressives in Wisconsin are trying to do in politics. Every one who is at all informed surely knows that the New Association has been obliged to defend its rights in court in about every State in the Union because certain people weren't willing to grant breeders their right of choice in registering their Holsteins."

### Trend of the Holstein Industry

**I**N A recent mail, the Secretary of the New Registry Association received a letter mailed in the State of Minnesota, plainly addressed to the Secretary of the Old Registry Association at Brattleboro, Vermont. Are we to conclude that the trend of Holstein business is such that when the words "Holstein-Friesian" appears in the Address on an envelop, Uncle Sam's Mail Clerks send it to Harrisburg, Pennsylvania?

The letter was forwarded to the proper address in the next outgoing mail.

### Breeding Holstein-Friesians for Profit

**A**LL knowledge relating to the dairy business and to the breeding of dairy cattle has been discovered by experience.

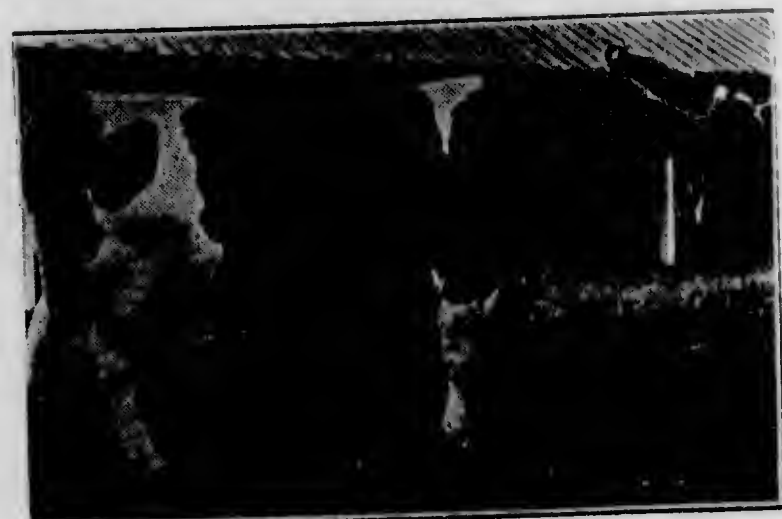
Dairying was the leading industry in Holland, for centuries. By the application of knowledge gained from experience and handed down from generation to generation, the Dutch dairymen were able to improve their dairy cattle, establishing the most productive breed of dairy cattle in the world.

Breeding dairy cattle to improve their milk- and butter-producing ability and thereby make them more profitable, can be carried on most successfully in connection with economical and profitable milk production. The working dairy herd serves as a PROVING GROUND in which to test the producing ability of the cow.

By applying information gained through constant observation of cows kept in a working dairy herd, the



## JUST WHAT YOU ARE LOOKING FOR!



**ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE**

is a sire of outstanding quality. His daughters exceed the work of their dams at the same age by producing

**33% MORE MILK  
WITH A HIGHER BUTTERFAT TEST**

These heifers in my herd, mostly two and three year olds, have in one lactation period

**EACH PRODUCED 10,000 LB. MILK**  
on twice-a-day milking and ordinary farm care.  
The **SONS OF "ROLO"** inherit this remarkable Producing Capacity and transmit it to their offspring together with **INDIVIDUALITY.**

Place a son of "ROLO" at the head of YOUR herd. Have some Dandies on hand, ranging from Young Calves to Bulls Ready for Service.

**CHARLES WERTHEIMER,  
FREDERICK, MD.**

Write TODAY for Particulars and Prices. Herd Accredited.

## 2 Choice Bulls For Sale!



**KING ONA CRESTMONT ORMSBY**

One bull 14 months old. His dam, Fairvale Hengerveld Clothilde, produced for the year 12,671 lb. milk, 487 lb. butter. Priced at farm \$100.00.

One bull 9 months old. His dam, Spofford De Kol Pontiac Ybma, produced in 9 months 9,839 lb. milk, 402 lb. butter. This is a very handsome young bull. Good type, well marked. Priced at farm \$75.00.

A few daughters for sale of King Ona Crestmont Ormsby. A proven transmitting sire whose first five daughters to finish a lactation period average 23% MORE MILK than their dams at same age.

His two closest dams average 1,308 lb. butter, 26,434 lb. milk in yearly work.

Herd T. B. tested. This herd has never had a reactor and is also abortion free.

**OAKLAND FARM**

GEORGE W. FRIES

Chambersburg, Pa.

R. R. 3

most profitable producers and regular breeders and animals possessing other desirable characteristics can be selected and retained for breed and dairy purposes and the remainder disposed of. It was by following such a practice that all breeds of improved dairy cattle were brought to their high state of perfection at the time of their first importations into the United States.

Ninety-five (95%) per cent of all breeders and owners of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle in America follow economical and profitable dairying as their chief source of income, breeding Purebred Holstein-Friesians to replenish their milking herd and selling their surplus Purebreds as an additional source of revenue. Pay-at-the-pail methods are used in culling their herds and selecting and mating their animals.

It is in the herds of the dairy farmers who have been following economical and profitable milk production and sound breeding principles that the largest number of the very best Purebred Holstein-Friesians are to be found. It is in the hands of this class of breeders that the Holstein-Friesian cow has acquired a reputation of being a *mortgage lifter* and the most profitable breed of dairy cattle in the world.

## Sheffield Milk Prices

**T**HE net cash price paid members of the Sheffield Producers Coöperative Association, Inc., for the milk sold by them in the month of October, 1930, is \$2.53 per hundred pounds for **THREE PER CENT GRADE B** milk in the 201-210 mile zone with the usual freight, grade and butterfat differentials. This is equivalent to \$2.73 per hundred pounds for milk sold on a 3.5% butterfat basis.

The October price is a decrease of three cents a hundred pounds from the September figures. There are two main reasons for this. First, the amount of milk produced in the New York milk shed during October shows an increase over September but the sales of fluid milk are held back by the diminished buying power of the consuming public on account of much unemployment and lessened trade. This forces larger quantities of milk to the lower priced classes and thus reduces the blended price received by the producers.

Consumers of milk have been startled by magazine articles directing their attention to undulant fever in man and claiming that it may be contracted by drinking milk from cows infected with contagious abortion. Expert medical opinion is divided on the subject and many leading authorities do not believe that there is any danger to human health from such a source. According to a recent issue of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, "Any assumption that infected raw milk is the causative factor should be carefully scrutinized and all other possible avenues closed."

"An agriculturist," ranted the speaker, "is a man who lives in town and has his farm cultivated by tenants, and the farmer is one who works his fields himself. Now I ask what is there between them?"

"Service stations, bill boards, hot dog stands and hard work," said a small voice in the rear of the hall.

## Dispersal of the Stevenson Herd

By G. H. TRUCKELL

**N**OVEMBER 12th, on the Origin farm at Waverly, Pennsylvania, the Holstein-Friesian herd of George E. Stevenson, veteran breeder of Naturally Polled Purebred Holsteins, was dispersed at public auction. Glenn R. Mead did the selling, assisted by A. C. Slifer as pedigree man.

Just before the start of the sale a drizzling rain set in which continued all the afternoon, but as the sale was held in part of the barn the visitors, numbering at least 150, were not materially inconvenienced thereby.

Most of the 36 animals of the Stevenson herd were young, there being eleven two-year-old heifers, several of which had not yet freshened, four animals just over a year old, and eleven calves including five less than a week old. One of the eight cows was past twelve years old, a large, handsome animal just about ready to freshen. She dropped a fine bull calf after the sale.

The receipts of the sale of cattle amounted to \$3,763.00, A. C. Slifer of Lewisburg, Pa., paying the top price for Mapleway Queen Johanna Beauty, a four-year-old cow which was struck off to him for \$230.00. It was a real bargain. If the very young calves are included with their dams, as is the usual custom in figuring sale prices, the average for 31 lots is \$121.39. The animals were not fitted for sale, heifers that had not yet freshened, yearlings, and the older calves of both sex, had been running in pasture and were not clipped or fitted in any way.

The buyers included J. P. Peffers, Brewster, N. Y.; Wm. D. Lenker, Harrisburg, Pa.; K. E. Manning, Dalton, Pa.; Dan S. Stone, Tunkhannock, Pa.; C. R. Dickenson, Clarks Summit, Pa.; C. L. Robacker, Newfoundland, Pa.; Dr. C. E. Thomson, Scranton, Pa.; W. W. Shoemaker, Walnutport, Pa.; Michael Evanich, Dalton, Pa.; Mrs. Wm. Olechna, Ariel, Pa.; M. E. Northrup, Dalton, Pa.; D. R. Armstrong, Factoryville, Pa.; Van C. Keator, Factoryville, Pa.; A. C. Slifer, Lewisburg, Pa.; Allen M. Gehman, Macungie, Pa.; J. C. Leinart, Hampton, Pa.; E. L. Michaels, Dalton, Pa.; Edgar H. Leer, York Springs, Pa.; Chas. H. Kilgus, South Williamsport, Pa.; Andrew Kostige, Factoryville, Pa., and C. P. Davidson, Clarks Green, Pa.

The hay, straw, oats and rye on hand were sold as well as three horses, including farm equipment and appliances.

It was my privilege to spend the night after the sale with Mr. Stevenson and the following day assist in getting the Registration and Transfer papers completed. It was Mr. Stevenson's expressed intention to rent or lease portions of his farm, consisting of over 200 acres, to adjoining land owners, later to sell it for building sites as it is situated in the heart of one of Scranton's most popular summer colonies. On adjoining hills to Origin Farm are to be seen many beautiful and expensive summer homes or country estates.

The dispersal of Origin Farm Herd and the retiring of Mr. George E. Stevenson as a breeder of Polled Holstein cattle, a strain which he originated, marks a milestone that will be recorded permanently in Holstein history. In years to come Mr. Stevenson's accomplish-

ments as the originator of the Purebred strain of Polled Holsteins will give him a place in the history of Purebred Holstein-Friesians similar to that now occupied by the Collins Brothers, Thomas Bates, Amos Cruickshank and other early breeders connected with the development of Shorthorns and other strains of improved livestock.

## Dairy Cows in Honolulu Washed Twice a Day

By RALPH E. MORETON

**I**N HONOLULU dairy cows are washed and scrubbed twice a day, dried in the sun, fed by hand, sprayed with an anti-fly preparation and milked by machines. And the best milk costs 1s.-3d. a quart—30 cents.

Few cattle are raised for meat and those are poor specimens, states Mr. F. C. Wade, of Canterbury, New Zealand, who recently returned from the Hawaiian Islands. He visited, however, one particularly fine dairy farm of between 300 and 400 cows. The herd was divided into two groups—Guernseys and Friesians. Regularly twice a day the cows are taken into a yard, hosed down with water and scrubbed, dried and brushed, then some preparation they have for keeping flies away is squirted over them. They are milked by machinery and hand fed, partly on pineapple husks. Little grass grows on the island and most of the fodder has to be imported. All the milk is bottled for distribution and the dairies and sheds are kept in perfect cleanliness.

Having Sold Nearly All My Cows

I Offer My Hornless Herdsire

## Origin Sir Onaco Cornucopia

Born May 20, 1927

In every way he is desirable, being very straight and level, with a wide, square rump, deep body, roomy chest and barrel, and is well and evenly marked.

The majority of his calves are Heifers. They inherit his type and conformation and

"Look like Peas in a Pod."

He is bred right. His six nearest dams have production records averaging 911.66 lb. Butter, 18,143 lb. Milk and their average Test was 4.1% Fat.

**IF YOU WANT A BULL**

that sires Hornless Calves, (mostly heifers;)

that is bred to sire Producers who milk heavily and test 4% or even higher;

**NOW'S YOUR CHANCE.**

Come and See Him and the Stock He Sires.

**A. W. DOWNTON, Starrucca, Wayne Co., Pa.**



### E. C. BRILL CO. AUCTIONEERS

Our specialty is managing sales and selling livestock. Our successful experience breeding, developing and selling purebred livestock enables us to render very valuable service in all lines. Our terms are reasonable.

Phone 5383- R14 **E. C. BRILL CO.**  
Phillipsburg, N. J. STEWARTSVILLE, N. J.

### For a Quarter of a Century

I have been giving satisfaction selling Holsteins.



Yet, while I specialize in the "Black and Whites" I will sell anything my patrons wish me to sell, any time and any place. In fact, I am well broken—always willing to work—single or double."

Write or wire for dates.

**GLENN R. MEAD**

East Aurora, New York

### Sales and Pedigree Work

Are you planning to sell your purebred Holsteins?

My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

**S. R. MILLER**  
Chambersburg :: Pennsylvania

### LET ME SELL YOUR HOLSTEINS

**J. Terrence Sheen,**

Live Stock

Auctioneer

South Montrose, Pennsylvania

### AN AUCTIONEER

Who Knows Holsteins and How to Sell Them.

Who gives straight, honest work and makes reasonable charges. Long Experience. Will work Single or Double, in any State in the Union.

**C. M. HESS** Shelby, Ohio

## PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS AND REPORTS

November 25—Shelocta, Pa. Dispersal of Harry O. Kimmel herd. R. Austin Backus, sales manager.  
November 26—Wheeling, West Virginia, R. 6, S. F. Simpson and Son's Sale. S. R. Miller & Son, managers.  
December 8—Hershey, Pa., R. B. Behm Dispersal. Fifty Purebred Holstein-Friesians, Accredited Herd.

### WEST VIRGINIA HERD TO BE DISPERSED

On November 26, the day before Thanksgiving, the registered Holstein-Friesian herd of S. F. Simpson & Son will be dispersed on the Simpson farm, near Wheeling, West Virginia. This being a complete dispersal, the horses and farm implements will be sold as well as the cattle, thirty-five head of purebred, registered animals. The herd includes thirteen animals sired by the herd bull King Pontiac Mona Lad, seven daughters and granddaughters of Topsy Vale Korndyke a strongly bred Pontiac Korndyke bull, and several descendants of "It," the youngest son of the noted producer, Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2d. All the animals trace to many famous ancestors.

The sale managers are S. R. Miller & Sons, of Chambersburg, Pa.; Colonel C. M. Hess, of Shelby, Ohio, will be the auctioneer. Catalogs can be obtained from Mr. S. R. Miller or from the owners, S. F. Simpson and Son, of Wheeling, West Virginia, Route No. 6.

### A HIGH CLASS DAIRY HERD TO BE DISPERSED

About eleven years ago Harry O. Kimmel, of Shelocta, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, purchased several Holstein-Friesians, paying particular attention to their individuality. He now has around sixty head, practically all of which he has raised.

The herd has been enrolled in C. T. A. work. For four successive years the herd average has been above 10,000 lb. milk, and fat equivalent to 400 lb. butter. The average for the past four years' work is 10,606 lb. milk, 478.9 lb. butter. For three years the Kimmel herd led Indiana County for milk production and leads for total average for the past four years.

In the herd there are fifteen daughters of the bull Greendale May Pauline Lad. A daughter of this bull was added to the herd owned by the Pennsylvania State College and placed in test for a year when she produced 21,673.1 lb. milk, 1,042.63 lb. butter in her second lactation period, she being only four years and a month old when the test started.

A letter from sale manager, R. Austin Backus, gives the following additional information:

"Then there are sixteen daughters of King Pietertje Jewel Kismet. This bull is from a dam that made 930 lb. butter in a year as a four-year-old; the next dam over 1,000 lb. in a year with 37 lb. in seven days. Likewise the sire of King Pietertje Jewel Kismet is King Pietertje Jewel Korndyke, who is known as a ten-time grand champion son of the great K. P. O. P. out of a 900 lb. dam. The present herdsire, King Ormsby Clothilde Ideal, is the son of a cow that made 1,095 lb. butter with 27,559 lb. milk in C. T. A. work."

For the past eight years the Kimmel herd has been fully accredited for freedom from tuberculosis and Mr. Kimmel is the proud possessor of a certificate showing that for the past three years the entire herd has been negative to the blood test.

This herd will be dispersed at public auction Tuesday, November 25th, on the Kimmel farm, near Shelocta, Pa. The sale will be held under cover and under the management of R. Austin Backus.

### THE R. B. BEHM SALE

Approximately half way between Palmyra and Hershey, Pennsylvania, close to the boundary line separating Dauphin and Lebanon Counties, is Hershey Farm No. 11. On this farm, December 8th, the Holstein-Friesian herd of R. B. Behm will be sold at public auction.

The herd consists of fifty-five animals. There are twenty-five cows nearly all fresh during October and November or soon due to freshen, as well as a bunch of two-year-old heifers that were bred in pasture and will freshen this coming winter. There are fifteen yearlings and heifer calves as well as some young things dropped this fall.

In the bunch is a daughter of King Piebe 7th, son of the noted King Piebe and reported to be a creditable member of that handsome family. There are a number of females sired by Huntsdale King Doress, a grandson of the sensational producer, Doress Canary Rag Apple, credited with averaging in five lactation periods 23,257 lb. milk, 998 lb. butter.

The junior herdsire is a good grandson of King of the Ormsbys, son of the great

producer and foundation cow, Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d, credited with producing more than a thousand pounds of butter in a lactation period four different years.

Sale manager Harvey Rettew says that the herd has successfully passed the tuberculin test and that the cows are large, straight and practically all are sound in every respect. Requests for catalogs should be sent to Mr. Rettew at Manheim, Pa., or to Mr. R. B. Behm at Hershey, Pa., R. D.

### A GIGANTIC MILK BOTTLE

A milk bottle, forty-one feet high, stands on top of the Asselin Creamery, Norway, Michigan and thereby advertises the concern and its business. Needing more room for offices, the heads of the company, U. F. and William Asselin, erected the bottle and have their offices in two stories below the creamline. The space above this line is used as a storehouse.

Two state highways lead into Norway and the bottle is visible for several miles so that travellers approaching this little city learn that it is the home of an enterprising creamery.

About 700 dairymen furnish the milk supply which goes to the customers by means of thirteen trucks painted red, blue and buff, so that they not only look neat but also attract attention.

### COLONEL HESS MOVES TO SHELBY

Every Holstein-Friesian owner living in the State of Ohio knows of Colonel C. M. Hess. Many of them would not think of having a cattle sale without having Mr. Hess officiate as auctioneer. His fame has grown until he has served breeders living in Pennsylvania, Indiana and other near-by states. Although his office was in the City of Akron, Ohio, he was personally and financially interested in farming for many years, and his knowledge of the value of cattle, livestock of all kinds, farm crops and farm machinery made him of great value as a farm auctioneer.

He is now located at Shelby, Ohio, and has made his home there. Around Shelby live a number of owners of Holstein-Friesian cattle, who, although owning small herds, will find the genial Colonel "a tower of strength" for his wide acquaintance and his years of work has given him the knowledge of human nature that all good auctioneers gain.

For several years Mr. Hess has been engaged, on the side, in the real estate business but says that he now intends to devote all his time to auctioneering and is ready to serve any of his friends at any time.

### A GOOD LOOKING HERD

About a mile from Hershey, Pennsylvania is the farm of Clayton C. Gingrich, who is building a Holstein-Friesian herd of superior individuality and producing ability.

He is a generous feeder and his cows show the effects in their general appearance as well as at the pail. There are about 30 head in the herd with 22 milking at the present time. About half the herd are purebreds and the owner hopes that in time the entire herd may contain only registered animals.

The two bulls at this establishment are animals of superior type and conformation. The senior sire is Spencercrest King Johanna Peep a grandson of Meadow Holm Peep Hartog. His dam, Lady Roe Burke Johanna, was by Sir Agatha Roe Burke from Johanna Tromp. The offspring of Spencercrest King Johanna Piebe are very straight and level and the heifers show every indication of developing into superior producers.

The junior herd bull is Prince Lenox De Kol, now eighteen months old. He is a bull of Canadian ancestry, his sire being Prince Colantha Pontiac Gerben, while his dam, Lady Lenox De Kol, is a granddaughter of the well-known show bull and sire Count Paul Posch.

### WELL POSTED ON BLOOD LINES

Because of his knowledge of Holstein-Friesian blood lines and families, Harvey Rettew, who has a farm near Manheim, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, is in demand as pedigree man at sales of Holsteins held in his neighborhood. Harvey has a good herd of his own, small in numbers but high in quality. The official year of the Lancaster County Dairy Herd Improvement Association ended in October and the report shows that the Rettew herd of ten milkers averaged 12,275 lb. milk, 394.9 lb. butterfat during the past twelve months. The total production of the herd during the year was 124,713 lb. milk, 4,012.3 lb. fat.

Like many other farmers in Lancaster County, Mr. Rettew raises a crop of tobacco each year and so has two main sources of income, his dairy and tobacco, which, because of the quality grown in this section, is in demand and is generally sold to one of the big cigar manufacturers of Philadelphia.

### HOW WISCONSIN MILK IS USED

Wisconsin is noted for the amount of cheese manufactured there and also for the number and size of its condenseries so it is somewhat surprising to learn that two-thirds of the milk produced in that great dairy state is sold in fluid form as whole milk.

The Official State Reports indicate that during the seven months, March to September, inclusive, of 1930, an average of 66.5 per cent of the milk went into whole milk channels; 25.5 per cent was separated and the cream sold; 4 per cent was used either as whole milk or cream in the farm household; 3.3 per cent was fed to calves; and 0.7 per cent was used in the making of farm butter.

When you write an advertiser, tell him you saw his ad in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

## Faircrest Farm Dispersal Sale November 26 Thirty-five Registered Holsteins



### Cows, Heifers and Bulls

Horses and Farm Implements

The herd includes:

13 Sons and Daughters of the herdsire

**KING PONTIAC MONA LAD.**

A son of a 30 lb. bull, Dam, 21.77 lb. with 665 lb. Butter, 16,993 lb. Milk in 288 days.

A granddaughter of IT.

7 daughters and granddaughters of **TOPSY VALE KORNDYKE.**

A double granddaughter of **PONTIAC KORNDYKE.**

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**S. R. Miller & Sons, Salemanagers**

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Wheeling, West Virginia, R.R. 6



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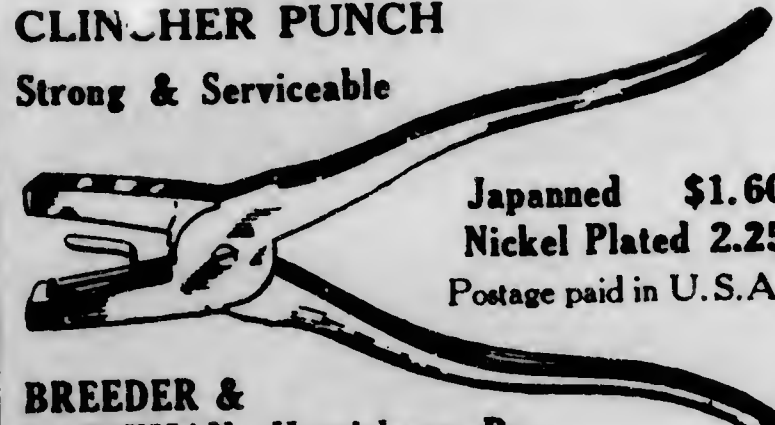


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They pay a Profit for their Care and Feed. They are **HEALTHY** for the herd is Accredited and has never housed a Reactor. And they are also good to look at. For a good young bull or some fine heifers, come to

**RALPH G. ROOP**  
NEW WINDSOR MARYLAND

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## BOOTLEG ICE CREAM

Ever hear of Bootleg Ice Cream? No, it is not the well-known warm weather and table delicacy with alcohol added. But the authorities frown on it just the same. This is the definition of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Foods and Chemistry, who have issued a warning that it is against the law:

"The practice of 'bootlegging' ice cream, consists of an unscrupulous manufacturer taking advantage of another manufacturer's contract for the sale of a well-known recognized brand of ice cream by substituting the former's own brand to be sold under the advertising devices and contracts of the other manufacturer. For example, a manufacturer of a well advertised and recognized brand of ice cream makes a contract for the exclusive sale of that brand of ice cream with a certain dealer, supplying cabinets, advertising matter and display signs, whereupon another manufacturer persuades the dealer to purchase his cream at a much less price per gallon and selling the same in lieu of the original brand of ice cream, taking advantage of the equipment and advertising of the manufacturer of the well-known brand.

## USED TO MAKE OLEO

The following interesting and instructive news item appeared in the *Paint, Oil and Drug Reporter*.

"Stevedoring operations were temporarily suspended during the unloading process of two copra boats discharging at Oakland, Calif., October 6th, while dock employes fought a deluge of 'copra bugs' a small hard-shelled insect pouring out of the holds of the 'Pleasantville' and the 'Beulah' in from the Orient South Seas. The copra bug is generally found in larvæ form in copra and as a rule gives no great trouble unless extreme hot temperature causes the hatching process to start."

Copra is the dried meat of coconuts which are split by the natives of the South Sea Islands and dried in the sun. The copra is brought to this country and crushed, the resulting oil is the principal ingredient of Nut Margarine. And then think that people use it in place of good yellow butter!

## FROM THE GETTYSBURG HERD

John C. Bream, owner of Gettysburg Farm, Gettysburg, Pa., writes as follows:—

"Have been unusually busy. Advertise in your next issue a service bull. He was born December 3, 1929, is well grown and of good individuality, very light in color. His sire was my Penstate Homestead Fobes, who was from Jennie Pontiac 2d, a cow that year after year in the Pennsylvania State College herd showed that she was a profitable producer. Calving at three years and eleven days old she produced 613.12 lb. butter, 14,477 lb. milk in 365 days and she has a number of good records for her different lactation periods.

"Penstate was by Sir Fobes Pontiac Segis Homestead, who was a splendid individual and a prize winner for the College at several fairs.

"The dam of the bull I am offering is my good cow Gettysburg Julius De Kol. In her three-year-old form she made a C. T. A. record of 10,933 lb. milk, 501.5 lb. butter on twice-a-day milking. She was from Gettysburg Grace De Kol, also a good cow and her sire was Hillside Julius, who combined the blood as closely as was possible of Colantha Johanna Lad, Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol and Woodcrest Pietje, the oldest son of the great imported cow, Pietje 22d.

"I need the room and so will price him for quick sale at \$125."

## NATIONAL DAIRY UNION MEETING

The annual meeting of the National Dairy Union will be held at the Palmer House, Chicago, Illinois, December 2d. The chief business of the meeting will be the reports of a recent survey of State Oleomargarine laws. The routine business includes the officers' reports, the election of five directors, etc.

The National Dairy Union is now in its 28th year. N. P. Hull is President and A. M. Loomis, Secretary. The membership consists of creamery owners, operators, managers and others interested in the butter industry.

## WERTHEIMER PRODUCERS

The report of Herd Improvement work in the State of Maryland during September shows two cows in the herd of Chas. Wertheimer, of Frederick, Md., credited with producing more than 47 lb. butterfat in the month. Lady is credited with 1,470 lb. milk, 48.5 lb. butterfat and Gracia with 1,350 lb. milk, 47.3 lb. butterfat.

The Wertheimer herd consists entirely of registered Holstein-Friesians. The majority are daughters of the herdsire Rolo Pontiac Fayne, son of Rolo Mercena De Kol credited with producing 51.93 lb. butter in a week and over 200 lb. butter in 30 days, the highest production ever recorded for a cow of any age or breed.

The Wertheimer cows are milked twice a day and the milk produced by this dairy is sold in the city of Frederick where it meets a steady and increasing demand.

## OLD HOME HERD CONTAINS 173 COWS

The September report of the Warren Dairy Herd Improvement Association contains the news item that "Bennett and Joustra have finished building a new bull pen." This is the Old Home Farm dairy, owned by Mr. Eugene B. Bennett, President of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc. The dairyman in charge of the farm and cattle is Bauke Joustra who was born in Holland and learned his business in that great dairy country. The

Old Home Farm is located near Allamuchy, New Jersey and is handled as a partnership and is real "big business."

The report shows that the Bennett and Joustra stock are kept in two separate barns and handled as two distinct herds. In one herd there was in September 53 cows, everyone in milk, and the average production of these 53 cows was 1,025 lb. milk, 33.1 lb. butterfat, which topped the association for milk and stood fourth for fat, only 1.1 lb. separating the leading four herds.

The other Old Home herd contained 120 cows, of which 97 were milking with 23 dry. Their average for the month was 757 lb. milk, 25.9 lb. fat. The average production of this dairy, the largest in the association, was lowered by the large proportion of dry animals. Few however, realized that there are 173 dairy cows on the Old Home Farm.

In the individual list second place for butterfat and third position for milk is taken by a registered Holstein-Friesian of the Old Home Farm herd her totals being 62.3 lb. fat, 1,833 lb. milk. This was on twice-a-day milking. While a number of cows reported in the honor list are said to have been milked three times daily, all the Old Home Farm cows are reported as being on a twice-a-day milking basis, for these great dairy herds are handled by a practical dairyman who uses practical business dairy methods.

## RURAL DELIVERY

The first Rural Delivery of Mail was started October 1, 1896, over three routes in West Virginia. Carroll County, Maryland, had established the first complete country service by December 20, 1899.

October 1, 1930, completed 34 years of rural mail delivery. There was on that date, 43,840 routes in the United States operated by 43,724 carriers and the distance travelled every delivery day is 1,316,420 miles.

## EVERHART BUYS ROULETTE BULL

J. Fred Roulette, of Sharpsburg, Maryland writes that the bull he advertised in the October issue of the *BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN* has been purchased by Mr. Roy Everhart, of Knoxville, Frederick County, Maryland, and adds the following:

"Mr. Everhart has a real good herd and I know that this bull will do him a lot of good."

The bull in question was from a cow that has given 60 lb. milk in a day on twice a day milking. She and her maternal ancestors for several generations were bred and raised in the Roulette herd and were producers of 4% milk, a desirable characteristic where the demand is for a product with a high fat test.

The sire was Montvic Lindley Rag Apple, now heading the Roulette herd, a good son of the great Johanna Rag Apple Pabst, who has won many championships at the greatest shows in this

country and Canada. He is not only a show bull but has sired offspring that have won show ring prizes while his daughters are persistent producers of milk carrying a high percentage of butterfat.

In the Roulette herd there are several half-brothers to Mr. Everhart's bull, all ready for service now. They are light in color, well marked and superior individuals. At the Hagerstown and Frederick Fairs this year these bulls won the commendation of the judges. Back of them are splendid dairy cows of Roulette breeding for generations so that they are in every way desirable herd headers.

## REINFORCING FARM MANURE

Farm manure is not a perfect or balanced fertilizer for soil in the milk sheds of the eastern cities. It has too little phosphoric acid for the ammonia and potash it contains. Superphosphate supplies the deficiency and can be purchased very cheaply in bulk.

One or two pounds of 18% superphosphate for each cow in the dairy, sprinkled over the cow stable floors and in the gutters will give good results and help keep the stable sweet.

Ten loads of such treated manure applied to an acre will carry from 250 lb. to 500 lb. of superphosphate. On most eastern dairy farms this fertility treatment will prove satisfactory for a four year rotation.

## PUREBRED AND HIGH-GRADE HOLSTEINS

I handle Good Ones only. It will be a pleasure to quote Prices for your needs.

**W. J. FEW, West Chester, Pa.**

## THE REASON WHY

*Why Do Full Brothers and Sisters Vary in Type?*

Answers to this and hundreds of similar questions You ask yourself can be found in your

## THE BASIS OF BREEDING

Written by LEON F. WHITNEY, a farmer and livestock breeder who has gone deep into scientific reasonings and investigations and in this profusely illustrated 260 page book explains in plain language, Heredity, Production and Re-Production.

**PRICE, \$3 a Copy.**

Order Through The  
**HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN**  
Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

## Entire Dispersal Sale

### 60 Registered Holstein Cattle

**TUESDAY, NOV. 25, 1930**

Harry O. Kimmel herd, at his farm, Shelocta, Pa., which is on the Benjamin Franklin Highway, 40 miles northeast of Pittsburgh, 9 miles west of Indiana, Pa., at the junction of Shelocta-Appolo-Pittsburgh Road. Sale starts at 10 A. M., held under cover. Lunch at noon. Herd Accredited 8 years for T. B., 3 years Negative to Blood test, with State Certificate for past 2 years. The herd average for last 4 years in C. T. A. work has been 10,606.75 lb. milk and 478.90 lb. butter, each year above 10,000 lb. milk, and 400 lb. butter.

Leading herd in Indiana County for milk production for past 3 years, and highest average for 4 years.

Eleven years a breeder of Holsteins—nearly all raised on the farm. A 4-year-old from this herd made at State College, 1,048 lb. butter in 365 days, and gave 21,674.1 lb. milk.

Fifteen daughters of Greendale May Pauline Lad, full brother to former world's record Junior 2-year-old.

Sixteen daughters of King Pietertje Jewel Kismet, son of Ten-time Grand Champion sire, from a 900 lb. 4-year-old, daughter of a 1,000 lb. cow.

Many fresh and close-springing cows, a few nice yearlings, and a nice lot of heifer calves—also several well-bred young bulls.

Distance should not prevent you from attending this sale of Accredited and Negative blood test animals.

Send at once for catalog to

## Sales Manager, R. Austin Backus

**Mexico, New York**

**HARRY O. KIMMEL, Owner, Shelocta, Pa.**

**COL. GEO. W. BAXTER, Auctioneer, Elmira, N. Y.**



## COMMONSENSE FEEDING METHODS



### IS MINERAL NEED EXAGGERATED?

Are limestone and bone meal essential cow feeds? "Ordinarily not" says Director E. B. Forbes of Pennsylvania State College who has had a vast experience in cattle feeding and who has conducted many feeding experiments. Yet approximately two-thirds of the commercial mixed cow feeds sold in the eastern states contain limestone and about a third contain more or less bone meal.

It has been found that cows usually give off more mineral substance early in the lactation period when they are milking heavily than they assimilate. Later in the lactation period, when the milk flow is diminished, and also while they are dry, they repay to their mineral bank, (the skeleton) this overdraft. In this way the mineral account for the year is balanced and the cow begins the next lactation period even with the game.

On certain soils and when receiving feed lacking in minerals, cows need bone meal in order to make good the deficiencies of the feeds in calcium and phosphorus, but this does not justify the feeding of bone meal to all cows. Dr. Forbes does not believe that it is necessary to feed limestone to cows under any conditions. Yet in making the formula for a well-known commercial grain ration extensively fed in the east, college feed experts were in control who included ground limestone as an ingredient. It is easy to see why some manufacturers would be willing to include limestone in a grain ration when pulverized limestone costs \$4.50 a ton and feed brings from \$45 to \$50 a ton.

### PROBLEMS OF WINTER

The problems of winter feeding are here. It is well to appreciate that there is more to the job than just feeding a balanced ration, milking, and cleaning the stables. If any herds go into winter without abundant supplies of water, and there is danger that this will occur, then someone will lose money. With no class of stock is water more essential than with milking cows. Milk is 87 per cent water. A cow should consume 3 to 4 pounds of water for each pound of milk produced. Water is the cheapest and most essential raw material required in the making of milk. Feeds can be efficiently utilized only when there is present, in the animal's body, abundant supplies of pure water. A product that is largely water naturally calls for water to make it. Otherwise the feeds consumed are likely to be partially wasted.

If the water allowance for your dairy during the winter is uncertain because of limited supply, freezing, or poor plumbing, correct the matter now. Under the present conditions one cannot afford to produce milk from cows receiving a limited water supply. Provide the water and make it so attractive that each cow will drink every ounce possible.

### CONTROL LICE EARLY

Every year at this season there are distress calls on how to control lice. Very soon the heifers and dry cows that have been away at pasture will be brought in. Often they have shaggy coats and after a few weeks of warm housing the whole herd may be infested. Affected animals should be treated with dips or oil preparations. Whitewashing the stable, clipping long hair and inspecting and treating suspicious animals early in the game is advised. It is the comfortable cow that makes the profits from her feed.

### STABLE FEEDING

Feed supplies are abundant and prices relatively low. There is every encouragement to feed generously to responsive cows. If fed with first class legume hay and silage the following would be satisfactory: 200 lb. oats, peas and barley, 200 lb. corn, 200 lb. wheat bran, 100 lb. cottonseed meal, 200 lb. gluten feed. With ordinary mixed hay use, 200 lb. barley or corn, 200 lb. oats, 100 lb. wheat bran, 200 lb. cottonseed meal, 200 lb. gluten feed, 100 lb. linseed meal.—*New York Newsletter*.

### APPLE POMACE AS DAIRY FEED

Every fall, in the apple growing sections there is much apple pomace made and let go to waste. A small amount may be fed to dairy cows with good results as it is a succulent feed and most cows relish it.

Perhaps one of the chief objections to the using of apple pomace has been due to the very rapid development of an alcoholic-like fermentation which produces a strong acid taste. This does not do any particular harm. If the pomace is kept packed in a fairly deep pile, or pit, this fermentation will not take place nearly as rapidly. There are some dairymen who haul this pomace home and store it in silos of small diameter. If this is done, the silage may be fed well along into the winter. It may also be fed for a long time when it has been kept in a large firmly packed pile.

The average analysis of fresh apple pomace per 100 pounds is as follows:

crude protein (digestible) 1.2 pounds; fat .8 pounds; carbohydrates 15.6 pounds; total digestible nutrients 18.6 pounds. In this respect it has practically the same value as corn fodder; in fact, it runs slightly higher in feeding value.

This product can usually be obtained for the hauling and is well worth using.

It should be considered as a succulent feed and should be used in exactly the same manner as corn ensilage. Best results will be obtained by feeding in small amounts twice daily. Feed grain with the pomace, using any standard 20% crude protein ration.

When apple pomace is first used care should be taken not to overfeed. Pomace is a heavy feed and a small bulk weighs down quite heavily. Five or six pounds at a feed, for the first day, will be enough. This may be gradually increased until by the end of the week a thousand-pound cow may be receiving as much as 35 pounds daily.

Apple pomace should never be fed in the frozen form. If it freezes be sure that it is fully thawed out before using. The application of a little warm water, a few hours before using, will effectively thaw out moderately frozen silage.

Dairy farmers located near sources of apple pomace should plan to make use of this product, especially if they are short on ensilage or fall pasturage. Keep the following points in mind when using: pack the pomace as hard as possible; feed small amounts at first, five or six pounds at a feed; twelve to 20 pounds at a feed twice daily represents the maximum amounts that should be fed; feed any standard 20% crude protein grain ration with the pomace; never feed frozen pomace. Be sure it is thoroughly thawed out before feeding.

### FEEDING AND THE TASTE OF MILK

In the *American Journal of Dairy Science* there recently appeared an article by C. L. Roadhouse and J. L. Henderson of the University of California. The article was entitled "The Influence of Molasses and Sodium Chloride in Dairy Rations on the Lactose and Chloride Content and Taste of Milk."

In their conclusions, the authors state: "1. The addition of molasses in the amount of 5 to 6 lb. daily to a basal ration of grain and alfalfa hay, fed to two cows, did not increase the lactose content of the milk."

"2. The addition of sodium chloride in the amount of 2.5 to 3.6 ounces daily to a basal ration of grain and alfalfa hay, fed to two cows, did not increase the chloride content of the milk abnormally."

"3. In general, the taste score of the milk followed the trend of the lactose content; the taste score lowering and rising as the lactose per cent decreased and increased. It is also to be noted that there was a correlation between the lowering of the taste score and lactose percentage and an increase in the chloride content."

BREEDER Ads pay big dividends.

### WHEAT OR CORN IN THE DAIRY REGION

Feeding trials conducted in the dairy herd at Purdue University have proven conclusively that wheat can replace corn, pound for pound, in the grain ration. In these trials 10 cows were fed for a period of 189 days by double reversal methods of feeding. Figures obtained show that cows fed a grain ration of 400 lb. ground corn, 200 lb. ground oats and 100 lb. oilmeal, produced 20,005.6 lb. milk and 644.63 lb. fat, while cows fed a grain ration of 400 lb. ground wheat, 200 lb. ground oats and 100 lb. linseed oilmeal produced 19,938.9 lb. milk and 653.38 lb. fat.

Accurate records were kept of feed consumed and the body weights of the cows. It required 26.5 lb. grain in addition to alfalfa hay and silage to produce 100 lb. milk when corn was included in the grain ration, and 26.8 lb. grain to produce 100 lb. milk when wheat was fed. With wheat and corn both selling at 70 cents per bushel the grain cost per 100 lb. milk would be 33 cents when corn is fed and 31 cents when wheat is fed. The amount of milk produced per 100 lb. dry matter in the entire ration was 119.6 lb. when corn was fed and 118.2 lb. when wheat was fed. This is due to the fact that the wheat rations contained approximately two per cent more moisture than the corn rations.

### HEADS HERD WITH HORNLESS BULL

John Shillett, who lives near Starrucca, Pa., has a nice herd of dairy cattle and of course, has to have a bull at the head of the herd. The best producing herd that Mr. Shillett knew of was owned by his fellow townsman, Arthur Downton, so naturally he went to Mr. Downton and told what he wanted and in return was told to look over the bull calves and their dams and decide upon the bull he wished to own.

The choice fell on a handsome little fellow with the name of Downton Maplecroft Cornucopia. His dam is Maplecroft Napol De Kol Posch, a fine young cow, a daughter of Origin Sir Napol Cornucopia and Maplecroft Julip Copia Pietje, she from Maplecroft Julip De Kol Posch. All these cows mentioned were bred and raised in the Downton herd so that Mr. Shillett knew what was back of the bull he bought.

Both the Origin bulls mentioned are strongly bred in the blood of the great foundation Polled Holstein cow Cornucopia Plam Johanna, credited with producing 1,056.78 lb. butter in a year, the dam of a number of sensational producers. A big majority of the purebred Polled Holstein-Friesians living in the eastern states are descendants of this great hornless cow. Mr. Shillett's young herdsire traces to her no less than twelve times. No wonder that he looks forward with confidence to having a dairy that will not only be naturally hornless but also splendid dairy cows.

## Absolute Herd Dispersal!

### 55 Head of Registered Holstein-Friesians

On Hershey Farm No. 11, 3 miles northeast of Hershey, Pa., starting at one o'clock.

Monday, December 8th.



25 Cows, recently Fresh or Soon Due to Freshen.  
Large, Straight and Good in Every Way.

15 Choice Heifers, Pasture Bred  
to a High-class Bull.

6 Yearling Heifers; and a Dozen Young Calves.

The cattle are well-bred and of the best producing families of the breed including the Cornucopia, Pontiac, Abbekerk and Ormsby strains, noted for Type and Transmitting Ability as well as Production.

The two Herd Bulls are bound  
to please you in every way.

The Junior Herdsire is a grandson of KING OF THE ORMSBYS and of the great producer PIONEER CLOTHILDE.

*Tuberculin Tested Cattle*

Auctioneer: S. S. BOMBERGER

Salesmanager and Pedigree Man: HARVEY RETTEW

FOR CATALOG, WRITE

R. H. BEHM,

Hershey, Pa.



School Visitor—"What is the chief end of man?"

Boy—"Please, sir, if he does thinking work it's his head. But if he's only to run errands, it's his feet."

**CRUMB'S**  
Chain Hanging  
**STANCHIONS**

Also Water Bowls  
Litter Carriers  
Feed Carriers  
Steel Stalls  
Steel Partitions

I can SAVE MONEY  
for you. Send for  
booklet.

**WINTHROP W. DUNBAR**  
Box 443, FORESTVILLE, CONN.

**Special Trial Offer**

Regular price \$1.50 per year. Send 25c  
in stamps for special three months'  
trial offer.

**AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER**  
801 Exchange Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

**RAVENSWOOD HERD**

Is Handled Under  
Pay-at-the-Pail  
Methods

and is Accredited and  
Abortion Free.  
We Offer Young Stock  
Priced Right.

**HARRY C. REYNOLDS**  
Scranton Pennsylvania

**IF** you would like Heavy Milkers  
that are Sound and Healthy,  
let me know your needs.

**W. A. EBERTS**  
Few Acre Farm Lehigh, Pa.

## Old Home Farm Holsteins

Are Good Individuals and Heavy Producers

### Pure Bred Young Stock for Sale

**Eugene B. Bennett**

Old Home Farm, Allamuchy, New Jersey

Herd under State and Federal Supervision

### DEHORNING CALVES

Dehorning calves or rather preventing horn growth by the hot iron method advocated by County Agent Kellogg, of Lincoln County, Neb., and published on page 542 of the October issue of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, may be efficient, but is it not more inhuman than the old method of using mechanical dehorning?

For about twenty-years we have used caustic potash with almost perfect results; in fact, when carefully done, it has been one hundred per cent efficient. We treat the calves when from five to ten days old, using the potash, which comes in sticks. Clip the hair over the knob closely, dip the stick in a cup of water, and smear it carefully over the knob, but being careful not to go beyond. Some recommend that a thin leather washer be used, cut the desired size, and held in place around the embryo horn while applying the potash. When using, wrap the butt end in paper, to protect the fingers from being burned. It is desirable to use a small bottle for keeping the potash when not in use. If properly taken care of, one stick will last a couple of seasons. It may be obtained at any good drug store and costs about ten cents a stick.

We have never had a calf miss a meal on account of this treatment; and there is no danger of burning the calf or the operator with red-hot irons.

R. L. ROTHGEB,  
Stephens City, Va.

### ROULETTE ANIMALS WIN PRIZES

A few weeks ago J. Fred Roulette looked over his pastures and then at his stock and decided that this year he would omit exhibiting any of his cattle on the fair circuit, for there was no feed at all in the fields and he was maintaining his herd on silage, straw and grain. But at the last minute he decided that most of the dairymen in Northern Maryland were, because of the drought, in a very similar condition, so an exhibit of Roulette animals appeared at the Hagerstown and Frederick Fairs and won a number of prizes including several blue ribbons, despite the fact that there were as many as twelve entries in some of the classes.

With the exception of his herdsire, Montvic Lindley Rag Apple, the Roulette animals are "home raised" and have been for several generations. Year after year animals from this herd have been exhibited at local fairs in Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia and their owner has a big pile of prize ribbons won by his animals, often in spite of many competing establishments.

It is evident that Mr. Roulette is a careful, painstaking breeder and a capital judge of good dairy Holsteins.

### OLD HOME FARM COWS RANK HIGH

Enrolled in the Warren Dairy Improvement Association a Holstein cow owned by Bennett and Joustra of Allamuchy, New Jersey, was credited with the production of 1,833 lb. milk, 62.3 lb. butterfat during the month of September. No less than 24 cows of this good herd gained a place on the honor list on which are listed the cows that produced at least 1,200 lb. milk and 40 lb. butterfat during the month. In addition to this 24 there were 13 additional honor cows from another farm managed by Mr. Joustra and enrolled in his name.

In the whole association there were 125 honor cows of the 865 animals enrolled, or approximately one in every seven.

The Bennett and Joustra dairies are kept on the Old Home Farm owned by Mr. Eugene B. Bennett. Nearly all the cows are Registered Holstein-Friesians, and produce milk for the New York City market. The cows are milked twice daily and handled under a strictly pay-at-the-pail method. To retain her place in this herd a cow must earn a substantial profit above her feed cost.

Bobby's father and mother were dressing to go to the theatre, and the youth was greatly distressed because he was not included in the party.

"Why can't I go, too?" he whispered. "For a very good reason," returned his father. "I only bought two tickets."

"Just think," said Bobby, trying to stifle his tears, "if you hadn't married mother I might have gone along all right."

### CHINA BUYING FRIESIAN

Some one has suggested that the unrest reported in China is due to the fact that a wealthy Chinese dairyman has purebred Black and White cattle and everybody else there is jealous of him. Anyhow, a bull and nine purebred heifers were shipped lately from England, selections being made from five different herds.

A number of British Friesian shipments have gone to Brazil during the past few months and our cousins across the water seem to monopolize this business as far as the eastern coast of South America is concerned.

Evidently the world appreciates the economic value of the big producing black and white cow, no matter by what name she is called.

### HOW FOREMAN GOT HIS BULL

Edwin Foreman, who lives near Hershey, Pa., but gets his mail by rural carrier from Hummelstown looked over the dairy of his neighbor Clayton C. Gingrich and became particularly interested in a young cow and her newly born bull calf. This was early in November of 1929 when milk was bringing higher prices than it is now, and the dealers and milk producers organizations were clamoring for milk to supply the city demand.

Upon Mr. Gingrich saying that he did not intend to raise the calf, Mr. Foreman said he would like to own him. The two entered into an arrangement whereby the calf became the property of Mr. Foreman who in return husked part of a field of shocked corn.

The calf was taken home to Mr. Foreman's farm where he received good care and has grown into a very nice looking bull being remarkably straight on the back with a square rump and deep barrel.

He was a year old on election day. The sire of this bull was Spencercrest King Johanna Peep, now senior herdsire for Mr. Gingrich. He was by Forest City Peep Snowdrop, a son of Meadow Holm Peep Hartog and Susan Daw Snowdrop Segis. His dam, Lady Roe Burke Johanna, was by Sir Agatha Roe Burke and from Johanna Tromp. The dam of Mr. Foreman's bull was Netherland Sylvia Toitilla, a good cow of Canadian blood lines, being sired by Pioneer King Toitilla from Netherland Canary Sylvia. Netherland Sylvia Toitilla in her first lactation period produced 328 lb. butterfat in C. T. A. work.

### INDIGESTION IN CALVES

By D. H. UDALL, Cornell University

Indigestion is a derangement of the normal functions of the stomach and intestines. Severe forms lead to severe local inflammations, and fatal general intoxications.

Among calves it is often the fundamental cause of so-called white scours. When calves are properly fed and protected, septicemia of the new-born is relatively mild. The following method of care and feeding is suggested:

1. Allow the calf to remain with its dam for the first 12 hours. This provides colostrum, but does not permit overeating.

2. On the second day, withhold all milk unless the calf shows evidence of great hunger, when it may receive 8 ounces each of dam's milk and lime water at body temperature.

3. On the third day, feed 4 to 5 per cent of the body weight of the dam's milk. This should be mixed with an equal amount of lime water and heated to 100° Fahrenheit.

4. At the end of the first week the calf may receive 8 to 12 per cent of its body weight of milk. At the end of the second week this may be raised to 10 to 14 per cent of the body weight. Feed morning, noon, and night, each feed containing a pound of lime water. Warm the milk

to 100° F. and feed in individual pails. After feeding rinse the pail in clean water, and scald it in steam under pressure, or boil a small amount of water in it for two to five minutes. During the first week, before the noon feed, take the temperature. If it is 103° F., or more, give an enema and 3 ounces of liquid petrolatum. Withhold feed until the temperature is normal and the calf is ravenously hungry. At birth give 3 ounces of liquid petrolatum to a 70-pound calf. Housing conditions should protect calves against extreme cold, sudden changes in temperature, and cold drafts.

### GROVE SECURES BULL FROM OAKLAND HERD

Among the recent sales from Oakland Farm is that of the young bull Oakland De Kol Matador to Harry E. Grove of Shippensburg, Pa. As his picture shows he is a very handsomely marked, well built, young fellow and is also very well bred.

His sire was Meadow Lane Rag Apple Carnation Pontiac, son of Piebe Carna-



OAKLAND DE KOL MATADOR

Handsome young bull sold by George Fries to Harry E. Grove, Shippensburg, Pa.

tion Mercedes Walker and Rag Apple Mayflower Pontiac. In the Oakland Herd there are a number of young things by this sire and they are all of good type and conformation.

The dam of Mr. Grove's bull is De Kol Model Veeman. On twice-a-day milking in heifer form she made a very good production record and is developing into a splendid cow. She is of good breeding, her sire being Fred Model Glista Netherland and her dam De Kol Veeman Boelyn.

The Oakland herd is owned and cared for by George W. Fries who gets his mail from Chambersburg, Pa. The herd is Federally accredited and abortion free. This is a practical dairy establishment where the cows are milked twice a day and where every animal in order to retain her place in the herd has to earn a substantial profit over the cost of her care and feed.

"How did the Smith wedding come off?"

"Fine until the preacher asked the bride if she'd obey her husband."

"What happened then?"

She replied: "Do you think I'm crazy?" And the groom, who was in sort of a daze, replied: "I do."

### FIXING THE HIGHWAYS

The number of men and the amount of money employed in building and improving highways throughout the country is not realized by anyone who has not carefully considered the matter.

Last April, Congress authorized an additional appropriation of fifty million dollars for improvement of highways under the Federal Aid System and this work has kept a large number of men employed during the summer months.

The number of men employed on Federal-aid road projects was 20,200 last April, which was 4,000 more than the 16,200 reported in April, 1929. In May, 31,400 workmen were employed as against 26,600 in May, 1929, an increase of 4,800; and in June, 35,800 were at work, as against 34,500 in June, 1919, a difference of 1,300. These figures represent the contractors' forces employed in the construction of the roads but do not include the employment of workmen in the preparation and transportation of the larger quantities of material required.

The States were able to use at once for their Federal-aid road programs a large part of the increased appropriation, with the result that their allotments of Federal-aid money to individual Federal-aid projects for the last three months of the fiscal year which ended June 30th were increased materially over those for the same months of the previous year. The number of men employed on Federal-aid road construction increased correspondingly.

The bill authorizing the appropriation of \$50,000,000, in addition to the \$75,000,000 authorized by the act of May 26, 1928, was signed by President Hoover on April 4th, and apportionment of the money to the States was made on April 7th by Secretary of Agriculture Hyde.

In April the Government allotted \$15,775,687 to new construction projects on the Federal-aid system, almost double the \$8,908,743 allotted in April, 1929. In May it allotted \$15,243,491, practically double the \$8,135,342 for May, 1929. In June the amount was \$17,503,878 as against \$14,792,176 for June, 1929. The total amount of Federal-aid funds allotted to Federal-aid road projects for the fiscal year ended June 30th was \$102,498,084.

### WORTH REMEMBERING

A trick worth remembering is to run about a gallon of crank case oil through one of the air holes of the ensilage cutter when it is running at normal speed after the silos are filled. This coats the knives and the filling pipes with a thin film of oil and prevents rusting. This practice is common in Kansas but is little known in the east.

### TRADE IN

Minister—"And so you are about to take unto yourself a new wife?"

Grass Widower (wool gathering)—"Yes, what will you allow me for the old one?"

No matter where you tour or roam,  
The best old road is the road to home.



# The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.

## LIVE STOCK

**SADDLE HORSES.** Maine bred. Polo Pony type. Tough, young, sound. Bays. Beauties. Warren Buck, Buckfield, Me.

**ATTENTION** for best grade dairy heifers at reasonable prices. Write Shannon Cattle Company, South St. Paul, Minn.

**LIVESTOCK** Farmer would take 6 purebred Holstein dairy cows on shares. Reliable party. Address Department W, care of HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

**FOR SALE.**—High Grade Holstein cows and heifers nicely marked. T. B. Tested. Carload lots. Jones and Bringgold, West Concord, Minn.

**FOR SALE CHEAP.**—Carload or less, Choice Purebred Cows and Heifers; Bred to 30-lb. bull. Accredited. Claire Cobb, Genesee, Pa.

**CHOICE YOUNG BULLS** from big producing cows. Reasonable prices and high quality. Accredited herd. J. F. Dietz, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.

**FOR SALE.**—Large Fresh Holstein Cow and Male Calf. Dam is a heavy milker. Calf is grandson of World's Champion cow. A profitable pair at a bargain price. Dr. B. F. Myers, Chambersburg, Pa.

**FOR SALE.**—A few very choice Purebred Holstein Heifer and Bull Calves. World record breeding. Farmers prices. C. O. D. shipment if desired. Maple Lawn Farms, Cortland, N. Y. Box 253.

**FOR SALE.**—70 head of choice Holstein heifers 2 years old last spring. Light colored, well bred. Showing good dairy type. T. B. Tested. 30 head are springing now, balance to freshen in winter and early spring. Inquire W. O. Pettengill, Ischua, N. Y.

**CATTLE AND SHEEP FOR SALE.** High-grade Jersey and Milking Shorthorn cows, fresh and close springers, \$90 per head in carlots. High-grade Guernsey and Holstein springers, \$125 per head. These cows are shipped direct from Ohio, tuberculin tested, all young, sound and

sold with a written guarantee and heavy producers and freight paid. Can also furnish the best in registered Jerseys, Guernseys, registered and grade Ayrshires, Milking Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus, Herefords, all ages, at reasonable prices in any number. Fine and coarse wool breeding ewes in carlots at \$6.50 and \$7.50 per head, delivered in carlots, shipped from Ohio. All breeds of registered rams and ewes. Satisfaction guaranteed on everything. Write your wants. Lewis H. Furgason, Windham, N. Y.

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS** ready for immediate service. Sired by a 35-lb. grandson of Ormsby Korndyke Lad. Also a few Bull calves sired by a 748-lb. grandson of Grahamholm Colantha Segis Maid. Russell S. Ellis, Keene, N. H.

**FOR SALE — HEREFORD STEERS, STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.** Also three loads good calves weaned. Seventy springers, heifers and yearling heifers, the right kind. T. B. tested. Well bred. Write G. F. Greber, Fairfield, Iowa.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**YOUNG PUREBRED NEW ZEALAND WHITE RABBITS,** \$2 pair. WILLIAM GEORGE, Manheim, Pa.

**RABBITS,** New Zealand Whites are money makers. Good pedigreed stock. Priced right. E. J. VAN LARE, Martinsville, Indiana.

**FOR SALE.**—Karakuls, Tunis, Lincolns, Cotswolds, Cheviots. Do not let me tell you about them. Come and see them, or I will ship on approval. LEROY KUNY, Adrian, Mich.

**WANTED—POSITION** by a married man as Herdsman, Farmer or Manager of Dairy Farm. Box 48, Holstein Breeder and Dairyman.



## DOGS

**FOX HOUNDS** ready to train. Also pups from the best of hunters. EARL HALL, Confluence, Pa.

**THOROUGHbred POLICE AND CHINESE CHOW** mixed pups. Six months old. ERICK LARSSON, Stockholm, Maine.



## POULTRY

**WHITE AND BARRED ROCKS.** Young and breeding stock for sale. Hatching eggs in season. R. E. & B. L. HARVILL, Everett, Pa.

**FOR SALE—PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS.** Healthy, large stock. Mrs. WALTER A. JOHNSON, Limerick, Jeff. Co., N. Y.

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS—\$5.00,** young turks \$1.00. 130 breeders. No delays. GYPSY CAMP FARM, Rensselaer, N. Y.

**BARRED ROCK PULLETS \$3.00 each.** Chicks April and May, \$10.00 per 100 postpaid. WEST-DENTON HATCHERY, Denton, Md.

**STARTED CHICKS—Barred and White Rocks.** 3 wks., \$21.00 and 4 wks. old \$26.00 per 100. Sent C. O. D. by express. Mrs. Charles Swanger, Beaver Springs, Pa.

**MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS** for hatching, ten cents each, delivered. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. G. KENNEL, Atglen, Pa.

**UTILITY BRONZE TURKEY, BREEDERS.** Hundred Hens, Limited number toms. Related and non-related. Imported stock. GLENNAN & HEWITT, Importers, Woodbine, Maryland.

**WHITE PEKIN AND INDIAN RUNNER DUCKLINGS.** BRONZE TURKEY poults and baby chicks. 14 Standard breeds. Write for illustrated catalog. RIDGWAY DUCK HATCHERY, Larue, Ohio.

**QUALITY BABY CHICKS DELIVERED** weekly throughout the year, Leghorns, Barred, White and Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds, Wyandottes, White and Buff Orpingtons, Anconas, Black and White Minorcas, Black Giants and Brahmas, from \$12 per hundred up. Shipped by prepaid parcel post, live delivery guaranteed. Also breeding stock and eggs. Catalog free. HARRY WOOD COBB, National Distributor of Baby Chicks and Breeding Stock, Gettysburg, Penna.

## ALFALFA HAY AND SEED

**PURE CERTIFIED GRIMM AND COSACK ALFALFA SEED** direct from the man who grows it. Hardest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. TRIANGLE RANCH, Cottonwood, S. D.

**FOR SALE — "SELECT DAIRY ALFALFA"**—Clover, Timothy and Clover Mixed. Delivered prices quoted. Prompt shipment. John Devlin Hay Co., 192 N. Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

## STAND PAT

Times are discouraging. Some think the country is going to the dogs. Farmers find low prices offered for nearly everything they have to sell. Some have had a drouth on top of it. There is a tendency to quit formerly profitable lines, such as dairying, to fish in new waters. But those who stay "put" and continue to cut costs will likely keep on making some money from cows, because many who have been managing herds wisely have been making small profits all summer.—Fletcher's Farming.

## COMMENDABLE PRODUCTION

George P. Gummo, who lives near Mill Hall, Pa., has a good dairy herd of black and white cattle, most of which are purebred and registered. His herd is enrolled in the Centre County C. T. A. and averaged 2,164 lb. milk, 410.3 lb. butterfat. Justine, one of his registered Holsteins, is credited with 455.6 lb. butterfat, 13,907 lb. milk in the year; Annie, another registered cow, with 11,058 lb. milk, 412.2 lb. fat; and Mount, a grade, with 13,726 lb. milk, 435.2 lb. butterfat, which is surely a good showing for a dairy herd on twice-a-day milking and general dairy care.

## CONCENTRATED SOUR MILK

There are now twenty or more plants or factories in this country making concentrated sour skim milk. In the two years 1928 and 1929, these plants, located in various parts of the country, used more than 76,000,000 lb. skimmed milk.

Little Son.—Mamma, how much do people pay for a pound of babies?

Mother.—Babies are not sold by the pound, dear.

Son.—Then why do they always weigh them as soon as they are born?

BREEDER Ads pay big dividends.

## DE KOL JETSKIE CLOTHILDE

De Kol Jetske Clothilde is a young bull owned by Howard Dromgold, whose farm is on the outskirts of New Bloomfield, Pennsylvania. This bull was sired by De Kol Clothilde Veeman Piebe, the head of the Dromgold herd; a son of De Kol Veeman Piebe Ensign and Lady Valentine Clothilde. The dam of this young bull is Jetske Colantha Aaggie, a daughter of Korndyke Colantha Aaggie



DE KOL JETSKIE CLOTHILDE  
Owned by Howard Dromgold, New Bloomfield, Pa.

and May Jetske Netherland. De Kol Jetske Clothilde is a well built animal, long bodied, very straight on the back and a very attractive individual.

The Dromgold herd, which has been in existence 19 years, consists of fourteen cows in milk and seven very nice yearling heifers that show evidence of developing into good producing cows. Mr. Dromgold is a good feeder and caretaker and has evidently developed a good producing dairy.

## ADAPTING THE HERD TO THE MARKET

Dairy farmers should choose their cows according to the method used in paying them for their milk. Equal amounts of feed will produce 40 per cent more of three per cent milk than of five per cent milk.

The question naturally asked is, "How many ways of paying for milk are there?" Usually three—the butterfat basis, the pooling or flat rate basis, and the differential basis.

In the creamery areas of the dairy states, milk is usually paid for on the butterfat basis, while in other regions, as for instance in the Swiss cheese area of southern Wisconsin, milk is paid for on the flat rate basis.

The differential method of payment for milk is quite generally used over the market milk and condensery area as well as in certain sections of the dairy and cheese area. The base price is usually for 100 pounds of three and one-half per cent milk. A premium is then paid for each point or tenth of a per cent above this. This premium is usually three to five cents. The same amount is deducted for each point below the base test. They call the premium or deduction a differential.

Now what kind of milk shall the farmer produce? Shall he discard the low testing cows? Yes, if he is located in the butter producing area. No, if he is located in a cheese or fluid milk region.—Dairy Tribune.

When you write an advertiser, tell him you saw his ad in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

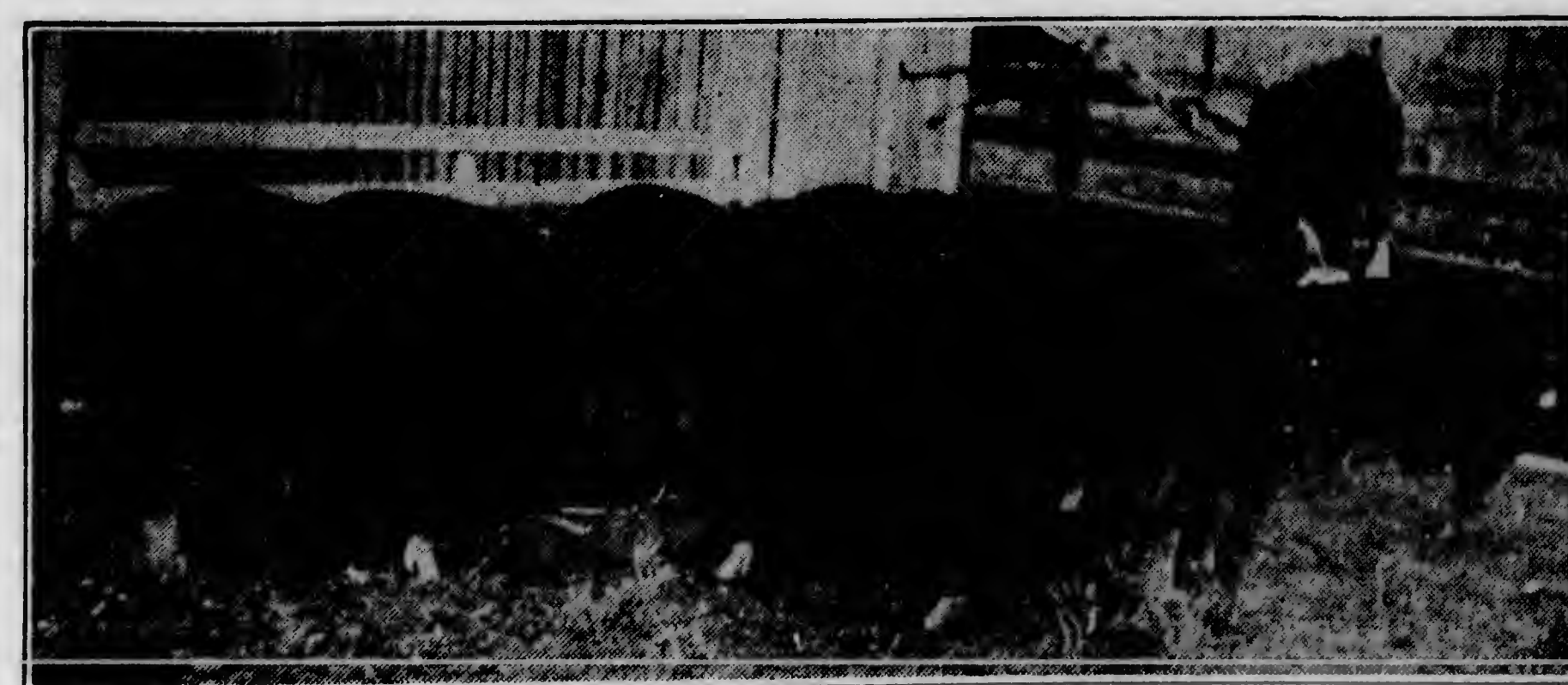
**FOR** years I have translated and prepared Holstein-Friesian literature to be distributed in South American countries. I have also had much experience in corresponding with breeders in those countries who have purchased animals from the United States. I now offer my assistance and cooperation to breeders who desire to get in touch with the promising and profitable South American market.

**RALPH E. MORETON**  
102 MAIN ST., BRATTLEBORO, VT.

## A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



## This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

## A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big-Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.



## HOW DISEASES ARE CARRIED

Anaplasmosis, a blood disease of cattle, may be transmitted from infected to healthy animals by the "brown-dog tic." Experiments that prove this have been conducted in Louisiana. These experiments were conducted under closely controlled conditions in a specially built barn. All stalls were inclosed with fine mesh screen to exclude flying insects and the barn was surrounded with a moat of crude oil to exclude crawling forms of life. The ticks were allowed to engorge as larvae on an animal known to be affected with anaplasmosis and when the nymphs were placed to healthy animals the disease was transmitted.

Anaplasmosis, which has been found locally in several Southern and Western States, usually attacks cattle in the summer. The first symptoms of the disease are a high temperature, marked weakness, a stiff gait, a tendency to lie down frequently, and, in cows, a lessened milk secretion. In the later stages suppression of the milk flow, loss of appetite, stopping of rumination, and constipation occur. Death frequently results from this disease, usually in from two to seven days.

## THE FARMER KNOWS HIS LESSON

Commenting on Henry Ford's suggestion that factory workmen be used 10 months a year, Arthur Brisbane says: "To carry out that program, all 10-month workers must learn how to save. But squirrels do it, hoarding nuts, red Indians did it, drying pemmican, American labor would learn to do it."

Why mention the squirrels and Indians or even the bees, when speaking of those who have learned to save? First of all would come that young man who was sold into captivity by his brothers and whose saving ways not only saved grain

but preserved the life of a kingdom. Next to him would come the farmer, who saves feed for his cattle and food for his family from the harvest of his fields. The farmer does not have to learn to save; he saves now.

## DAILY RECORDS NECESSARY

Daily milk-production records are necessary if proper feeding methods are to be used. Cows should be fed in accordance with the amount of milk they produce, which can be known only by weighing the milk each day. Sickness or other abnormal conditions in cows are often evidenced by a glance at the daily milk-record sheet.

Most cows can be dried off by gradually lessening the frequency of milking; that is, first miss one milking, then miss two, then three, etc.—*Dairy Tribune*.

A farmer, rather than buy a new shovel, sent his boy to borrow a neighbor's. The lad knocked over a stand of bees. His father, hurrying to help him, ran into a barbed wire fence, gashing his leg and ruining a new pair of overalls. Hearing the noise, his wife ran out, upsetting a four-gallon churn of cream into a basket of kittens, drowning the litter. At the same time she dropped and broke a new set of store teeth. During the excitement the eldest daughter eloped with the hired man, the dog broke up 11 setting hens and the calves got out and entirely chewed up a line of washing hung out to dry.

All to save the price of a shovel.

"A local freight was unloading some merchandise at our station. Some sacks of dried buttermilk were being thrown off. 'Where do they get that stuff?' the conductor asked, to which the bystander replied, 'I suppose they get it from cows that have gone dry!'"

## A FEW GOOD ONES

A few cows but good ones is the motto of James E. Eastman of Bradford County, who gets his mail by rural carrier from Rome, Pa. The Eastman dairy seldom numbers more than ten cows but they are producers. Everyone has been raised on this farm.

The herd is enrolled in C. T. A. work and led the LeRaysville association last year. Ridge Lady Wandaga, a seven-year-old daughter of King Wandaga Friend, was credited with the production of 15,294 lb. milk, 555.6 lb. butterfat. Ridge Alice Pontiac Julip, a twelve-year-old cow, had to her credit 13,537 lb. milk,

483.4 lb. butterfat. She is the dam of Ridge Aurice Prince Aaggie, with 11,609 lb. milk, 450.4 lb. butterfat as a three-year-old. This good heifer was sired by Berylwood Prince Aaggie Chicago, a bull owned jointly by the Eastmans and L. L. Allis of Rummerfeld, Pa. There are a number of good daughters of this bull in the herds of Bradford County.

The Eastmans specialize in poultry and have large flocks that contain a number of layers with remarkable egg records, for the Eastman fowls are trapnested and so it is easy to tell the producing ability of each hen.



MEMBERS OF THE EASTMAN DAIRY

## Exceptional Opportunity!

TO breeder who can show C. T. A. record of over 325 lb. herd average in fat we will farm out our future herd-sire, born January 1930, will be ready for light service this winter. This bull to be kept until he is four years old. He is out of K. P. A. P. Walker Dijkstra and Dutchland Colantha Denver King.

ASUR FARM, Lake Ariel, Pa.

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, published 8th and 22d, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for October 1, 1930.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF DAUPHIN.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared H. L. FREESE, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of THE HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, (and if a daily paper, the circulation) etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, THE BENN-CHESTER PUBLISHING COMPANY, P. O. Box 30, Harrisburg, Pa.

Editor: HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Harrisburg, Pa.

Managing Editor, not any.

Business Manager, H. L. FREESE, Lemoyne, Pa.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.) BENN-CHESTER PUBLISHING CO.

The stockholders of THE BENN-CHESTER PUBLISHING COMPANY are:

EUGENE B. BENNETT, New York City, N. Y.  
HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Harrisburg, Pa.  
J. H. CAMPBELL, Camp Hill, Pa.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) Not any.

4. That the two paragraphs next above giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona-fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

H. L. FREESE,  
Signature of Business Manager.

SWORN TO AND SUBSCRIBED BEFORE ME,  
this 30th day of September, 1930.

H. S. BERKSTRESSER.  
My commission expires April 18, 1933.  
[SEAL]

## HANDLING THE DAIRY

By G. L. ROTHGER

It is said that a Scandinavian, when he goes to his banker for the purpose of obtaining a loan, will be asked, among other things; "How many loads of manure per acre did you apply to your land in the past twelve months?" This is a very pertinent question too, because manure and other organic matter is the basis of soil fertility; and yet so much, especially in seasons like the past summer, is wasted. Much of the time last summer, grazing was a misnomer, as the only thing the cattle got in the pastures was exercise. (I am referring to dairy cattle.)

Some of us will argue that spreading manure is hard work, so why not let the cows be the medium? Will the cows apply the manure where it is needed most? You will usually find the cows browsing in the most fertile spots and not on the poor knolls where fertility is most needed.

Even when conditions are normal, in many instances cows can be handled better and more economically by confining them part of the time instead of allowing them to run at large in pasture. Except in extreme cases, where there is an abundance of shaded range and a never-failing supply of running water, it will be to the advantage of dairymen to confine their herds at certain times.

Dairy cows should be provided at all times with plenty of pure water, allowing them to have access to it at will.

A large dairy barn was recently equipped with a modern watering system whereby at all times there was a supply of water available for the cows, and an increase in the milk was noted of 12 per cent.

## RAW AND PASTEURIZED MILK

No one will take issue with the statement that unprocessed milk, if produced under strict sanitary conditions and handled in the same manner, is the best milk. The need for the pasteurization of milk results from the fact that a great deal of milk is produced on farms and by dairies outside of inspection zones, and the distance it is transported adds to the dangers of contamination. Proper inspection under approved milk ordinances and proper handling until it reaches the consumer's table makes raw milk safe and desirable as a food and drink. Large cities secure their milk supplies from long distances. Therefore it becomes necessary to process much of it. Surrounding these cities are many dairies conducted along strict sanitary lines, the milk being handled properly, and these have no trouble in disposing of their product. This is always true when these dairies are inspected regularly and the milk graded.

The pasteurization of milk, when properly performed, and properly handled, after it leaves the plant, is recognized as a necessity by medical authorities in all cases where thorough inspection cannot be made. Many persons have become

accustomed to the use of processed milk and like it better than raw milk. Others, of course, have a different taste. Inasmuch as both are available to city consumers, they can take their choice. Pasteurization, however, does not always insure the purity of milk. Too little applied heat does not do the work properly. Too much heat destroys the quality. It must be done just right of the processed product measures up to standard.

There will always be a market for raw milk because there are thousands of consumers who will use no other. Pasteurized milk also has its market, and because of this, the little internal war going on in the dairy industry appears to be ill-advised and unprofitable. There is need for a greater per capita consumption of dairy products, but the problem must be approached in a different manner than is now the case. The dairy industry will prosper only when all of its members work harmoniously and coöperatively in its development.—*Farm and Ranch*.

## WATER AND MILK

Authorities say a cow should drink about five times as much water every day as she produces milk. Therefore, if a cow is milking 50 lb. a day she should drink about 250 lbs. water or 125 quarts. If she is able to drink at any time she wishes she will take this amount or even more. There are many instances on record where the installation of water buckets in the dairy barn has been paid for by the increased milk given by the cows during the following winter.

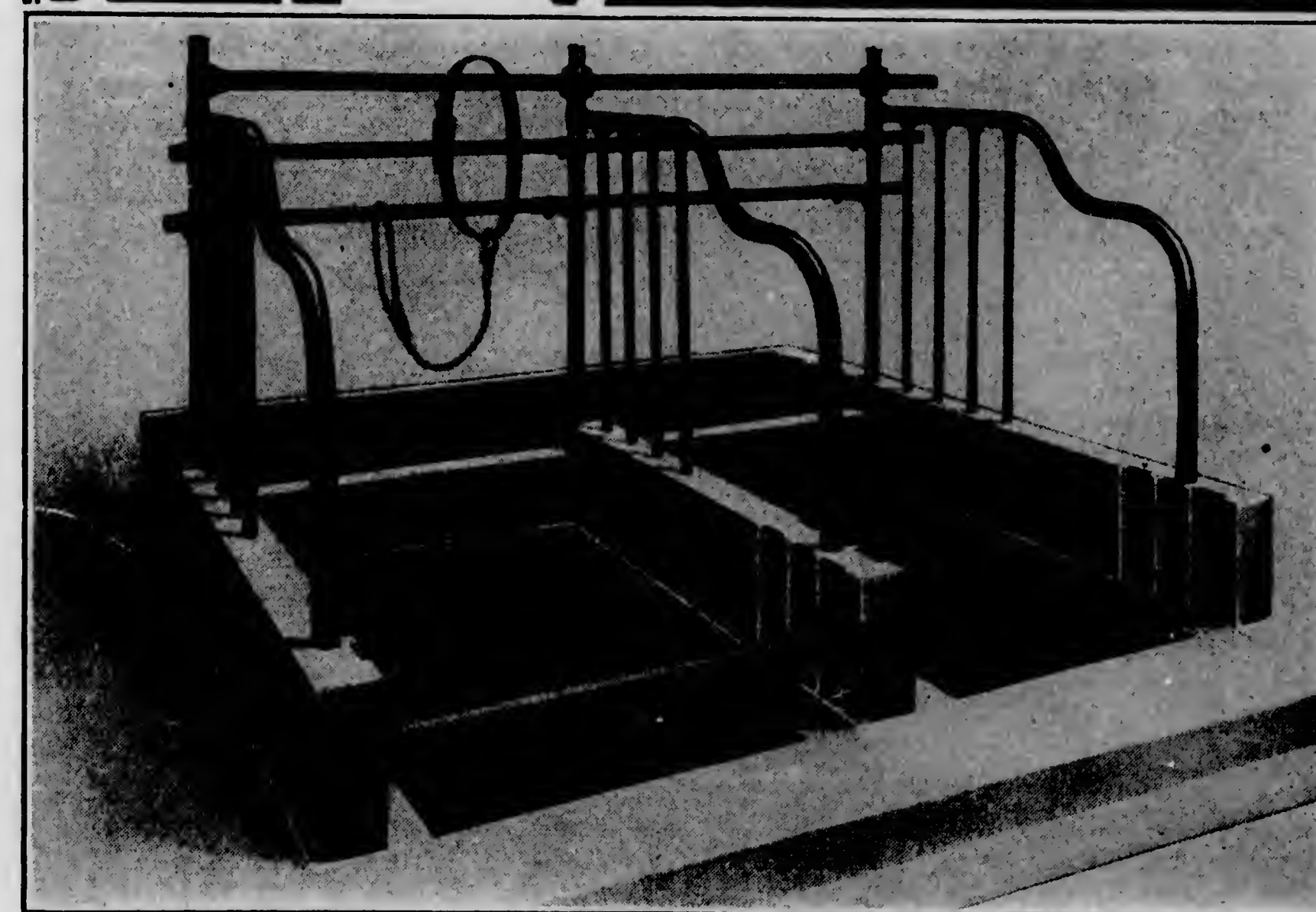
Two Irishmen, who had not seen each other for a long time, met at a fair.

O'Brien: "Sure, it's married I am, and I have got a fine healthy boy, which the neighbors say is the very picture of me."

Malone: "Och, well, what's the harm so long as the child is healthy?"

BREEDER Ads pay big dividends.

## NEV DAIRY BARN EQUIPMENT



## Nothing Finer for Pure Bred Stock

EXAMINE carefully every detail of the model Tie Stall shown above. Note the sturdy, yet simple construction; the careful spacing of each detail that is essential to cow comfort; the elements that promote sanitation and lessen labor.

Careful attention to these details has made Nev equipment the logical investment where results count. In conjunction with the complete line of water bowls, feed and litter carriers the utmost in appearance, cow comfort and labor economy is assured. If you would like to hear how other herd owners have

been quickly repaid for every dollar invested in Nev equipment mail the coupon and interesting information will be forwarded.

THE NEV MANUFACTURING CO.  
Established 1879 - Canton, Ohio

THE NEV MFG. CO., Canton, Ohio  
Please send me a copy of "Cow Comfort" without charge.

☐ Check here if you want catalog No. 265

Name \_\_\_\_\_

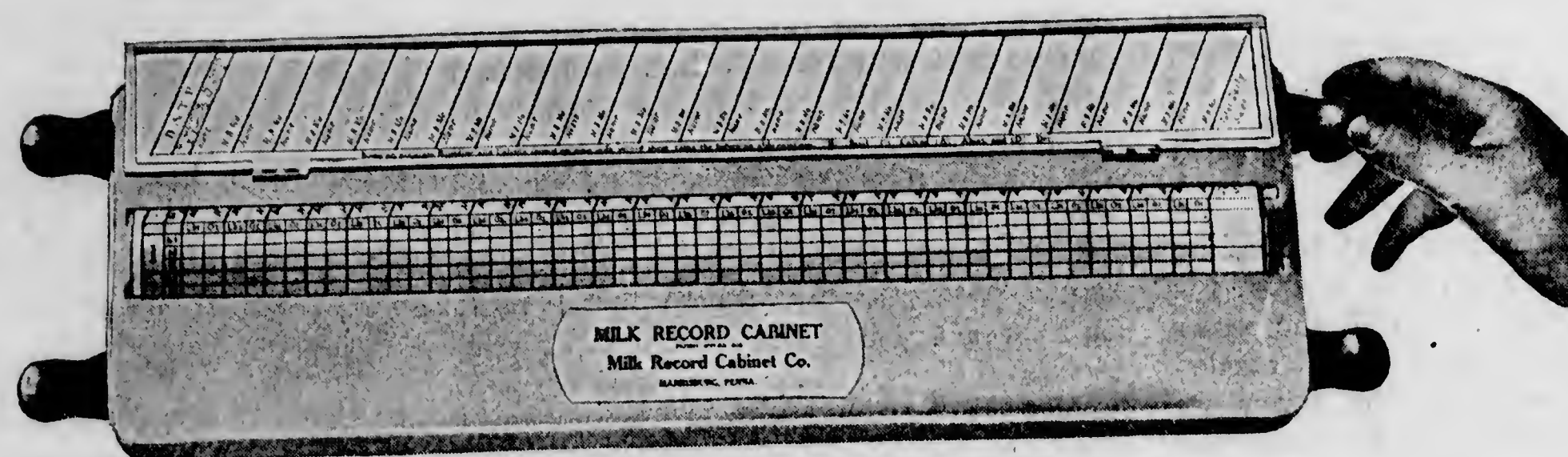
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## MILK RECORD CABINET

*Saves Labor. Keeps Record Sheet Clean.*



CABINET OPEN AS WHEN IN USE

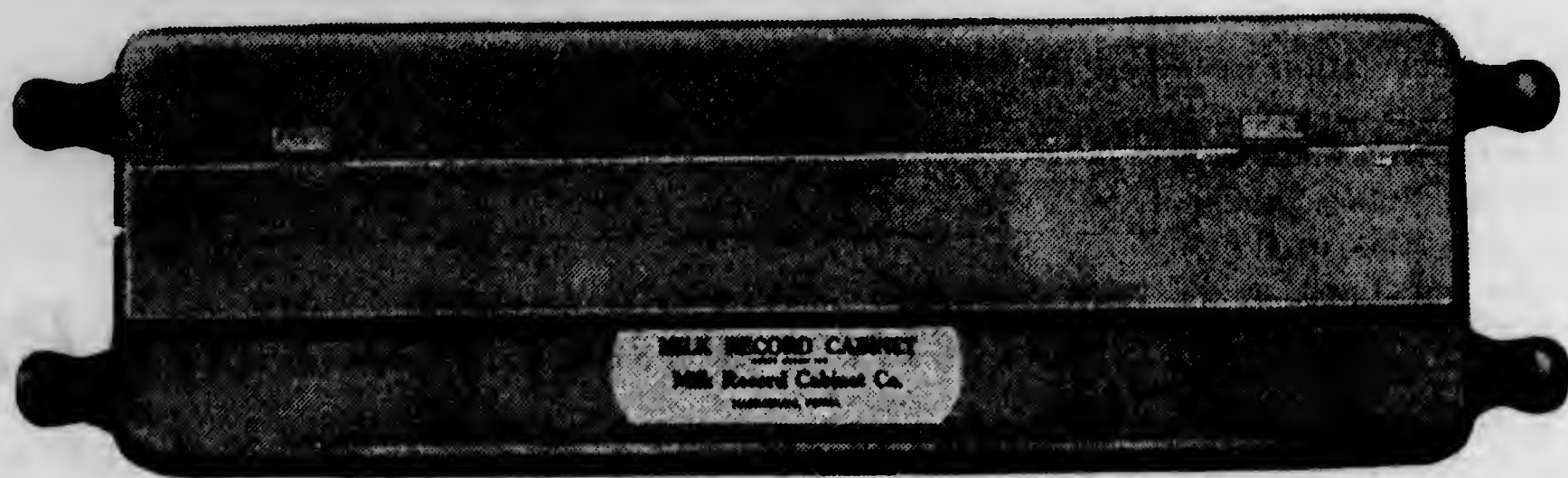
MILK RECORD CABINET CO.,

HARRISBURG

PENNSYLVANIA

### CABINET KEEPS THE HERD RECORD SHEET CLEAN

The Milk Record Cabinet greatly simplifies the work of keeping accurate and dependable herd records. Records to be of value must be preserved. By means of the Cabinet, a complete herd record can be kept.



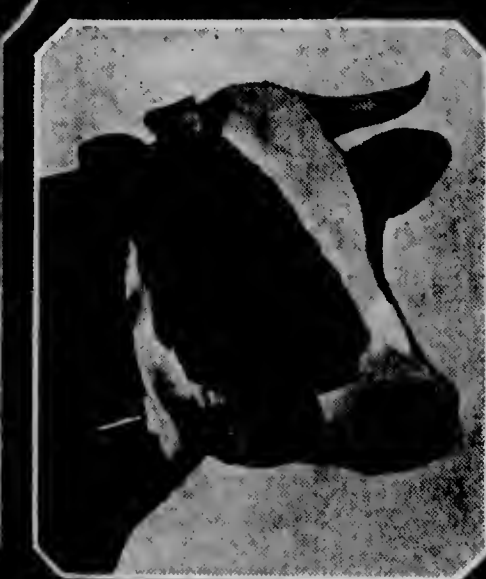
WHEN NOT IN USE, CABINET CLOSES TO PROTECT SHEET

Every breeder of Purebred dairy cattle should have one of the Cabinets.

The price of the Cabinet, complete, including a year's supply of milk record sheets, is \$5.50. Order direct from the

MILK RECORD CABINET COMPANY, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

# The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman



Vol. IX

December 8-22, 1930

Nos. 21-22

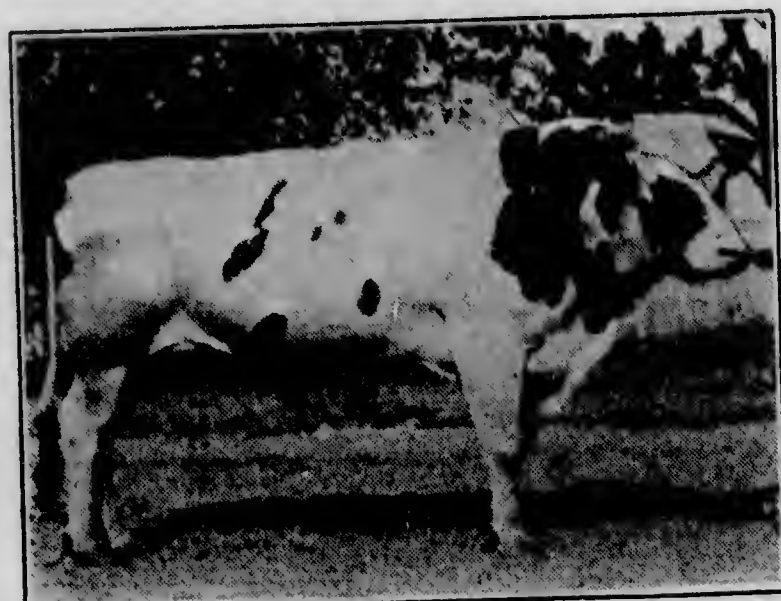
*Dup*



SIR NAPOL ONACO TRITOMIA NO. 5175 H. B. NATURALLY POLLED



## The Last Bull Calf



KING ONA CRESTMONT ORMSBY

I have for sale, sired by King Ona Crestmont Ormsby, six weeks old, large, well grown for his age and a handsome calf.

His dam, Spofford DeKol Pontiac Ybma, produced in the last 30 days 1,767 lb. milk on twice a day milking.

His sire is the greatest proven and transmitting son of King Ona whose first five daughters to finish a lactation period average 23% more milk than their dams at same age.

His dam in yearly work has two records of over 1,200 lb. butter and over 27,000 lb. milk. His sire's dam, Ona Button DeKol, in a year produced 1,345 lb. butter, 25,761 lb. milk.

He is a bargain for some good dairyman. Write for Price and Pedigree.

**OAKLAND FARM**

GEORGE W. FRIES

R. D. 3

Chambersburg, Pa.

## A Top Notcher

*Young Bull, born Oct. 15, 1930*

His dam, VOLISKA SEGIS LILITH GIRL, a 4% tester, produced 1,016 lb. Milk, 50.7 lb. Butter last month as a two-year-old. She is daughter of VOLISKA SEGIS LILITH, 24,467 lb. Milk, 1,104 lb. Butter in a year, C. T. A.

His sire's two nearest dams average 34.4 lb. Butter in 7 days, 19,602 lb. Milk, 895 lb. Butter in 335 days. He was by a grandson of DUCH-ESS SKYLARK ORMSBY, the First 1,500 lb. Butter yearly record cow.

The Bull is light in color, straight and well formed, and is bound to make a wonderful herd-sire.

PRICE ONLY \$100

**John C. Bream**

Gettysburg, Pa.

R. D. 4

*A State and Federally Accredited Herd*

## You Surely Need Some Choice Well-Grown Heifers

from 3 to 15 months old

Their dams are well-bred producers, and are of well-known blood lines, cows that are earning a good profit in our herd.

These heifers are sired by

**KING SWEET VICTOR**

a handsome, stylish, transmitting son of the great KING SWEET, whose daughters milk heavily and persistently, being noted for production.

The dam of KING SWEET VICTOR is a 20,791-lb. milk, 894-lb. butter cow, daughter of the many times Grand Champion show queen, Frindaella Elkindale Ormsby, 1,031 lb. butter in 365 days.

We will make an attractive price on one or several of these heifers, or on a bunch with a handsome typy young bull.

Start right today by writing

**GEORGE M. DIBBLE & SON**

Starrucca, Wayne Co.

Pennsylvania

*Herd Accredited*

## Despite the Recent Drought

the Daughters of my great Herdsire



ROLO PONTIAC FAYNE

nearly all two- and three-year-old heifers, have in one lactation period in my herd, on twice-a-day milking and ordinary care,

**EACH PRODUCED 10,000 LB. MILK**

They exceeded their dams at equal age by producing

**33% MORE MILK WITH A HIGHER BUTTERFAT TEST**

The SONS of ROLO inherit this Remarkable Producing and Transmitting Capacity. Have some Dandies now on hand, ranging from Young Calves to Bulls Ready for Service.

Write TODAY for Particulars.

*Herd Accredited.*

**Charles Wertheimer, Frederick, Md.**

# The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Entered as second-class matter, April 8, 1922, at the Post Office at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879

VOL. IX

HARRISBURG, PA., DECEMBER 8-22, 1930

Nos. 21 AND 22

## Sixth Annual Meeting of the New Registry Association

THE Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., will hold its Sixth Annual Meeting in Falne-stock Hall, Harrisburg, Pa., on Thursday, January 22, 1931.

There is much of interest and importance to be brought up for consideration of the members at the Coming Annual Meeting, in addition to the election of Officers and Directors.

There will be a very interesting program. Prominent speakers will address the members on important matters pertaining to the Dairy Industry and the Breeding of Purebred Dairy Cattle.

At the last Annual Meeting, two major projects were up for consideration, both of which were adopted—the Dependable Advanced Registry plan of recording records of milk and butter production, and recognizing Naturally Polled Holsteins as a distinct strain of Purebred Holstein-Friesians.

Owing to delay in securing Milk Record Cabinets from the manufacturer, many breeders, who had entered their herds for Dependable Advanced Registration, were unable to take full advantage of the plan and as the first herds that were entered will not complete their first year until after the Annual Meeting, there will be an incomplete report of the year's work. However, the plan thus far has proven to be very satisfactory and only a few minor changes have been suggested which should be taken up at the Annual Meeting and given careful consideration.

The resolution setting aside a Special Department in which to record Naturally Polled Holsteins has been met with hearty coöperation and support by the many breeders all over the United States who happen to own such animals. The Naturally Polled Holstein strain is becoming more popular as a result of the special classification and recognition which the Association has given them. This branch of the Herd Book Record, in the future, will evidently develop to the point where it will be one of the very important Departments of the Association.

Notwithstanding the general financial depression which prevailed throughout the United States, affecting all branches of Agriculture as well as Industrial and Business enterprises, the Association has continued to record a substantial growth. The monthly number of

new members joining the Association, during the past eleven months, has exceeded the number which joined the Association during the year 1929, with the exception of the first two months of the year, January and February.

Members of the Association who desire to submit resolutions or propose changes in the By-Laws, should express their desires in writing and place them in the hands of the Secretary before the first of the year so that they can be included in the Call of the Meeting.

Members of the New Registry Association and their friends will find much of interest to make it worth while coming to Harrisburg, aside from attending their Annual Meeting.

The meeting date is during the week of the Pennsylvania State Farm Products Show and this year it happens to be the week during which Ex-Governor Gifford Pinchot will be inaugurated for his second term as Governor of the State of Pennsylvania.

The New Farm Product Show Building, which is just being completed at the cost of nearly one and a quarter millions of dollars, one of the largest, if not the largest building of its kind, will be dedicated at this year's Show.

For the first time during the fifteen years that the Pennsylvania Farm Product Show has been an annual event of increasing magnitude, all departments of the show will be located under one roof.

The New Building provides ample space to exhibit all breeds of farm livestock. A large section has been set aside for the poultry exhibits with ample space for dairy cattle, beef cattle, hogs, sheep and horses. In addition, there will be a large exhibit of fruits and vegetables and all farm produce and also an educational exhibit.

The management of the Pennsylvania Farm Products Show are to be commended in that it is confined exclusively to agricultural and commercial exhibits and educational demonstrations. It has no midway, permits no fakers and is one of the largest agricultural winter shows, if not the largest in the United States.

Make your plans now to come to Harrisburg during the week of your Annual Meeting and attend the Farm Product Show. There will be plenty to see and do and, remember, that you will always be welcome at the office of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.



### Mannick Made Good Start

**W**HEN Earl E. Mannick, who lives near Waymart, Wayne County, Pa., made up his mind to have a purebred Holstein-Friesian dairy herd, he decided to start with animals that were well bred and good producers. Mr. Mannick knew that the late Joe Jermyn had built a big producing purebred herd and when laying the foundation had bought some of the best animals he could buy. After Mr. Jermyn's death, the herd was dispersed at public auction, and Mr. Mannick attended the sale and purchased seven females at an average price of a little over \$333.

A number of the animals in the Jermyn herd carried some of the blood of the famous family of Hornless Holstein-Friesian cattle developed by George Stevenson, who, it is said, first interested Mr. Jermyn in the Holstein-Friesian breed and its possibilities. Of the seven head that Mr. Mannick purchased, six trace to this Hornless Holstein family. The only one that did not was the Canadian bred cow, Glen Otter Mollie Abbekerk. She is a splendid animal and her pedigree shows remarkable production. Her dam was credited with producing as a three-year-old a thousand pounds of butter and twenty-two thousand pounds of milk in ten months and she was a daughter of Prince Colanthis Abbekerk, whose daughters have made sensational records. Molly was sired by Dewdrop Pontiac Echo, a grandson of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac.

The rest of the foundation females that Mr. Mannick bought, were dropped in the Jermyn herd; they include four daughters of Dutchland Colantha Denver

King, whose dam, Dutchland Creamelle Lady Denver, is credited with the production of 1,000 lb. of butter in a year during four different lactation periods. Another of these cows was by Onaco Sir Lucille Jolie Beauty, a bull Mr. Jermyn purchased at a long price because of the remarkable production of his dam, Lucille Jolie Pontiac, and his sire's dam, Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna.

Mr. Mannick certainly had good luck, for when his seven cows freshened, five of the calves were heifers. They are very nice ones and show every indication of developing into good producing cows for they are long-bodied, deep-chested and show creditable udder development.

In partnership with his neighbor, Mr. M. A. Tuttle, Mr. Mannick owns the two-year-old herdsire, Korn-dyke Mooie Lad. This bull was sired by Prince Korn-dyke Colantha Hartog and his dam was Johanna Mooie Lassie, a daughter of Butter Boy Korndyke Johanna, a bull that won a number of prizes in the show ring and who was by Colantha Johanna Lad 8th, another noted show bull and show sire. Korndyke Mooie Lad traces at least four times to the famous old sire, Colantha Johanna Lad.

Mrs. Mannick is just as much interested as is her husband in building a profitable, purebred, Holstein-Friesian herd. Together they planned the foundation of the herd and Mrs. Mannick has charge of raising the calves which, by their growth and development, show that she thoroughly understands this part of the dairy business.

### Sheffield Milk Prices

**D**AIRYMEN who are marketing their products and their dairies through the Sheffield Producers Coöperative Association, Inc., will receive for their November milk \$2.55 per hundred pounds for *Three Per Cent Grade B* milk in the 201-210 miles zone with the usual freight, grade and butterfat differentials. This is equivalent to \$2.75 per hundred pounds for milk sold on a 3.5% butterfat basis and is an increase of 2 cents a hundred pounds over the October price.

Secretary Halliday in his price report adds the following:

"The conditions in the New York milk market are bad. Thousands of consumers are without jobs and have no money with which to buy anything. While the amount of milk in the market would not be much too great under normal conditions it is altogether too great with the buying power so greatly reduced. There is also a large quantity of milk from unorganized sources now being offered at ruinous prices so that the organized producers have been obliged to reduce the price of Class 1 milk 47 cents a hundred pounds or lose their best market. This reduction became effective December 8 and applies to all the selling organizations."

Raising the general level of quality of dairy products more particularly of milk and cream, is one of the most important matters facing the dairy industry, and in this the entire public has a vital interest.

## UNIFORM Type and Production

My cows resemble each other so closely that it frequently bothers visitors to tell which is which.

In their breeding the blood of the good transmitting sires

**COLONEL JOH LYONS and  
KING HENGerveld  
HARTJE**

has been intensified by careful linebreeding. The results are:

Straight Backs, Square Rumps, Deep Barrels and Large Shapely Udders.

If You want a Bull that will Transmit these Desirable Characteristics write or visit

**ROBERT C. HARVEY**

HIGHSPiRE, Dauphin County, PENNSYLVANIA

Herd T. B. and Blood Tested.

## Where Our Best Holsteins Are to Be Found

**I**F WE read and if we want to believe all the propaganda that has been circulated relative to the superior breeding value possessed by cows with High-Official Records and animals that have won Honors at Fairs and Shows, we would conclude that the Future of the PUREBRED DAIRY CATTLE INDUSTRY depended upon Official Records and the exhibiting of animals at Fairs and Shows.

Investigation, however, shows that cows with Official Records and animals that win High Honors in the Show Ring are bred by Dairy Farmers, or that their ancestors were bred and owned by Dairy Farmers who do not make a practice of placing animals on Official Test or exhibit at Fairs and shows of State and National character.

Only one and one-half per cent of the Breeders of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle that have patronized the Old Registry Association during the last ten years have placed animals on Official Test and still a smaller number of Breeders have exhibited their animals at Fairs and Shows.

On the other hand, ninety-five per cent of all purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle are bred and owned by Dairy Farmers who follow Economical and Profitable Milk Production as their chief source of income, breeding purebreds to replenish their herd.

It is the Dairy Farmers who do not make Official Records or exhibit their animals at Fairs and Shows that constitute the Backbone of the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry.

The making of FORCED OFFICIAL RECORDS and the fitting and exhibiting of cattle at Fairs and Shows, particularly the Shows of State and National character is a RICH MAN'S GAME and has nothing in common with breeding Purebred Holstein-Friesian Cattle for Economical and Profitable Production with the exception that cattle are used to make Forced Records and for Show Purposes.

When purebred Holstein-Friesians are once introduced into SOCIETY by being placed on FORCED OFFICIAL TEST or FITTED and EXHIBITED at Fairs and Shows their usefulness as Profitable Animals, Producers, and Breeders is impaired if not entirely destroyed.

FORCING COWS FOR OFFICIAL RECORDS causes barrenness. The cow might breed irregularly or not at all and the milk production is impaired in part by digestive troubles resulting from over-feeding or improperly balanced rations, and by disease conditions developing in the udder.

It is the Brothers and Sisters and near Relatives of the cows that have made Official Records and of animals that have won in the Show Ring that are allowed to remain in the herds of the plain breeders and dairy-men that perpetuate and improve the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle.

Our best foundation Purebreds are to be obtained from the Dairy Farmer who follows PAY-AT-THE-PAIL METHODS, which is the best Proving Ground of the Breed.

In a recent published report of the Advanced Reg-

istry Department animals representing one hundred different herds were included. Nearly forty per cent were owned by Public Institutions supported by taxation, over thirty per cent were owned by WEALTHY BREEDERS, COMPANIES or CORPORATIONS. A very small percentage of those who are making Official Records could be classed as Dirt Farmers.

Unfortunately Politicians connected directly or indirectly with Public Institution herds, Millionaires and Cattle Speculators have gained control of the affairs of the Old Registry Association, even to depriving the members of their right to a direct vote, and have expended more than Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$800,000.00) to maintain the Advanced Registry Department and over One and one-quarter million dollars (\$1,250,000.00) doing so-called Extension Work largely devoted to advertising and helping rich breeders to sell animals with High Official Record backing.

A Registry Association of which ninety-five per cent of its members are Dairy Farmers has been taxing the Dairy Farmer and using the money to rob him of his Market for surplus purebreds, and carrying on propaganda and advertising campaigns to the effect that only high record animals and animals who win in the Show Ring would be selected as Foundation Stock, etc.

Breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle have been required to pay a Burdensome Tax and the money has been used in paying HIGH SALARIES to PROFESSIONAL POLITICIANS and in advertising to the Dairy World and maintaining the force of PROFESSIONAL PROPAGANDA SPREADERS to discourage the Dairy Public from buying the farmer's surplus cattle on the ground that they did not make Official Records, yet the very men and institutions that were making Official Records were going into the Farmer's Herds selecting outstanding animals in order to keep their breeding projects going and have animals to make High Records and win in the Show Ring.

If we would go farther and investigate the class of breeders who were losing the most money and making the most dismal failures of the purebred business, we could point out breeding establishments by the hundreds whose owners would readily admit that they were operated at a loss and the cattle would bear witness that they were not as good as those which were originally selected from the Farmer's Herds as foundation animals. What more Proof is required?

The lifetime record of a low producing dairy cow may be likened to the daily course of the winter's sun which rises late, remains low, lasts only a little while, then quickly disappears. But the lifetime record of a high producing dairy cow may be likened to the daily course of the summer's sun which rises early, climbs rapidly to a tremendous height, remains long, descends slowly, very, very slowly, and seems reluctant to disappear at all. These heavy and persistent milkers are the cows that make the farmer's income climb.

Cash in on your surplus stock by means of a BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN AD.



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Secretary Halliday in his price report adds the following:

"The conditions in the New York milk market are bad. Thousands of consumers are without jobs and have no money with which to buy anything. While the amount of milk in the market would not be much too great under normal conditions it is altogether too great with the buying power so greatly reduced. There is also a large quantity of milk from unorganized sources now being offered at ruinous prices so that the organized producers have been obliged to reduce the price of Class 1 milk 47 cents a hundred pounds or lose their best market. This reduction became effective December 8 and applies to all the selling organizations."

Raising the general level of quality of dairy products more particularly of milk and cream, is one of the most important matters facing the dairy industry, and in this the entire public has a vital interest.

## UNIFORM Type and Production

My cows resemble each other so closely that it frequently bothers visitors to tell which is which.

In their breeding the blood of the good transmitting sires

**COLONEL JOH LYONS and  
KING HENGERVELD  
HARTJE**

has been intensified by careful linebreeding. The results are:

Straight Backs, Square Rumps, Deep Barrels and Large Shapely Udders.

If You want a Bull that will Transmit these Desirable Characteristics write or visit

**ROBERT C. HARVEY**  
HIGHSPIRE, Dauphin County, PENNSYLVANIA

*Herd T. B. and Blood Tested.*

## Where Our Best Holsteins Are to Be Found

IF WE read and if we want to believe all the propaganda that has been circulated relative to the superior breeding value possessed by cows with High-Official Records and animals that have won Honors at Fairs and Shows, we would conclude that the Future of the PUREBRED DAIRY CATTLE INDUSTRY depended upon Official Records and the exhibiting of animals at Fairs and Shows.

Investigation, however, shows that cows with Official Records and animals that win High Honors in the Show Ring are bred by Dairy Farmers, or that their ancestors were bred and owned by Dairy Farmers who do not make a practice of placing animals on Official Test or exhibit at Fairs and shows of State and National character.

Only one and one-half per cent of the Breeders of Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle that have patronized the Old Registry Association during the last ten years have placed animals on Official Test and still a smaller number of Breeders have exhibited their animals at Fairs and Shows.

On the other hand, ninety-five per cent of all purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle are bred and owned by Dairy Farmers who follow Economical and Profitable Milk Production as their chief source of income, breeding purebreds to replenish their herd.

It is the Dairy Farmers who do not make Official Records or exhibit their animals at Fairs and Shows that constitute the Backbone of the Purebred Holstein-Friesian Industry.

The making of FORCED OFFICIAL RECORDS and the fitting and exhibiting of cattle at Fairs and Shows, particularly the Shows of State and National character is a RICH MAN'S GAME and has nothing in common with breeding Purebred Holstein-Friesian Cattle for Economical and Profitable Production with the exception that cattle are used to make Forced Records and for Show Purposes.

When purebred Holstein-Friesians are once introduced into SOCIETY by being placed on FORCED OFFICIAL TEST or FITTED and EXHIBITED at Fairs and Shows their usefulness as Profitable Animals, Producers, and Breeders is impaired if not entirely destroyed.

FORCING COWS FOR OFFICIAL RECORDS causes barrenness. The cow might breed irregularly or not at all and the milk production is impaired in part by digestive troubles resulting from over-feeding or improperly balanced rations, and by disease conditions developing in the udder.

It is the Brothers and Sisters and near Relatives of the cows that have made Official Records and of animals that have won in the Show Ring that are allowed to remain in the herds of the plain breeders and dairymen that perpetuate and improve the Holstein-Friesian breed of cattle.

Our best foundation Purebreds are to be obtained from the Dairy Farmer who follows PAY-AT-THE-PAIL METHODS, which is the best Proving Ground of the Breed.

In a recent published report of the Advanced Reg-

istry Department animals representing one hundred different herds were included. Nearly forty per cent were owned by Public Institutions supported by taxation, over thirty per cent were owned by WEALTHY BREEDERS, COMPANIES or CORPORATIONS. A very small percentage of those who are making Official Records could be classed as Dirt Farmers.

Unfortunately Politicians connected directly or indirectly with Public Institution herds, Millionaires and Cattle Speculators have gained control of the affairs of the Old Registry Association, even to depriving the members of their right to a direct vote, and have expended more than Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$800,000.00) to maintain the Advanced Registry Department and over One and one-quarter million dollars (\$1,250,000.00) doing so-called Extension Work largely devoted to advertising and helping rich breeders to sell animals with High Official Record backing.

A Registry Association of which ninety-five per cent of its members are Dairy Farmers has been taxing the Dairy Farmer and using the money to rob him of his Market for surplus purebreds, and carrying on propaganda and advertising campaigns to the effect that only high record animals and animals who win in the Show Ring would be selected as Foundation Stock, etc.

Breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle have been required to pay a Burdensome Tax and the money has been used in paying HIGH SALARIES to PROFESSIONAL POLITICIANS and in advertising to the Dairy World and maintaining the force of PROFESSIONAL PROPAGANDA SPREADERS to discourage the Dairy Public from buying the farmer's surplus cattle on the ground that they did not make Official Records, yet the very men and institutions that were making Official Records were going into the Farmer's Herds selecting outstanding animals in order to keep their breeding projects going and have animals to make High Records and win in the Show Ring.

If we would go farther and investigate the class of breeders who were losing the most money and making the most dismal failures of the purebred business, we could point out breeding establishments by the hundreds whose owners would readily admit that they were operated at a loss and the cattle would bear witness that they were not as good as those which were originally selected from the Farmer's Herds as foundation animals. What more Proof is required?

The lifetime record of a low producing dairy cow may be likened to the daily course of the winter's sun which rises late, remains low, lasts only a little while, then quickly disappears. But the lifetime record of a high producing dairy cow may be likened to the daily course of the summer's sun which rises early, climbs rapidly to a tremendous height, remains long, descends slowly, very, very slowly, and seems reluctant to disappear at all. These heavy and persistent milkers are the cows that make the farmer's income climb.

Cash in on your surplus stock by means of a BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN AD.



## The Dairy Situation

As Reviewed by Secretary of Agriculture Hyde in  
His Annual Report

FROM about 1921 to the end of 1929 the dairy industry of the United States was more stable and on the whole more profitable than most other agricultural enterprises. Late in 1929 and in 1930 it suffered a setback. The demand for dairy products fell off, underlying tendencies to overproduction were disclosed, feed supplies and pasturage were reduced by the drought, and feed costs advanced beyond the cost that would have prevailed but for the drought. Unfavorable conditions in foreign dairy markets affected American dairy interests, though the margin between domestic and foreign butter prices did not widen sufficiently to cause any increase in our butter imports. Since October, 1929, butter prices have been lower than in the corresponding months of the previous season and also below the five-year average. A pronounced upturn took place in July and August, when dairy production was affected by the drought. Yet butter prices are still below those of a year ago. They seem likely to remain for a time at a lower level than that of the last few years, owing to a continuing tendency toward expansion in the industry.

On two previous occasions since the World War—in 1921-22 and in 1924-25—the dairy price situation was similar to what it is now. In those seasons, however, the difficulty was remedied by a rather prompt cut in production. The reduction came from three

causes: (1) A decrease in the use of concentrated feeds; (2) increased culling of herds; and (3) a tendency among farmers, especially in the Corn Belt, where many beef cows are milked, to let the calves do the milking. Only one of these causes—a reduced use of concentrated feeds—has been noted this year. Farmers seem to have had no more profitable alternatives than dairying; hence there has not been much close culling of herds or any marked shift from dairying in the Corn Belt. Rigorous culling of low-producing cows should be profitable, especially in view of the tendency toward overexpansion in the dairy industry.

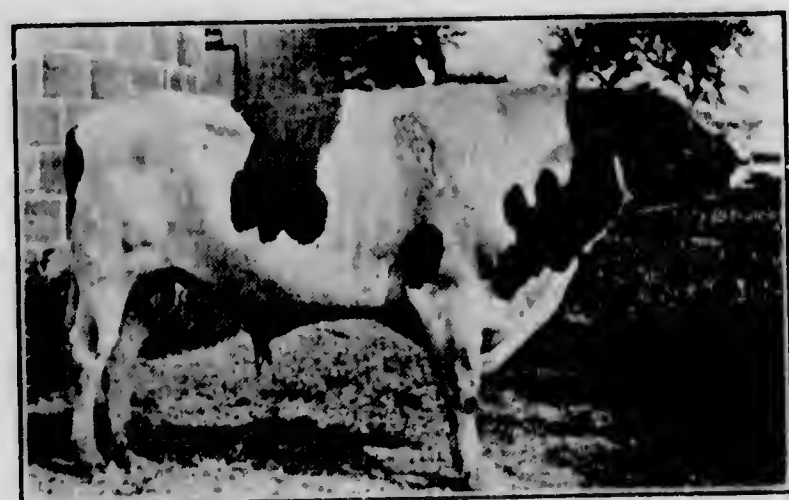
Though the drought caused a heavy drop in dairy production during the pasture season, supplies of roughage and hay are fairly ample in the more important dairy sections. Accordingly dairy production this fall and winter, though it will not be as large as it was during the corresponding periods last year, will not be as much below the last season's level as the summer production was. More than the usual seasonal advance in corn prices is expected; supplies of oats, barley, and wheat, however, are so abundant that no extreme advances in feed-grain costs are probable. In the specialized dairy territory, where about 85 per cent of our total butter output is produced, feed supplies are not seriously depleted. Feed shortages could reduce production in other areas by as much as a third without causing more than a five per cent drop in our total production. Milk cows and heifers are increasing in numbers. It is therefore probable that the effects of the drought in curtailing production will be only temporary. Improved business conditions would stimulate the demand for dairy products, probably not sufficiently, however, to obviate the need for reducing production.

The immediate outlook for the dairy industry varies widely in different localities as a result of the varying degree in which they have suffered from the drought. Following the drought a critical situation existed in most of the Ohio Valley and in parts of a larger area extending from Maryland to southern Missouri and southward into the lower Mississippi Valley. In these areas water was scarce, pastures failed, crops were seriously damaged, and farmers began feeding their scanty supply of hay and grain earlier than usual. There has been some distress selling of milk cows. As already noted, however, the more specialized dairy regions are in better shape. In the northern dairy sections production during the winter months will largely depend, as usual, on the spread between the cost of grain and the price received for milk and cream. Where grain and hay supplies are ample, milk production may be as profitable as other livestock enterprises. Only local milk shortages are probable, and there is no scarcity of milk cows for replacement purposes. In short, the dairy industry faces the combined influence of lessened consumer demand, both at home and abroad, and a tendency toward expansion. Though it can make rather quick changes within certain limits in the volume of its output of milk and other products, it can change the supply of its basic stock only very slowly.

Profits in dairying are made largely by carefully selecting feeds and providing cows at all times with suitable rations for milk production.

## When Buying a Bull

Take Your Choice of a Family



I have on hand a fine spring Bull Calf from my grand old cow, Millview Sadie Vale Luella; a Yearling Bull and a Fall Bull Calf from one of her daughters; also a Bull Calf from another daughter. These are animals I can recommend to head any good herd.

All three of the dams are great dairy cows and Persistent Producers. All are enrolled in the Dependable Advanced Registry.

Come and See the Family or Write

**WM. L. MARTIN**

Manheim - Pennsylvania - R. D.

## More Propaganda

SEVERAL of our readers who have commented on the new book, "Holstein-Friesian History," imply that they are impressed that it is just More Propaganda to uphold fake records, fake sales and extravagant management of the Old Registry Association, interwoven with a few historical facts.

The authors of the New Book attempt to discredit the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN and the New Association. This in part is what they say:

"In 1925, capitalizing on the general depression that existed in the ranks of all Purebred breeders, a separate Registry Association was formed."

Just to prove to our readers that those who are attempting to write Holstein-Friesian History are painting a picture to fit their own particular needs, we are printing below the number of Registrations and Transfers recorded by the Old Registry Association for five years previous to and including, 1921.

Here are the figures showing the substantial increase in Registration and Transfers for a five-year period previous to and including 1921:

	Number of Registrations	Number of Transfers
1916-1917 .....	73,847	75,884
1917-1918 .....	88,279	91,528
1918-1919 .....	90,887	97,392
1919-1920 .....	114,503	131,823
1920-1921 .....	127,850	128,615

The above figures show that a greater number of animals were transferred than registered, each year, indicating that breeders were able to sell all of their increase, each year, and a few additional animals.

Below we are printing the comparative number of Registrations recorded by all dairy breed Associations beginning with 1921 and including 1929.

Here are the comparative figures:

	Holstein	Canadian Holstein	Jersey	Guernsey	Ayrshire
1921 ....	127,850	16,221	42,336	22,007	5,874
1922 ....	113,772	14,250	45,450	22,072	6,381
1923 ....	115,132	13,532	50,450	26,734	7,553
1924 ....	111,529	18,440	52,163	28,467	6,939
1925 ....	109,994	16,001	53,856	32,041	7,533
1926 ....	111,088	18,625	55,752	34,690	7,862
1927 ....	109,963	19,325	64,077	35,471	8,401
1928 ....	121,726	22,600	73,909	30,672	10,111
1929 ....	125,365	24,000	71,861	40,949	11,419

You will see by the above table that there was a great falling off in the number of registrations recorded by the Old Registry Association beginning with the year 1922. It should be noted that All other breed Associations record an increased number of Registrations year after year with no indication that there is a general depression, referred to by the writers of Holstein-Friesian History.

Below we are giving the comparative figures, showing the number of Transfers issued by the different dairy breed associations including the year 1921:

	Holstein	Canadian Holstein	Jersey	Guernsey	Ayrshire
1921 ....	128,615	13,091	34,903	17,721	9,211
1922 ....	91,830	11,526	36,034	19,830	10,551
1923 ....	91,665	11,704	41,937	23,324	12,249
1924 ....	87,535	13,389	41,175	25,131	11,204
1925 ....	87,940	13,642	43,147	28,806	12,125
1926 ....	90,700	18,090	44,536	29,316	12,258
1927 ....	88,129	18,437	53,911	33,562	15,003
1928 ....	94,947	21,438	52,245	34,137	18,644
1929 ....	92,562	22,085	52,765	34,977	19,552

The slump in the number of Transfers recorded by the Old Registry Association, had its beginning in the year 1922. All other purebred Dairy Cattle Registry Associations continued to record an increased number of transfers year after year with no apparent slump—beginning with the year 1925 which the writers of Holstein-Friesian History make reference to.

The "General Depression" in the Purebred Dairy Cattle Industry applied only to the Holstein Industry. All other dairy breeds continued to record an increased number of Registrations and Transfers each year.

The depression in the Holstein-Friesian industry has its beginning in 1922, after members of the Association were deprived of their right to a direct vote, fees were increased and large sums of money expended in an effort to encourage the making of Official Records and assist breeders who made Official Records in finding a market for their surplus cattle.

For several years previous to 1925 the Registry Association was so extravagantly managed that it ran behind for a period of years, the loss being reported in the form of depreciation in net worth.

	Depreciation in Net Worth
1921 .....	\$59,909.67
1922 .....	40,000.00
1923 .....	40,896.15
1924 .....	56,830.53

With the above condition, the Registry Association being so extravagantly managed that it was running behind in its operating expenses year after year, and with fewer animals being Registered and Transferred, and with the breeders powerless after being deprived of their right to a direct vote, the best way and the only way to correct the situation was to organize a New Registry Association to stop the tremendous annual expense which they were paying in increased fees, stop further losses resulting from purebreds not being properly registered and transferred and restore public confidence and prosperity to the Industry, by assuring the dairy public that the Holstein-Friesian Herd Book was being managed and controlled under a standard, business form of government.

As proof that the Holstein breeders in organizing the New Registry Association were pursuing a wise course the Records of the Old Registry Association still show that the depression has continued and that the Holstein-Friesian Industry as measured by the barometer of the Old Registry Association has not had its head above water in the past eight years.



## The Stanley Smith Herd

**S**TANLEY SMITH, who lives near Lewisburg, Pa., on a farm owned by Bucknell University, placed at the head of his herd a Polled Holstein-Friesian bull owned by his father, Thomas Smith, who lives on the other side of Lewisburg. This was Count Piebe Korndyke, a son of the well-known bull King Piebe 7th, and of the Polled cow Napol Dijkstra Countess Madrigal, a product of the George Stevenson herd.

Although the "Count" was by a horned bull, he sired polled offspring. One of these was a bull given the name of Pontiac Demonstration. His dam was Freda Pontiac Demonstration, a cow Mr. Smith thought so much of that he had formerly placed one of her sons at the head of his herd. The individuality of her latest son,



TWO OF A KIND  
Freda Pontiac Demonstration, (left), and her daughter,  
Freda Demonstration Johanna.

WE OFFER YOU

## Choice Young Holstein-Friesians

either sex  
of well-known, heavy producing blood  
lines such as

**ONA, PIEBE, ORMSBY, PONTIAC  
AND CORNUCOPIA.**

Our herd bulls are sires of proven quality, whose daughters show great producing ability in their every day work. They combine Superior Individuality with demonstrated Transmitting Ability.

The Herd is now in its FIFTH year of C. T. A. work. The herd average for the FOUR completed years is 8,959.5 lb. Milk, 330.1 lb. Butterfat.

For prices on good bulls or heifers drop a line to

**Sam C. Cessna, Bedford, Pa., R. 2**

together with the fact that he had the additional advantage of being hornless, caused Mr. Smith to reserve Pontiac Demonstration as a herdsire.

Freda Pontiac Demonstration is a splendid specimen of a practical dairy producer. She is straight on the back, good at the rump and carries a large, square udder with a handle on each corner. On twice-a-day milking she has averaged well over sixty pounds of milk daily for a long time. Her sire was Baucher Dijkstra Demonstration and her dam was Freda De Kol Zada Pontiac. She has a daughter, very much of the same type, in the herd. This is Freda Demonstration Johanna, now five years old, who was sired by Johanna Von Hengerveld Pontiac, son of Ensign Jewel Pontiac and grandson of King Plum Johanna.

At the present time the herd numbers around a dozen of which half are Polled. There are seven cows and three two-year-old heifers. No less than eight of these ten animals are due to freshen within less than three months and two are already in milk.

The cattle in all the herds around Lewisburg have been subjected to the tuberculin test and so little disease was found that the state and federal veterinary authorities have declared this a modified accredited area.

## Persistency

**O**VER in Holland the cow Zwarte Meinsje 4th, registered as No. 47688 in the Netherlands Herdbook, is credited with the production of 87,699 lb. milk in four successive lactation periods the longest of which was 343 days. By years her production was:—

Age	Lb. Milk	Days in Milk	Average Test
7	22,429	337	3.75%
8	21,520	310	3.55%
9	21,073	297	3.47%
10	22,677	343	3.55%

It is claimed that this great cow was milked twice a day only during most of the four years and that there was no attempt made to make a maximum record. She is owned by C. Posch, of Binnenwijzend, in the Province of North Holland. Incidentally, the Posch strain of cattle, now found in many countries, was given their name because the original or foundation animals of the family formed part of the herd owned by the father of the present Mr. Posch.

This information forms part of a letter received by the secretary of the British Friesian Cattle Society and was written from The Hague by a man who bears another name well known in the black and white breed—Hartog.

The Purebred dairy cows of this country produce more milk and more butterfat than do Grade cows when both are kept under similar conditions. A study of more than 100,000 production records shows that during her lactation period the average Purebred cow produced 10.6 per cent more milk, 6.7 per cent more butterfat and returned 9.7 per cent more yearly income over feed cost than the average Grade cow.

## Prices in the New York Milk Shed

**D**UE to Supply being greater than Demand the price for milk in the metropolitan area was reduced 47 cents per 100 lb., effective December 8th says the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association, Inc. This reduction is equal to a full cent a quart and brings the basic Class 1 price down to \$2.90 per 100 lb.

It is officially estimated that this lowering of price will reduce returns to dairy farmers of the New York Milk Shed approximately \$1,000,000 a month.

This reduction, says the League, differs from ordinary spring-time lowering of prices for it comes at what is normally the minimum production period and when feed costs are high without declines in farm or labor costs.

## Surveying the Dairy Business

**O**F ALL branches of farming, the dairy industry probably is least subject to the economic malady known as the "fits and starts." But, it is not totally immune. The prosperous period in 1927, 1928, and early 1929 advertised the virtues of dairying and made the industry popular with some who previously had devoted themselves to other phases of farming.

It is one thing to say what should be done to cure a situation. It is quite a different thing to say how soon producers in the mass will get their own consent to take the cure. Fortunately, the cure in the dairy business can be much more readily worked than with some other farm products. The required readjustment is less drastic than is required in wheat acreage, for example.

In the first eight months of 1930, production of creamery butter fell 59.5 million pounds below last year, or a decline of 5 per cent. Low prices for dairy products, poor pastures and unfavorable feeding ratios part of the time were responsible. Retail prices averaging nearly 20 per cent lower than in 1929, offset reduced buying power, so that consumers used nearly as much butter as in 1929. Exports and imports were much the same as in 1929. On January 1, 1930, stocks of butter in storage were 38 million pounds more than a year earlier. On October 1, 1930, stocks were 28 million pounds less than last year.

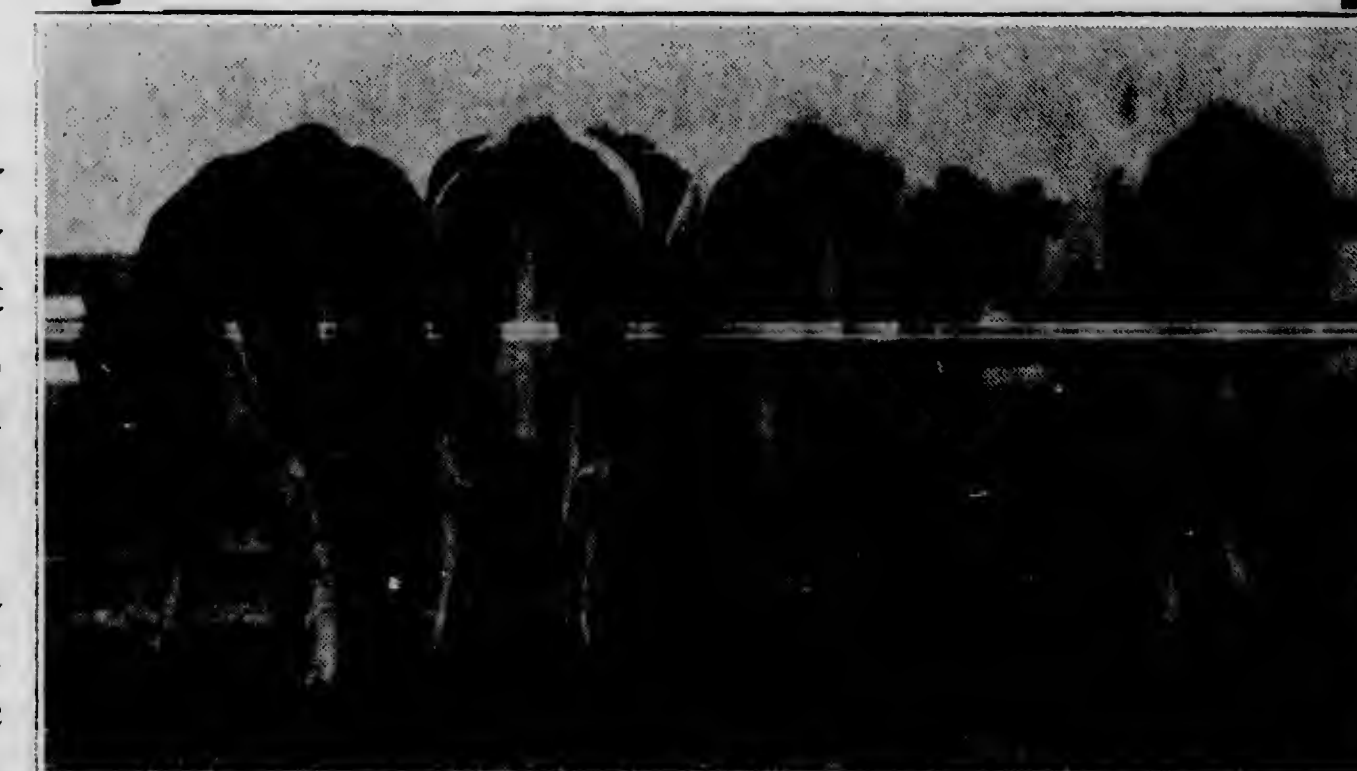
Reducing all manufactured dairy products to their whole milk equivalents and allowing for farm butter, dairy production fell off 4.5 per cent in the first eight months of 1930, while consumption dropped only six-tenths of one per cent. Consumption of whole milk and cream is not so readily measured, but such evidence as is available shows no great decline, and prices have held up better than for manufactured dairy products.

Thus, the records indicate that some progress has been made in bringing production and consumption into better relation to each other than a year ago. It seems to have taken the feed shortage and low prices to bring the cut in production, however, and a lower level of retail prices has been necessary to maintain consumption.—*Dairy Tribune.*

Benefit your neighbor by getting him to subscribe for the HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

## 200 Purebred Holsteins for Sale!

Owing to the recent death of Mr. J. C.  
Hess his extensive holdings of dairy  
cattle will be reduced.



If you are looking for some big, heavy,  
producing Holsteins with hand-  
some udders, we have them.

If you are looking for typy, milky, two-  
and-three-year-olds, in milk or  
near springers:

In short, if you are in the market for  
some good dairy cattle that are  
ready to pay you a profit,  
we can supply you.

All these animals were purchased in  
Canada last summer and early  
fall and are all Thoroughly  
Seasoned.

The cattle are on the Hess Farms lo-  
cated near Hershey and near  
Hummelstown and are Tuber-  
culin Tested and from Ac-  
credited Herds.

**{ WE PARTICULARLY INVITE YOU TO  
COME, LOOK OVER THE HERDS AND  
MAKE YOUR OWN SELECTIONS. }**

**J. C. HESS ESTATE**  
Irvin J. Hess, Hershey, Pa.



# You Can Save Money

## By Joining The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc.

(The New Registry Association)

Life Membership Fee - - - - \$10.00

Transfer Fee - - - - - 50 cents

### Save 50% of Your Registration and Transfer Fee

Every dairy farmer who breeds Purebred Holsteins should join in this great movement to restore public confidence by placing the Holstein-Friesian Herd Book on a sound, conservative up-to-date business basis.

### Forty-Two States Are Now Represented

Membership and Business steadily increasing.

Among our membership can be found the very best dairy farmers in America.

*Write for Supplies and Applications Today*

**HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Secretary**

Box 30

Harrisburg, Pa.

### A Complete Dispersal Sale

THE Blue Mountain Herd owned by Levi Wolfe, of Lickdale, Pa., one of the best herds of Purebred Holstein-Friesians in Lebanon County and one of the largest herds, will be sold at Public Auction, February 7, 1931.

Mr. Wolfe has been in the dairy business for nearly a quarter of a century, starting with Grade cattle, gradually working into Purebreds in order to increase his production and profit.

The Blue Mountain Herd is enrolled in the Lebanon County Cow Testing Association, where it has made very creditable records. Blue Mt. Aurora Prilly, a six year old, produced 13,454 lb. of milk and 433 lb. of fat and Korndyke Aurora De Kol produced 12,582 lb. of milk and 440 lb. of fat; Kelco Lena Sylvia produced 11,643 lb. of milk and 404 lb. of fat. Hengerveld Lyons Korndyke Queen led the herd in both milk and butter production, having produced 13,935 lb. of milk and 512 lb. of fat. The herd averaged over 10,000 lb. of milk, 348.9 lb. butter, indicating that they are both good milkers and good testers.

Of the 75 Purebred Holstein-Friesians in the herd, more than 40 were raised on the farm. At the present time, between 40 and 50 are of milking age.

The herd of Mr. Wolfe's was one of the first in the Township (Union Township), to be tested and has been on the accredited lists for seven years.

### A Good Producing Family

SHOULD you visit Brookdale Farm when William L. Martin is at home it will not be very long before he has you out in the barn or pasture and shows you his grand old cow, Millview Sadie Vale Luella and her daughters in milk.

Millview Sadie Vale Luella is a granddaughter of King Korndyke Sadie Vale but Mr. Martin prizes her because of her persistent producing ability as demonstrated in his dairy on practical dairy care and twice-a-day milking. Although she freshened last February she averaged over twenty pounds of milk a day during October and is due to freshen again before the twelve months is up. The Martin herd contains four of her daughters but she gladdened the heart of her owner by dropping a very handsome bull calf at her latest freshening.

Clintonia Pontiac Daisy is her daughter by Sheshequin Pontiac Paul. She freshened October 17th, and she was milking well over 60 lb. daily before the month ended. She has dropped bull calves this year and last year, there being 11½ months between the pair.

The youngest milker of this family is Sadie Vale Luella Ormsby, a daughter of the handsome bull Dutch Ormsby Fayne Lyons, who stood at the head of this dairy herd for several years. Among his near ancestors were the noted bulls, King of the Ormsbys, Korndyke Abbekerk, and Paul Calaneo Korndyke, and his dam was a strongly bred member of the Lyons strain.

This young cow freshened before she was two years old and did not go a year between her two calves, both of which are males. Her younger son was dropped

September 4th, yet the cow tester's report for that month credits her with 41.29 lb. butterfat from 1,251.2 lb. milk, around fifty pounds daily for the days she was in milk, not bad for a heifer in her two-year-old form.

Brookdale Farm is near Manheim, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Besides the feed for the dairy and other farm animals, a crop of tobacco is raised and, because of the quality grown in this district, finds a ready market among the Philadelphia cigar manufacturers.

### Barnes to Assist Cuban Government

DOCTOR M. F. Barnes, international authority on Bang disease,—(Bovine Abortion), who addressed the Members of the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., at their last Annual Meeting, will, at the request of the Cuban Government,



DR. M. F. BARNES

spend some time during the coming month inaugurating the Pennsylvania Plan for the control of Bang disease among the leading dairy herds of Cuba.

The problems of the farmer are numerous, intricate and technical. They range through the arts, trades and sciences; from biology to economics; from corn planting to salesmanship; from embryology to cost accounting; from bacteriology to mechanics. The farmer has to serve as president, director, buyer, production manager and salesman of his business and every day to meet in expert fashion problems of various importance in nearly as many fields as there are branches of learning and, in addition, work from ten to oftentimes sixteen hours.

A clean dry barnyard, well sheltered from cold and rain, will aid greatly in keeping cows clean and comfortable.



## The Development of Farm Shows

By GEORGE F. JOHNSON

THE development of agricultural exhibitions through almost 300 years of American agriculture is an interesting page in history. It reflects the expansion and improvement of farming methods. It reveals the evolution of one of the first forms of agricultural education.

The present-day farm products exhibition is the outgrowth of two motives, first, to sell goods and second, to arouse interest in better farming practices. In the beginning, these motives took the form of distinct types of exhibitions. The first fairs in America, patterned after similar fairs in Europe, were arranged for the sole motive of selling wares and goods. Fairs for the sale of agricultural products, especially live stock, were held in the American colonies as early as 1644. Fairs for the sale of merchandise were held semi-annually in Philadelphia in 1685, just three years after the settlement of the city. In several of the colonies fairs were authorized by statutes and were held twice a year "for exposing for sale horses, cattle and merchandise." Horse racing and other competitions and the giving of prizes for superior animals were sometimes features of the fairs.

The second motive—that of education—began to manifest itself in America about 1800 and resulted in a type of exhibition different from the commercial fair. It is also of European origin. The idea is first recorded in the statement of purpose of the "Highlands and Agricultural Society of Scotland," chartered in 1784. This society was authorized to hold agricultural meetings in connection with a general showing of stock, implements, and farm and dairy products in the principal towns of Scotland, the primary purpose of holding these shows in different cities being to stimulate interest in the organizing of local agricultural societies.

### FIRST SPONSOR

Perhaps Elkanah Watson (1758-1842) can be called the father of farm shows in America. He was a prom-

### Do It Now

Every breeder of Purebred Holstein-Friesians should keep an accurate and permanent breeding record.

A Special Herd Book has been prepared for this purpose which greatly simplifies the work of keeping the record. The books are not expensive and will last a lifetime.

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inent citizen of Albany, New York, who later purchased a farm near Pittsfield, Massachusetts. The idea of a "cattle show" purely for an educational purpose was suggested to Watson in 1807. It appealed to him not merely as a show, but because of its value in arousing interest among what we now term "dirt farmers." He was convinced that the agricultural societies which had been organized in America up to that time were not sufficiently democratic to be of greatest value to the farming industry. He believed that agricultural societies should be organized locally to include as members "all respectable farmers" and that means should be taken to popularize such a movement through cattle shows. His idea was fruitful. The Berkshire Cattle Show was held in Watson's home town in October, 1810, and during the winter of 1810 and 1811, the Berkshire Agricultural Society was formed, under the presidency of Watson—"with ample powers but no funds." However, this did not prevent Watson and his associates from holding a more elaborate show in September, 1811. It then occurred to Watson that women should take a more prominent part in the movement and therefore arranged for an exhibit of their handiwork with premiums, for January, 1813.

Holding agricultural exhibitions in which premiums were offered to exhibitors was common in the New England States about 1820. In 1816 the Massachusetts legislature appropriated \$500 for premiums at cattle shows, and by 1820 all of the counties in New Hampshire held fairs and received state aid, ranging from \$100 to \$300 each.

It is a curious fact that while the first agricultural society and the first horticultural society in America were organized in Pennsylvania, agricultural exhibitions designed primarily for educational purposes did not apparently become a definite project in the Commonwealth until 1838—from two to three decades later than in the New England states.

In November, 1838, the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture held its first exhibition. This was probably the first farm show of its kind in the history of the Commonwealth. The show was located on the Germantown road, three miles from Philadelphia. The General Assembly appropriated \$600 annually for premiums at this show. That the exhibition included livestock is indicated by the statement—"the only improved breed then recognized was the Durham Shorthorn." Prizes were awarded to exhibitors of this breed of cattle. By 1839, the Society was encouraging the growth of fine crops and offered "liberal premiums for the best five acres of corn, potatoes, sugar beets, and turnips." The judges visited the different farms. In 1842, the trial of plows was the main feature of the exhibition. Likewise, by 1842, the Jersey and Guernsey cattle were first exhibited and classified for awards under the name of Alderney.

The development of agricultural fairs and shows during the nineteenth century was greatly stimulated by three new centers of interest in farming activity. These were: (1) the breeding of purebred cattle; (2) the improvement of farm machinery; and (3) the propagation of different varieties of farm crops.

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# FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

By HELEN C. NEWMAN

## Christmas

THE recurring necessity of saying something about Christmas again fills us with sympathy for the clergy, who are expected to be ready at the annual celebration of certain holidays with something appropriate, something inspiring, yet something new. What can anyone say about Christmas that has not already been said before, hundreds of times, and in better phrases than this writer could ever compose. Yet, each year, as the season approaches there comes the old urge to discuss one or many of the phases of this marvellous holiday.

It seems quite appropriate that Christmas comes as the last holiday of the year. It is quite the climax, the grand finale. For there is no other holiday that so completely touches every phase of every life. It has an appeal for all ages, from the oldest to the youngest; it is celebrated by rich and poor alike, though the outward manifestations may vary; it has as great an interest for men as for women, as witness the many homes where Senior almost wrecks the mechanical toy before Junior gets a chance at it. Christmas has an appeal to our religious life, it stirs our patriotic impulses, it quickens our charitable instincts, and (alas) it frequently affects our finances.

Christmas is the time of family gatherings, of the home coming of children, and so is a time of feasting. The best that the markets can gather is placed on sale, and finally finds its way to the family larder. Long before the actual day arrives, there are many mysterious activities in the kitchen, with much delicious cookery carefully hidden away until the proper time. This season has a fare all its own, for though Thanksgiving has its pumpkin pie, Christmas has its mince pie and plum pudding. And who ever heard of any other "holiday" candies, while Christmas candies, both commercial and home made, have a place all their own in Christmas cookery literature, in the domestic program and in the stomachs, big and little, of all Christmas celebrants.

Christmas gives an unusual opportunity for us all to indulge in the esthetic, for at no other holiday time is so much attention paid to decorations, and as in the matter of cookery, this season has a type of decoration all its own. First of all the Christmas tree—how unfortunate the home without one. Each year the ceremony of decorating it is enjoyed by every member of the family. Then the trimming of the rooms with greens, bells and tinsel; the finishing touches to the dining room table; and the beautiful modern idea of the outdoor Christmas Tree, with its twinkling, far reaching lights. Though good cheer abounds, the finer things of life are not overlooked.

Christmas affects the educational and artistic life of many families, for its coming often means the long desired piano or radio, or some labor saving machine, which means that freedom for the busy housewife which permits her attention to more of the higher things

of life. And, though coming in the winter, it may affect very vitally the summer sports of the family, when some much desired piece of sporting equipment finds its way to the tree.

Christmas is a social time—not merely for the family gatherings on that one central day, but throughout the entire season. The youngsters, home from school and college, must have their dances and the older ones their dinners and card parties. The problem of decorations, favors and prizes is easily solved at this time, and joy and merriment so abounds that any affair is easily a grand success. For the time being duties are laid aside, or only the absolutely necessary ones are done, and the very spirit of sociability is in the air.

Christmas is a patriotic time, though not usually regarded in that light. The entire nation is one in the observance of this anniversary; it is united as at no other time of the year. Throughout the land the note of Peace is heard, and what better patriotism can there be than preaching the Gospel of peace. This note should be sounded in national and international affairs, as well as in the state, the town and the family. Such differences as can be adjusted—and it would seem that most of them could be—should be at the season of the year when peace is on the lips of most men. We are adjured in Holy Writ "let not the sun go down upon your wrath." How much more should we see to it that this blessed season does not pass and leave old wounds unhealed. It is probably impossible for any economist to estimate the cost of strife in dollars and cents, but there is no doubt that many of our economic ills might be cured if the money, time and energy now spent in strife among men and nations were devoted to other objects. There must be peace in the hearts of men individually before there can be peace in larger affairs.

"And a little child shall lead them." In this day of change, when traditions are being demolished, when governments are changing form, when power is passing from one group to another, when laws are openly flouted, when many of our most sacred ideals are ridiculed by writers and our religious rites are questioned by those who should know better, when the faith of our fathers is subject to assaults on every side,—in the midst of all this, is it not fitting that we should pause long enough to look below the surface of all this observance of Christmas time and see there the underlying principle of love and service, of humility and forgiveness, of the Christ whose birth we celebrate?

The business men were talking over their employees. "Well, old Johnson has grown gray-haired in my service."

"Pooh, I've got a girl with me who has grown yellow, brown and red haired in my service."

The silver will be much brighter if you add a little milk to the water in which it is washed.

## Be Kind to Your Feet

FASHIONS come and go, and will, no doubt, continue to do so. Some have been beautiful and some have been ugly; some beneficial to health and some harmful to it. Fortunate is that style which combines both health and beauty.

For many years the shoe has been a conspicuous part of women's wardrobe, especially so during the days of the extremely short skirts, and sufficiently so to-day. One cannot blame women for wanting well-shod feet, yet how foolish they are to sacrifice health for the sake of good looks. It is conceded that the people of the United States, on the average, are more handsomely shod than any other group of people in the world, but there is another side of the picture to be considered. The very fact that shoes have been made unusually attractive has so intensified interest in their beauty as to blind women to some of the more practical features of them.

### CARE COUNTS

We should remember that our feet are intended to support our weight in standing and walking, and few of us have any conception of their stoutness, of the number of the bones involved, and how securely all are bound together by ligaments and muscles. Given any degree of good usage, our feet will stand a lifetime of hard work, and keep in good condition to do their work until the end. But very often we inflict upon these good friends numerous ills that come from our own actions and not from any inherent weakness in the feet themselves, for we wear shoes that are too small in size, shoes that are too short, shoes that have soles too thin for the purpose for which they are intended, old shoes with worn-down uneven heels and cracked soles—and worst of all, we buy shoes which do not properly support the instep. Now, there was a time when vanity led to the wearing of shoes that were too small, but the majority of women have become more sensible. With the advent of the athletic girl, and since even older women are taking active part in sports, women's feet have frankly grown larger, and where one used to whisper "No. 5" to the shoe clerk, today one makes no bones of saying it out loud. Most of us can remember seeing women surreptitiously removing shoes when they thought themselves unobserved, thus relieving the agony of an aching corn or a burning bunion!

### PAINFUL RESULTS

What are the results of wearing this ill-fitting footwear? Corns, bunions, ingrowing toe nails and fallen arches—all of which sounds plenty. The pressure that results from wearing too small a shoe causes corns, one of the most painful afflictions to which mankind is heir. Bunions are caused by a special pressure, the result of wearing a shoe that is too short, thus throwing the big toe joint outward, forcing it against the top of the shoe. Wearing thin-soled shoes for walking or heavy work causes callouses on the soles of the feet, and wearing old shoes with broken soles and uneven heels is not only most uncomfortable, but tiring to the feet while at work, the very time they should have the most consideration, and causing ills peculiar to themselves. Economy is a good thing, but it is very poor economy

that takes so much out of oneself in both health and comfort.

### SUITABLE SHOES

In buying shoes one should bear in mind the use to which they are to be put. For taking part in sports, shoes with thick soles and flat heels are needed for safety, comfort and health, and sport shoes today are good looking enough so that the most fastidious need not object to wearing them. For everyday wear which involves walking or standing to any extent, a medium sole and a "Cuban" heel should be worn, and incidentally, a rubber heel takes off a lot of the jar in walking. For distinctly dress wear, the more attractive shoes may be used, and right here is where the main danger lies, for when one sees a particularly pretty model which may not be had in the proper size, the temptation is to buy a size smaller, rather than give it up. It is surprising how many people, from a misguided vanity, will inflict punishment upon themselves by wearing too snug a shoe. Then too, many of the modish pumps give no support to the instep and fallen arches are the result. Especially dangerous are those pumps which are held on by the toe, not having the strap over the instep, and having the sides of the shoes cut away more or less, sometimes right down to the soles. Now this is exactly where support is needed, and the lack of it will cause damage which may not appear at once, but which will surely result unless the wearer is very light in weight and athletic in muscle, for the foot arch will give way under too long a strain of walking and standing without proper support.

Fallen arches, or even arches that have been weakened but slightly, are not easily restored to normal health again. The pain is first felt in the calves of the legs, the knees and even in the back and hips. It is often mistaken for rheumatism, and indeed rheumatism and a number of other ailments—neuritis, spinal trouble, "nerves," backaches and our ancient enemy, headache, can often be traced to foot vanity—a big price to pay for such foolishness.

### WHEN BUYING

Sometimes the blame for ill-fitting shoes may be placed on the buyer, and sometimes on the seller. The conscientious shoe dealer may be relied upon for a proper fit. With measuring rod and specialized knowledge of foot requirements, his judgment should overcome the silly desire for a smaller or narrower shoe than the foot warrants, and the wise buyers will be guided by his findings even if it jars their vanity to have to wear a larger size than they would like. On the other hand, it is unfortunate that so many dress shoes are so entirely unsuitable for everyday wear, because of the high "spike" heels, or the lack of adequate arch support. Such shoes are sold in many shops because of the demand for them and because they are what the manufacturers are putting on the market. Only when maker and sellers of footwear are convinced that women will not buy the foolish affairs now offered for sale will they attempt to design, manufacture and place on sale footwear that combines both health and beauty. Fundamental health demands comfortable feet, and there is no beauty without health.

There is no use starting trouble. It is a self-starter.



## The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman

Published in the interest of the breeder and dairyman everywhere.

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DECEMBER 8-22, 1930

*The Holstein Breeder and Dairyman* was established for the purpose of promoting the breeding of Holstein-Friesian cattle and to protect the interests of the men who breed purebred cattle, basing the value of the cattle on their ability to produce and reproduce.

### Why Publish a Herd Book?

PUREBRED Livestock Registry Associations must profit by experience, doing those things that are most essential and highly essential and discontinuing practices that are both unnecessary and expensive.

In early years, Purebred Livestock Registry Associations didn't come into their MAJORITY until they published a Herd Book. In these modern days Herd Books are not essential and although some Purebred Livestock Registry Associations continue to publish such books, few of them are sold to the breeders, and the majority that buy them, use them very little or not at all.

The Old Registry Association representing the Holstein breed has expended nearly three hundred thousand dollars in the last ten years to publish the Herd Book. Very few of these books are sold. The total receipts for last year is given as \$1,510.00. It is an equal wager that two-thirds of the books sold will never be used.

The New Association is saving the breeders this tremendous annual loss by not publishing a herd book, but providing its members and other breeders with a pedigree service. By so doing, breeders who patronize the Association are in a position to receive a better pedigree service and they do not have to sustain the loss of publishing the book and the expense of buying books which they never use.

In the Secretary's office copies of the Herd Book are prepared in manuscript form to make such records available for use in the office and to preserve the record in a fire-proof vault in the event that the original records might be destroyed by fire, etc. It is publishing the records, paying the printer to make a book

that few want or have any use for, that makes unnecessary expense.

Several Purebred Livestock Registry Associations have discontinued publishing Herd Book records. Holstein breeders are constantly writing to the office, some wanting to sell and others want to give away Herd Books, stating that if we don't want them, they are going to give them to the waste paper man. In view of this, why continue to publish them? It has been hinted that there must be a neat little profit for someone as a result of expending nearly \$300,000 in publishing the Herd Books.

### Fairs and Shows

A PROMINENT politician in the State of Maryland some years ago is said to have employed a Holstein judge in the Central West to get together an aggregation of Holstein-Friesians to be exhibited on the Show Circuit.

The judge employed an experienced showman and they together set out to pick up a bunch of cattle that, after being fed and fitted, would be suitable to send on a circuit.

Where do you suppose this *Professional Showman* and *Experienced Cattle Judge* went to make their selections? If they had been inexperienced and had believed what they read in certain breed publications they would have visited the *Millionaire Breeding Establishments* all over the land. But these two particular men, the experienced showman and professional cattle judge knew just where they would be most apt to find such cattle, so they set out among the herds of the plain breeders and dairymen and made their selections.

After the cattle were purchased the professional showman was hired to fit them and exhibit them and the professional politician, with lots of money and borrowed brains won many honors in the show ring as a Master Constructive Breeder, etc.

The point we are trying to make is this. If You are looking for Show Animals or Foundation Purebreds to establish a herd or if you are looking for animals to make high Forced Official Records the place to find them is in the herds of the Dairy Farmer.

### Betting on Unborn Calves

FOR years in race horse circles, they have had what is called "FUTURITY CLASSES." Race horse owners would pay a fee and enter an unborn colt to be raced as a two or three year old, possibly younger, depending on the previous agreement and, after the colt was born, raised and trained on the track, these race horse sports would get together and see who would get the money.

Now that cow racing has become popular, some of the Breed Associations have taken on FUTURITY CLASSES. Dairy farmers who breed Purebred Dairy Cattle for economical and profitable milk and butter production, should and we believe must withdraw from the race-horse element that are invading the Dairy Industry, in the name of Breed Improvement and in the name of Constructive Breeding Progress.

## Farming for Show

UP IN Northeastern Pennsylvania, adjacent to the anthracite coal fields, was a nice looking farmstead as farms are rated in that section of the country.

The Farm was divided in twenty acre fields surrounded by high stone fences, making a good appearance.

The owner had inherited an interest in coal lands located in the Lackawanna Valley, and although he was born and raised on the farm he was not dependent upon the earnings of the farm for a living.

He was a lover of good horses, always keeping two or more teams of heavy horses with a smart pair of drivers.

When driving by the Farm during the growing season, the corn, grass and grain by the roadside was fence high and other crops looked accordingly. His neighbors accused him, however, of FARMING FOR SHOW as all of the manure made on the farm was scattered in the fields adjoining the road, and during the winter months his handsome teams of heavy draft horses wearing polished brass harnesses would haul mine manure from the coal regions which was also spread on the fields by the roadside.

It was a standing joke in the neighborhood that the fields back from the road were so bare that the rabbits had to hop down to the roadside fields to find feed.

There are a lot of breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle who are FARMING FOR SHOW. They will get one or two good cows, stuff them with feed, and milk them four times a day in order to get their names in the papers while the rest of their herd is so inferior that the milk check will not pay the feed bill.

They lose on the poor cows because they are poor and they lose on the good cows because they expend more on feed and labor than the returns for the extra milk of the good cows amount to. By forcing the good cows to produce beyond the point of economical production the losses on a good cow might be far greater than the losses on a poor cow.

If you are fortunate in having some good dairy cows in your herd, conserve their usefulness, feed and milk them for economical production, breed them regularly, raise their calves and develop a Real Profitable Dairy.

### Are Fairs Out of Date?

STOCKHOLDERS of the Spokane Interstate Fair, Spokane, Wash., on November 20th, voted to discontinue the fair and instructed the trustees to liquidate the business. For 37 years this fair has been one of the leading events of its kind in the state of Washington. The reason given for closing down is certainly attention attracting—"It is believed fairs have become passé."

Years ago the county fair was the leading agricultural event in many communities. People from far and near attended to view the exhibits but they got the "most kick" out of seeing friends and acquaintances that they seldom met at any other time of the year. In many districts it was "Old Home Week."

Today, things have changed. The coming of the automobile has revolutionized things. Trips that used to take a full day now take a few hours after supper or a Sunday afternoon.

Years ago the fairs afforded opportunities for the inspection of stockbreeder's herds and prospective customers, debated the comparative merits of the exhibits which were shown in their "everyday clothes." Today, many of the exhibits are shown by professionals and the show herds travel from fair to fair, and are fitted until the animals no longer look like dairy stock, are as fat as beef cattle should be, and are groomed like race horses. About the only respect in which they resemble the animals that are left at home is that both lots are fourfooted.

Today, the man who is in the market for livestock gets in his car and visits the herds to which his attention has been called. There he can see the animals at home, learn how they have been cared for and the kinds and amount of feed they have been receiving.

He can see the sire and the dam of the animal offered him and also other near relatives in the herd and so can judge not only what the offered animal may look like when it matures but also the general type of the offspring he may expect. It is generally conceded that, while individuals vary, the family type persists, that if 90% of the family are slopers, the offspring of a bull are likely to have faulty rumps even though he and his sire and dam are faultless in that respect.

During the past ten years many country and local fairs have been discontinued because expenses have been greater than receipts and the reason might well be written "Fairs have become passé."

Many of the larger Fairs and Shows that have been subsidized (financed and promoted at the expense of the taxpayer) continued to enjoy prosperity, their deficits being taken care of by State appropriations. There is a certain amount of good to be derived from Annual Events of this character, however, they are not justified on the grounds that they are educational and helpful to the farmer in proportion to the annual cost of maintaining them.

### To Increase Dairy Production

IT IS estimated that the average yearly production per cow of the 22,500,000 milch cows in the United States is 4,600 pounds of milk containing 180 pounds of butterfat. In commercial dairying this production is not high enough to pay the costs of feed, labor, and overhead and still leave a profit.

The present low average production of the Nation's dairy cows is a serious economic handicap to consumers as well as to producers of dairy products. Because of the low production per cow, many dairy farmers are working for a very low wage and are actually feeding their cows at a loss. With fewer cows and a higher average production per cow the net profits of the average dairy farm could be greatly increased.

The above is taken from the 1930 report of the Federal Bureau of Dairy Industry. Is there any way to increase the average production that is faster and better than replacing the poorer producers by Purebred



Holstein-Friesians, the kind raised by the dairymen breeders who constitute the "backbone" of the Holstein-Friesian Industry, men who depend upon the production of their herds for the major portion of their income? The men who raise such cattle are really Benefactors of Mankind."

### Showing Detrimental to Dairy

**T**HAT the Show Ring, or rather the overfeeding and fattening process necessary to enable animals to win at the fairs and shows, is detrimental to dairy animals is an opinion that is steadily growing among British cattle breeders.

In a recent issue *The Farmer and Stock-Breeder* says:

"The Dairy Shorthorn Council—essentially a practical council—is firmly of the opinion that the abolition of classes for animals not in milk is desirable; the preparation of young animals for exhibition tending to impair their milking qualities as mature animals."

The Editor goes on to say:

"I would go a step farther. No animal in these days stands much chance of success unless it has condition, which means forcing from an early age. This is without doubt a real cause of infertility, both in heifers and bulls, and is reflected in their progeny in regard to stamina, constitution, and breeding qualities.

"There is yet another point which practical breeders will bear out. Young stock are more susceptible to

disease than adults, and therefore considerable risk is run in exposing them to possible sources of infection, such as railway trucks, stock-yards, and buildings occupied by other animals, many of which, in spite of their apparent tip-top condition, would fail under the tuberculin test.

"Again, so much condition is required to win that animals must be put on short rations before they are fit for breeding, thus impairing constitution and incurring additional and unnecessary expense."

Opposition to any restriction may be expected from Fair Promoters who work for many entries in order to make the show seem more impressive; from the Professional Exhibitor and also from the Herdsman, who often works for a percentage of the prize money won and whose capabilities are judged solely from the number of prize ribbons and cups the cattle in his charge can win.

In conclusion the writer says:

"However, the case against the retention of these classes is so strong that dairy breed societies could, if they so desired, bring about their abolition in a very short time. There would be an outcry, mainly from show authorities. But these are days when economic facts must be faced; and it is not economical to prepare a heifer, or a bull, for one season's showing, and then have to dispose of it at what is usually little more than butcher's price. If shows continue the classification, the obvious remedy is for breed societies to advise members not to support the classes."

### Developing a Milk Market

**I**N THE state of Wisconsin a special effort is being made to increase the use of milk among the factory workers. Governor Kohler, who is head of a big company manufacturing plumber's supplies, says that the development of a market is often the result of stimulating new habits, and uses as an illustration the experience at his own factory where the demand for milk as part of the lunch has steadily grown as the result of the workers having the opportunity to secure an article of high quality at a reasonable price, and the official encouragement of such demand.

The Wisconsin Governor also says that where milk service have been provided for factory workers in his state it has grown in favor and that there is no instance on record of any being discontinued because of want of patronage.

### New Grade A Schedule in the New York Markets

**A**NEW schedule of Grade A premiums to become effective January 1st has been adopted by the dairy industry of the New York Milk Shed as a result of joint action by the New York Milk Conference Board, Sheffield Farms Producers Association and the Dairymen's League Coöperative Association, Inc. Purpose of the change is to better protect and serve the Grade A markets.

The new schedule provides a sliding scale of premiums instead of the flat premiums of 40 and 25 cents

now paid. Amount of the premium to be received by producers of Grade A milk under the new plan will depend in part on the butterfat test. The bacteria premium, of course, will be in addition to the basic 4 cents per point butterfat differential applying on all milk.

After the first year of operation, milk testing less than 3.3 will receive a 5 cent reduction in the first premium. Requirements as to bacteria, cooling and delivery remain unchanged.

Efforts to expand the Grade A market for some time past have met with little success because there was little if any difference between the Grade A and Grade B cream line and often it was in favor of the Grade B bottle. Higher butterfat content is what the average consumer looks for in Grade A milk.

The new schedule will bring a higher quality product to meet consumer demand, and will probably bring a greater demand for Grade A milk. Production of Grade A milk has been increasing faster than demand. Therefore expansion of the market is vital to producers.

### Reported Enlargement of New York Milk Shed

**A**T THE Annual Meeting of the Dauphin County Agricultural Extension Association held in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, December 11th, one of the speakers was Eli N. Hershey, of the Hershey Creamery Company, who said that he had recently returned from a meeting with the Health Commissioner of New York City and representatives of the Distributors and of the Milk Producers Associations and that it was definitely decided to enlarge the New York Milk Shed so that it would take in Dauphin County and the other counties between that county and the present Milk Shed.

New York City at the present time was taking 400 carloads of milk daily equal to three million quarts, despite the lessened purchasing power of a portion of the population.

During the last five years official figures show that in the United States the total farm income from all products with the exception of milk showed an increase of 1.54 per cent and that during the same period the farm income from milk showed an increase of 21.95 per cent, so that comparatively, the dairy farmers were in a much better financial condition than the other farmers of this country.

The Association had a joint luncheon with the Harrisburg Kiwanis Club. The speaker of the day was Dr. Karl Scholz, of the University of Pennsylvania, who spoke on "Agricultural Conditions in Soviet Russia," explaining that the Soviet Government is attempting to do in a few years what it took other European Nations at least 200 years to accomplish. That is, to change the communal system of farming with crude hand implements to the modern or advanced system of farming large fields with tractors and other up-to-date machinery.

After the meeting the members inspected the New Farm Show Building, where the State Farm and Products Show will be staged next January. Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, R. G. Bressler, was their official guide.

### Dairying Is Big Business

**D**AIRYING is one of the leading industries of the United States. It has attained its commercial magnitude during the last hundred years.

Federal statistics indicate that the sale of milk alone is the source of a greater cash income to farmers than the sale of all field, fruit and vegetable crops combined. Furthermore, the revenue from milk equals approximately one-half of the total cash income from all livestock and livestock products sold from the farm.

Almost 80% of the farms in Pennsylvania have dairy cattle and dairying is the principal source of income on approximately 100,000 of the State's 172,000 farms.

The reason that so much canned milk is sold is that the city kitchens and breakfast rooms are so small that they have to use condensed milk.

Show this copy of the *HOLSTEIN BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN* to your Friends.

### Naturally Polled Holsteins



The Holstein-Friesian Registry Association, Inc., at its Annual Meeting held in Harrisburg, January 23, 1930, adopted a resolution recognizing Polled Holsteins as a distinct STRAIN. All naturally Polled Holsteins descended from Polled ancestors are to be registered with a Special Certificate on which is to appear a cut of a Polled cow or a Polled bull.

If you are a breeder or owner of naturally Polled Holstein-Friesians, return the Registry Certificates of such animals to the Holstein-Friesian Registry Association to have them properly registered.

HOWARD C. REYNOLDS, Secretary.

Lock Box 30

Harrisburg, Pa.

Having Sold Nearly All My Cows

I Offer My Hornless Herdsire

**Origin Sir Onaco Cornucopia**

Born May 20, 1927

In every way he is desirable, being very straight and level, with a wide, square rump, deep body, roomy chest and barrel, and is well and evenly marked.

The majority of his calves are Heifers. They inherit his type and conformation and

"Look like Peas in a Pod."

He is bred right. His six nearest dams have production records averaging 911.66 lb. Butter, 18,143 lb. Milk and their average Test was 4.1% Fat.

**IF YOU WANT A BULL**  
that sires Hornless Calves, (mostly heifers);

that is bred to sire Producers who milk heavily and test 4% or even higher;

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*Who Knows Holsteins and How to Sell Them.*  
Who gives straight, honest work and makes reasonable charges. Long Experience. Will work Single or Double, in any State in the Union.  
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My lifetime experience may not only save you money but also enable you to obtain more for your stock. Charges Reasonable.

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Yet, while I specialize in the "Black and Whites" I will sell anything my patrons wish me to sell, any time and any place. In fact, I am well broken—always willing to work—single or double."

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**PUBLIC SALE ANNOUNCEMENTS  
AND REPORTS**

February 7—Lickdale, Pa. Levi Wolfe Herd Dispersal, 75 Registered Holstein-Friesians. Accredited Herd.  
March 12—Glen Rock, Pa. G. C. Krout Sale.

**THE KIMMEL SALE**

The Harry O. Kimmel herd of 58 purebred Holsteins was dispersed on the farm near Shelocta, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, November 25th. Of the 58 head, 15 were small calves. The total price was \$8,195 on an average of better than \$141. The 28 cows in milk averaged \$205, and the bred heifers averaged \$128. The highest price realized was \$325, and was paid by E. L. Gilkerson, of Livermore, Pa., for a choice three-year-old heifer.

In 1919, Mr. Kimmel purchased three good Holstein-Friesian cows and a good bull as foundation animals and had raised practically all the stock he owned. The herd had been fully accredited for eight years and had been negative for the blood test for three years. The dairy herd had been enrolled in C. T. A. work and for four consecutive years the herd average had been above 10,000 lb. milk and 320 lb. butterfat. The sale was held under the management of R. Austin Backus.

**CECIL RESSEGUIE SALE**

At the Cecil Resseguie dispersal sale, held near Kingsley, Pa., early in October, forty-two Holstein-Friesians averaged \$130.00. The top price was \$350, which was obtained for a two-year-old heifer, fresh and showing a very handsome udder. The average price was lowered by the large proportion of young animals in the sale.

**WISCONSIN'S DAIRY CATTLE  
TRADE**

During the month of October, 8,519 animals classed as dairy stock were shipped out of Wisconsin to parties living in thirty different states, according to the official reports. During the same period 1,102 dairy animals were shipped into the state.

The principal customer state was Illinois, to which 3,110 animals were shipped. Pennsylvania, New York, Nebraska, Iowa and Maryland follow in the order named.

October is the first month of the present year in which the outgoing shipments exceeded those of 1929.

**A NEBRASKA TRANSACTION**

A handsome young bull changed owners when August Noerenberg, of Ithaca, Nebraska, sold to his neighbor, Carl Kastenschmidt, the nine-months old animal Count Curtis Varsity Ormsby. He was sired by Curtis Aggie Elsie Count and his dam was Varsity Ormsby Piebe. Varsity Ormsby Piebe, a cow raised in Mr. Noerenberg's herd, is a daughter of U. Neb. Count Ormsby Caesar and Varsity Piebe Otilie, while Curtis Aggie Elsie Count is a son of Count Ormsby Segis Pontiac and N. S. A. Elsie Derby Bond, a cow raised in the herd connected with the Nebraska State School of Agriculture. Through both his sire and dam Mr. Kastenschmidt's new herdsire traces to many big producing animals in herds owned by the educational institutions of the State of Nebraska.

**FROM MICHIGAN TO OHIO**

Five good Holstein-Friesian females were recently purchased by Bachman Brothers of Fayette, Ohio, from the dairy herd owned by Harvey Peel, of Marion, Michigan.

Among the five was the young cow Lady Ona Kirkwood and her daughter Lady Ona Kirkwood De Kol Segis. The dam is a daughter of Fairboy Ona Maple Crest Aaggie Boy and Ona Maple Crest Kirkwood while the heifer is a daughter of Houwtje Alexis Segis.

Lady Ona Segis Prilly Kirkwood is another member of the shipment, while another was a February heifer, Lady Ona Segis Prilly, whose dam was a twin sister to Lady Ona Segis Prilly Kirkwood. The twins are daughters of Maryland Duchess Colantha Segis and Evert Ona Prilly.

The fifth animal is Lady Ona Maple Crest Segis, a yearling daughter of Ona Maple Crest Kirkwood and Houwtje Alexis Segis. This well-bred bull was sired by Maryland Duchess Alexis Segis and his dam was De Kol Segis Houwtje Ceres.

The five animals, closely related as they are, will make a first class foundation for a family and the Bachman Brothers may be congratulated on making the deal, for during the past five years many good animals have been shipped by Michigan breeders to dairymen living in Ohio and states farther east.

**NATURAL DRY ICE**

Near Walden, Colorado, there is a freak of nature, in the form of two oil wells producing a tremendous volume of 98% carbon dioxide gas, which in solidified form is the product commercially known as "dry ice."

Locally these are called "ice cream wells." The temperature of the gas as it comes from the wells is around 135 degrees below zero and the crude oil comes out frozen, resembling in appearance lemon sherbert.

It is planned to take advantage of this phenomenon and a dry ice manufacturing plant will be built in the near future.

**JUDGES ANNOUNCED FOR  
COMING FARM SHOW**

The following judges for the fifteenth annual Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, January 19-23, 1931, have been announced by the Show management.

Horses: D. J. Kays, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio; Sheep: John Liles, Collins, Ohio and P. C. McKenzie, Pennsylvania State College; Swine, J. S. Coffey, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio; Beef cattle, F. L. Bentley, Pennsylvania State College.

Dairy cattle: Ayrshire, John Cochrane, Bernardsville, New Jersey; Brown Swiss: C. R. Gearhart, Pennsylvania State College; Guernseys: Robert Seoville, New York City; Holstein-Friesians: A. A. Borland, Pennsylvania State College; and Jerseys: Otto G. Schaefer, New York City.

Dairy products: D. H. Bailey, Pennsylvania State College; Corn: J. Stanley Cobb, and H. B. Musser, Pennsylvania State College; Small grains, C. O. Cromer, Pennsylvania State College; Potatoes: E. V. Hardenburg, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York; Cigar leaf tobacco: J. W. Eshelman, Ephrata, Pa.; Apples: L. H. MacDaniels, Cornell University; Vegetables: W. B. Mack, Pennsylvania State College; Maple syrup and maple sugar: A. C. McIntyre and Ethel Jefferds, Pennsylvania State College; Wool: John Liles, Collins, Ohio and P. C. McKenzie, Pennsylvania State College; Eggs: P. H. Margoly, E. W. Callenbach and D. R. Marble, Pennsylvania State College; Poultry: J. E. Weaver, Davidsville, Pa.; C. S. Smith, West Milton, Pa.; William Minich, Carlisle, Pa., and R. G. Williams, Lake Worth, Florida; Home economics: Ethel Jefferds and Margaret Brown, Pennsylvania State College.

**DAIRY SHORT COURSES AT  
VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC  
INSTITUTE**

The Dairy Husbandry Department of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute will conduct a series of Dairy Short Courses during February, 1931. A cow testers' course will run from Feb. 2d to 14th; Feb. 16th to 21st there will be a dairy farmers' course, mainly feeding and management. A course for buttermakers will run from Feb. 2d to 14th, and an ice cream making course from Feb. 16th to 28th.

As the aim is to give these courses in a practical way there is no entrance requirements and the registration fee is only one dollar.

Students may room and board in town. A limited number may room in the men's dormitory and take their meals at the college dining hall for which the costs will be reasonable. For further particulars write the Department at Blacksburg, Virginia.

"Rastus, what's an alibi?"

"Dat's provin' you wuz at a prayer meeting whar you wasn't, in order to show dat yo' wasn't at the crap game whar you wuz."

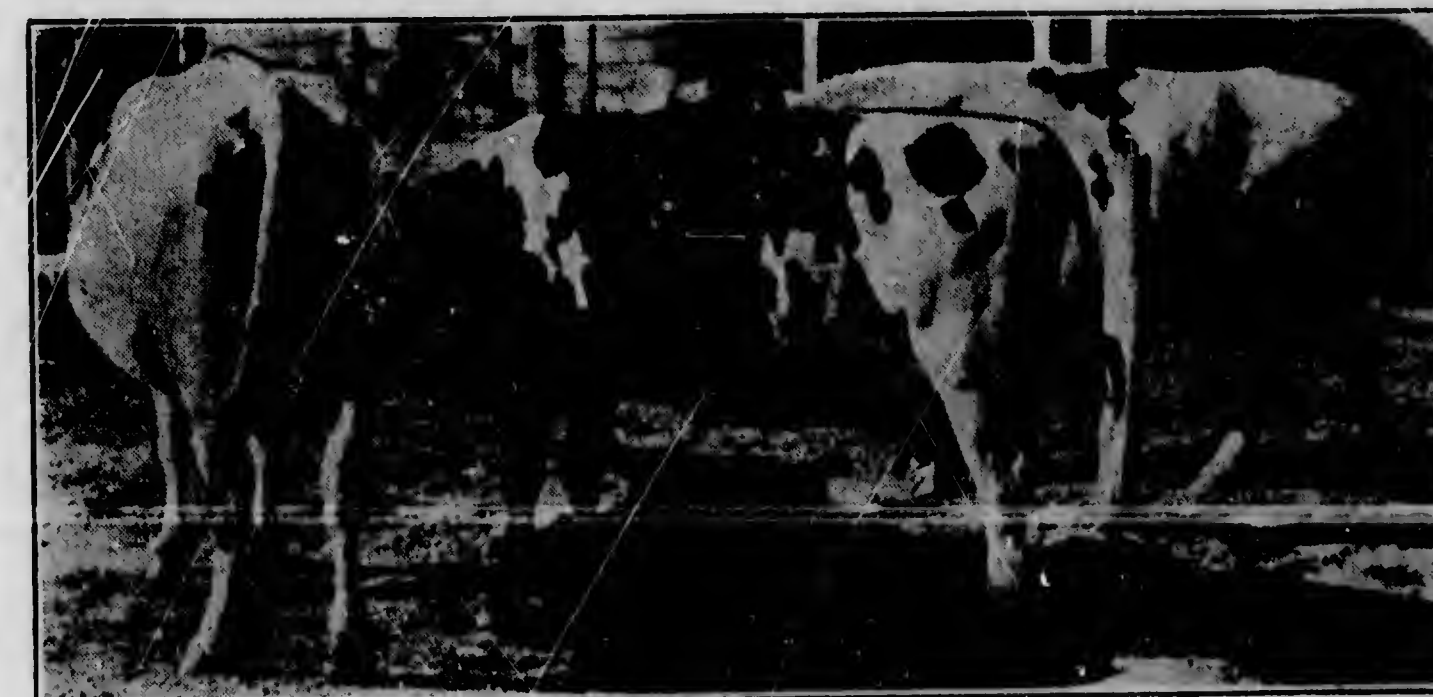
**HERD DISPERSAL SALE**

at BLUE MOUNTAIN STOCK FARM, Lickdale, Pa.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1931

Starting at 12 O'clock, Noon

This herd contains 75 head of PUREBRED, REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS and has been built on a Production, Profit-Making Standard.



The Cows are Large, in Good Condition, and are Producers, ready to go into your herd and make a profit for You Right from the Start. For Three Years this herd has been enrolled in the Lebanon County C. T. A. and has made a splendid showing for Profit and Production.

There are FORTY (40) Cows, half Fresh or soon due to freshen, as well as Eight Two-year-old Heifers.

Among the Producers are THIRTY (30) Cows of the best Canadian Bloodlines noted for Type and Production.

The Heifers and Calves are Well Grown and show promise of developing into wonderful Producers.

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# Care and Management of the Dairy Sire

By R. H. LUSH, Louisiana State University

After deciding upon a herdsire to improve the dairy herd, the next problem is to keep him in active service the maximum period of time. Many young bulls are ruined by excessive use and lack of feed, while mature bulls are too often overfed, under-exercised and handled in such a way as to be a menace to the safety of the caretaker.

## CARE OF YOUNG BULL

The bull calf should be cared for in such a way as to produce the greatest growth at the earliest possible age. This will mean supplying whole milk until two months old and skim milk until ten or twelve months of age, with liberal feeding of grain and hay. When a young calf is shipped in from a distance, one-half gallon of milk per feed with plenty of hay is sufficient for the first two or three days. It is not necessary to feed more than a gallon of whole milk or a gallon and one-half of skim milk at any time.

The grain fed to dry cows or other calves is suitable for a young bull. This may be equal parts of corn, oats and bran or a ration made up largely of corn or oats. The six-months-old bull should have 4 to 6 pounds per day and at one

year, 6 to 8 pounds. Legume hay is most desirable to obtain growth, but Bermuda or other grass hays should be fed in the absence of legume hay. The young bull should be on pasture the first year in addition to the other feeds. Pasture alone or with milk will not produce enough growth for early maturity.

Until six months of age the young bull may be handled with other calves. From six months to twelve months the young bull may run with older cattle, but it is just as well to start keeping him in a pen of his own. He will grow faster and give less trouble in the future if this change is made at an early date. When skim milk is discontinued, 10 to 15 per cent of cottonseed meal or other protein feed should be added to the grain ration.

With a large size at an early age a few services can be obtained and the value as a breeder known at the earliest possible date. This growth is produced at the lowest cost in the young animal and will result in a lower total feed cost for growing full mature size than under feeding during the first year.

The majority of bulls are purchased at slightly less than one year of age. It frequently happens that such animals do not respond to the feeds in their new homes.

It is advisable to purchase feeds to which they have been accustomed rather than permit any stunting at this critical age. For bulls that have been receiving milk and are taken to herds where milk is high in price, the addition of 25 per cent of skim milk powder to the grain ration is desirable.

## FEEDING THE MATURE BULL

At eighteen months to two years of age when the bull has obtained most of his growth, grain feeding should be lightened and hay and other roughage substituted. A feed of 4 to 6 pounds per day of the grain given dry cows or growing heifers is usually sufficient during the breeding season. In spring and summer little or no grain need to be fed to a mature bull. Where bulls are kept up and handled there is more danger of overfeeding than underfeeding. A bull carrying much flesh is generally sluggish and sometimes impotent.

As suggested, the bull does not need as much protein in the ration as a milking cow. Therefore, when a legume hay is fed, the ration as suggested for the young bull is satisfactory. With Bermuda or mixed hay, a ration similar to 400 pounds ground oats, 200 pounds ground corn, 200

pounds bran, 100 pounds cottonseed meal, 9 pounds salt, and 9 pounds bone meal is desirable. There is no basis for the sometimes expressed statement that cottonseed meal is injurious to bulls, if it is fed in the above moderate amounts. Likewise, a small amount of silage in the ration is beneficial, but more than 10 or 15 pounds added to a liberal ration of hay and grain will tend to make a mature bull too fat for service. It is desirable to supply some pasture or green feed.

When legume hay or pasture is available, no mineral feed other than common salt is necessary. Without a good hay, 1 per cent of bone meal or calcium carrier may be of value. Fresh water should be available at least twice daily.

The high cost of maintaining a bull, and the consequent advantage of belonging to a bull association where the cost may be distributed over more cows and owners, is apparent from the table attached.

With a weighted average for the 215 bulls considered, the total feed cost averages \$71.55 per year. Interest, insurance, housing, etc., bring the total other costs to an average of \$34.17 or a total bull cost of \$106.62. The service cost per cow averaged \$3.85 when only 28 cows per bull were considered and could be lowered by more extensive use on more cows.

The young bull should be used on a few females at the earliest possible age to prove his breeding value. Services should be limited to one a week until fifteen months of age and not more than two a week until two years of age. Thereafter services should never exceed two per day, and sixty to eighty cows in a year if the breeding season is well distributed. Where cows are bred largely for fall freshening, one bull should not serve more than forty cows. A bull's potency and life will be prolonged if each cow is removed immediately after one complete service. There is nothing to the old theories of sex being determined by the time of day, period of heat, and age of the bull. Breed each cow at the first sign of heat, six weeks or more after freshening.

It sometimes happens that a bull is over-used or impotent. If several cows are returned in succession for service, the fault is undoubtedly with the bull. The immediate remedy is rest with no further services for a month or more, a change in feed and provision for moderate, regular, exercise. One of the most common causes of impotency in the mature bull is overfeeding, especially with the closely confined bull. If excessively fat, the grain

feed should be taken away and exercise provided. If entering the breeding season in poor condition, grain should be supplied. Under the system of staking bulls out on pasture and limited grain feeding except in breeding season, as practiced at the Louisiana State University dairy, there has been very little trouble from impotent bulls.

Sometimes a mature bull when moved to a new home, or due to other changes in management, will be temporarily out of service. The owner should not be in too great haste to demand damages from the seller or condemn the bull. Cases are known where such bulls come back to active service after a year's time. The services of a veterinarian should always be obtained before selling a bull as a non-breeder. However, any young bull that does not develop sexually by the age of fifteen months may as well be sold.

Before the bull is a year of age a ring should be inserted in his nose for safety in handling. The easiest type of ring to use is the "self piercing" type that can be pushed through the nose just outside of the cartilage partition between the nasal cavities. This small ring should be replaced with the large size at two or three years of age.

Opinions differ as to the advisability of dehorning bulls. The horns should be left on bull calves, as they are preferred by most breeders. The horns add to the appearance of a bull, especially in a show ring, and provide a means of fastening a tie or exercise chain. The removal of the horns at two years of age may make the bull less vicious but can be accomplished only at some risk of loss. Where the bull runs with other cattle it is advisable to remove the horns. Dehorning does not make all bulls safe to handle, however.

## HOUSING AND HANDLING

A bull should be early trained to lead and stand tied. After one year of age, however, the safe and best way is to provide a bull pen where he can be handled with the minimum risk and labor. Such a pen is illustrated in Figure 1. Here a bull can be maintained with do danger to human life or fences. The material of which the pen is constructed should be strong but not necessarily expensive. Satisfactory pens have been constructed from poles, rails, and old bridge planks. A popular type is made from old gas or water pipe set in concrete posts. Barbed wire is not satisfactory. The bull will be more contented if a panel type instead of a solid fence is constructed. The breed-

## COST OF KEEPING DAIRY BULLS

Source	No.	Ave. Weight	Grain Lbs.	Dry Succulent Pasture Lbs.	Roughage Lbs.	Cost	Total Feed Costs	Total Other Costs	Total Bull Costs	Ave. Cost per Cow per Herd
Vermont	27	336	6,734	2,394	1.92	\$67.49*	\$21.75	\$89.24	\$3.18	
Indiana	33	1,399	4,025	6,002	4.56	79.57*	36.85	116.42	4.16	
Washington	34	630	5,967	3,069	13.56	81.57*	49.89	131.46	4.70	
Idaho	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	79.50	35.00	114.50	4.08	
Minnesota	58	1,567	5,326	4,002	28d	69.71	28.37	98.08	3.50	
Minn. Exp. S.	4	1,750	1,767	5,023	4,386	86.48*	28.37	114.85	4.10	
Louisiana	24	1,202	779	1,126	4.66	45.74*	23.40	69.14	2.46	
L. S. U.	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	value	.....	.....	.....	
Jer. '28-29	3	1,091	1,083	2,577	2,422	11.80	50.82	43.55	94.17	3.36
Hol. '28-29	1	1,500	1,410	2,577	2,522	23.88	58.00	43.35	101.35	3.62
Ave.	215	1,205	4,777	3,719	6.84	71.55	34.77	106.62	3.85	

\* Feed cost at \$2.00 cwt. for grain  
.80 cwt. for roughage  
.25 cwt. for succulent roughage.

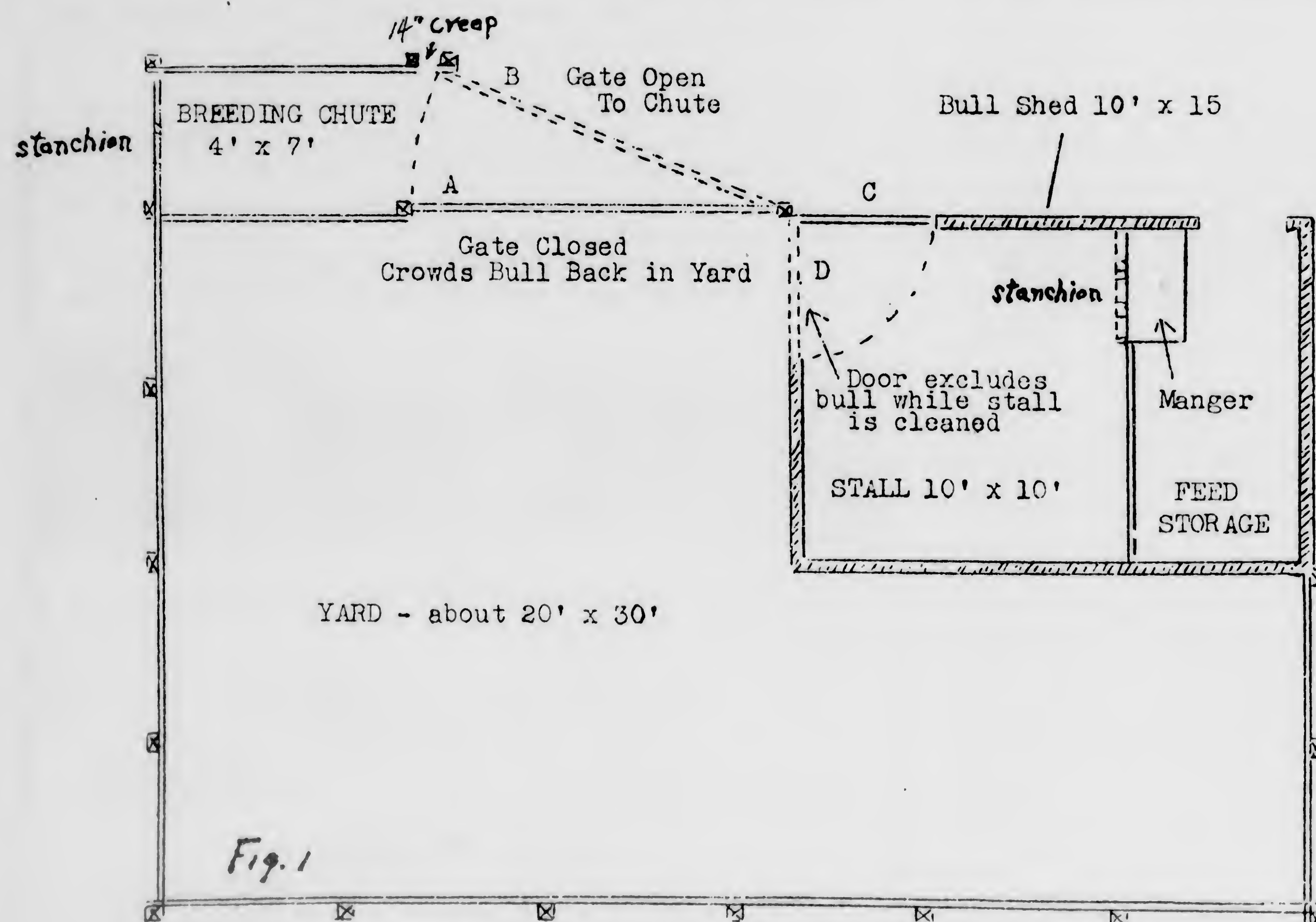


Fig. 1  
A safe bull pen. A and B are the same gate. C and D are the same gate. Tie cow in breeding chute. Open gate A to position B, which lets bull in. After service close gate to position A, which puts bull back in lot. Note that all fence posts are on outside of fence. Bull yard can open into small pasture where convenient (Drawn by C. J. Hutchinson, Extension Agricultural Engineer, Louisiana State University)

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## THE BASIS OF BREEDING

Written by LEON F. WHITNEY, a farmer and livestock breeder who has gone deep into scientific reasonings and investigations and in this profusely illustrated 260 page book explains in plain language, Heredity, Production and Re-Production.

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## ARE COMBINED IN CARROLL FARM COWS

They pay a Profit for their Care and Feed. They are HEALTHY for the herd is Accredited and has never housed a Reactor. And they are also good to look at. For a good young bull or some fine heifers, come to

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ing chute should be of solid walls with a swinging stanchion gate in front. The chute is more practical than the dangerous breeding rack. The size yard shown in Figure 1 is the minimum recommended. A lot containing up to 2,000 square feet is preferable for providing more exercise room where a separate small pasture is not available. The minimum size lot is certainly preferable to allowing the bull to run with the herd. An empty oil barrel or suspended block will furnish some exercise in a small lot. Exercise is very important for the bull. In a large-size lot two bulls together will insure plenty of exercise.

A small shed open on one or two sides will serve as a shelter. The floor should be of planks or concrete and built above the yard level. A heavy stanchion constructed as part of the feed manger will provide a means of holding the bull for an occasional brushing, spraying, hoof trimming or testing. The point of hoof trimming is especially important where the bull does not stand on concrete. Many bulls are ruined because the rear hoofs have been allowed to grow out too far. Well-trimmed feet are almost as important as sanitation in preventing foot trouble among bulls.

Another safe, cheap method is a cable between two trees. The bull is tied to this cable by means of a sliding ring and 15 feet of chain fastened around the bull's horns and through the ring in his nose. A shed built at one end of the cable will afford shelter in bad weather. Cows can be bred without the caretaker's being endangered by the bull. The success of this method depends largely on having a well-drained spot for the cable and regular watering and feeding. The cable alone is often used for exercising bulls that are otherwise closely confined.

The staking and tethering system of handling is satisfactory with bulls used to being led and with careful laborers. The leading of bulls to and from pasture insures plenty of exercise and the minimum of labor in feeding. But there is always a chance that the bull may rush a careless leader. A good bull staff for use when leading insures greater safety. Certainly a mature bull that has been handled in a pen cannot be trusted in this system. It is not to be recommended for the average dairy farmer. No bull can be really trusted. A staff should be used to exhibit any seldom handled or unruly bull when a crowd is present.

#### DISEASE CONTROL

Bulls should be just as regularly tested for tuberculosis and contagious abortion as the milking herd. Reactors to both tests should be sold to the butcher except in the case of a very valuable breeding animal. A bull reacting to the former test is always a menace to the health of the herd, but is relatively unimportant as a spreader of contagious abortion if not allowed to run with the cows.

Young bulls should be vaccinated for blackleg and all bulls should be vaccinated for charbon or anthrax. Clean, well-drained yards will reduce the danger of foot rot.

The greatest danger to the health of a bull is from nails, baling wire and other foreign bodies. Sweepings from the cow manger and baled hay are especially dangerous for that reason. A good bull is half the herd, but one dead from improper handling or feeding is oftentimes a whole herd ruined.

#### JACOB HESS DEAD

Jacob C. Hess died at his home at Hershey, Pa., on Dec. 3, 1930.

Mr. Hess was a very active and successful business man and was widely and favorably known in Central Pennsylvania. For years until his health failed, Mr. Hess enjoyed the reputation of being the leading auctioneer in this territory. In later years he was senior partner in the firm of Hess & Shenk which did an extensive business as shippers of dairy cattle and feeding steers. In more recent years they imported large numbers of Canadian purebred Holsteins.

Mr. Hess also had extensive business interests in other lines including a large automobile business at Hershey. During his entire life, Mr. Hess devoted a large portion of his time to promoting the welfare of his community, serving as a director of the district school board and for many years as director of one of the banks in his community. His death is a loss that will be felt throughout the entire community.

#### A GOOD PRODUCING ILLINOIS HERD

Carl H. Eickmann, who lives near Marine, Illinois, has a good producing Holstein-Friesian herd, which is managed under practical working dairy conditions. It is enrolled in the Madison County Dairy Herd Improvement Association and last year the herd average was 8,271 lb. milk, 314 lb. butterfat, the herd ranking third in the association for production.

Members of the Eickmann herd stood third and fourth in the individual list, a Purebred Holstein being credited with 14,054 lb. milk, 521.9 lb. butterfat and her stablemate with 10,955 lb. milk and 513.7 lb. butterfat. Five cows in the Association produced 500 lb. or more of fat during the year.

At the end of the fiscal year two new associations were formed among the old members and those wishing to join the Madison County D. H. I. A. They are named the East Side and the West Side Associations. At the organization meeting Mr. Eickmann was elected to the Board of Directors of the East Side Association.

Many dairy cows are undersized and low producing because they did not get enough of the right kind of feed when they were young and growing. After a heifer has freshened and is producing milk it is difficult for her to make up for growth lost through poor feeding when young.

#### A MILESTONE OF PROGRESS

A little more than a year ago, three breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle made an investment that promises to markedly influence the type and character of the black and white breed in Southern Pennsylvania. These three men are George Fries, Thomas Shoop and Wilson Creamer, all living near Chambersburg, Pa.

Learning through the columns of the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN, that Horton, Cray & Company, of Warren, Pa., had a number of purebred Holstein-Friesian females for sale they visited the herd and, besides purchasing some females, bought in partnership the proven herd sire, King Ona Crestmont Ormsby.

This bull is a large, light colored fellow of dairy temperament, straight backed and very long bodied. He left more than



CRESTMONT DUCHESS ORMSBY

Dam of King Ona Crestmont Ormsby, herdsire owned by George Fries, Thomas Shoop and Wilson Creamer, Chambersburg, Pa.

thirty daughters in the Horton, Cray & Co. herd. Those that are in milk are splendid producers and his offspring, sons and daughters alike, rank very high from the standpoint of individuality.

In addition, George Fries bought six fine heifer calves, sired by Lindale Champion Hartog Ona 4th, the junior herdsire at the Cray farm, a bull of remarkable backing from a record standpoint, his seven nearest dams averaging 1031 lb. butter, 24,481 lb. milk. The dams of the six heifers were all sired by King Ona Crestmont Ormsby.

Thomas Shoop bought two fine daughters of the "King" bull bred to the junior herdsire mentioned.

King Ona Crestmont Ormsby is a son of King Ona and of Crestmont Duchess Ormsby, a big producing cow that in three lactation periods averaged 1,094.44 lb. butter, 24,162.8 lb. milk. These were for ten months as a three-year-old, and for the full year both as a five-year-old and as a six-year-old. She was a granddaughter of two well-known transmitting sires, King Segis Pontiac Alcartra and Pledge Spofford Calamity Paul.

The shipment, especially the bull, have, despite the drought, done well during the past year. Mr. Fries, who has the largest herd of the three owners, keeps the bull on his place and has built a safety bull pen so that the animal can have exercise at all times. The breeders in Franklin County expect great results from the purchase of this good proven Holstein sire.

VETERAN BREEDER.

Want to move surplus stock? Advertise in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

## COMMONSENSE FEEDING METHODS



#### THE FEEDING PROBLEM

In the November issue of the *Wisconsin Newsletter*, A. J. Cramer recommends a number of grain rations varied according to the roughage on hand. To feed with alfalfa hay:—400 lb. ground barley, 300 lb. ground oats, 200 lb. wheat bran, 100 lb. gluten meal or linseed oilmeal.

With mixed hay:—300 lb. ground barley, 300 lb. ground oats, 200 lb. wheat bran, 100 lb. gluten meal, 100 lb. linseed oilmeal.

With clover hay:—300 lb. ground barley, 200 lb. ground oats, 100 lb. wheat bran, 100 lb. gluten meal or linseed oilmeal.

With timothy hay and corn stalks:—200 lb. ground barley, 200 lb. ground oats, 300 lb. wheat bran, 300 lb. linseed oilmeal.

In these rations ground wheat or corn meal may replace the barley. Gluten feed, soy bean meal, gluten meal and oilmeal are occasionally interchanged. When wheat is only 60c to 70c a bushel, wheat may replace barley or corn for one-third of the ration.

The advice is given to feed seven pounds of grain for each pound of fat produced daily.

A well-known Wisconsin dairyman who has been very successful feeds his milkers the following ration with alfalfa hay and silage as roughage:—900 lb. ground barley, 500 lb. ground oats, 300 lb. wheat bran, 200 lb. oilmeal, 100 lb. gluten meal.

His dry cows receive as a fitting or conditioning ration:—100 lb. each of ground barley, ground oats, wheat bran and linseed oilmeal.

#### WHEAT, OATS AND BARLEY MAKE ECONOMICAL FEED

A livestock feed made up of wheat, barley and oats is a good and economical basal ration for the coming winter. A mixture of 200 lb. of coarsely ground wheat and 100 lb. each of rolled barley and finely ground oats makes a desirable, low priced maintenance ration, for just now the three feeds supply digestible nutrients at much lower cost than does corn.

The mixture of one-half wheat, one-fourth barley, and one-fourth oats will carry about 12 per cent total protein, 2.5 per cent fat, and 6 per cent fibre. It is a suitable mixture for dry cows and heifers when fed with legume hay and silage. For cows in milk it will serve as an excellent basal ration, to which some high-protein feed may be added. It is a good feed for horses, sheep, beef cattle and hogs.

#### MINERALS IN THE DAIRY RATION

Numerous experiments have brought out the fact that only five necessary mineral elements are likely to be lacking in the ration; sodium, chlorine, iodine, phosphorus and calcium.

Sodium and chlorine are the least likely to be absent as they are both supplied through ordinary salt which practically every stockman keeps within easy access of his cattle. Iodine is deficient in some localities and the absence of it usually results in calves being born with goiter. Potassium iodide added to the salt at the rate of one ounce to 100 pounds of salt will insure the cattle getting a sufficient supply of this mineral.

Lack of calcium and phosphorus is manifested in stiffened or crippled joints. Lack of these two minerals may not show up for some time as the dairy cow has the ability to draw on the calcium and phosphorus in her skeleton for some time. However, she will eventually show an unthrifty condition and the flow of milk will decrease. If these minerals are deficient in the ration the cows will often show a tendency to chew bones and eat rubbish.

Certain feeds usually have a high content of either calcium or phosphorus. In case they do not it is often necessary to add ground bone meal to the ration. Mixing bone meal at the rate of one or two per cent with the grain or by placing it in feed boxes in the feed yard will supply the required calcium and phosphorus.

Feeds usually high in calcium are alfalfa, red clover and sweet clover. Those high in phosphorus are wheat bran, shorts and middlings, cottonseed meal and linseed meal.

#### PRACTICAL DAIRY RATIONS

Feed rations that have produced milk at a reasonable cost when fed by Wisconsin Dairywomen are given in the *Wisconsin Newsletter*. One, fed with silage and alfalfa, consists of: 300 lb. ground oats, 200 lb. wheat bran, 100 lb. hominy or barley, 100 lb. 32% commercial mixed feed.

The other ration, also fed with silage and alfalfa, contains: 200 lb. wheat bran, 200 lb. ground oats, 200 lb. ground barley, 100 lb. oil meal, 50 lb. gluten meal.

Kindly Disposed Lady: "It must be very hard to be poor?"

Needy Individual: "Hard? I've always found it easy enough, ma'am."

Two women, who were previously unacquainted, were conversing at a reception. After a few conventional remarks the younger exclaimed: "I can't think what has upset that tall man over there. He was most attentive to me just now, and now he won't even glance at me." "Perhaps he saw me come in," said the other. "He's my husband."



#### CRUMB'S Chain Hanging STANCHIONS

Also Water Bowls  
Litter Carriers  
Feed Carriers  
Steel Stalls  
Steel Partitions  
I can SAVE MONEY  
for you. Send for  
booklet.

WINTHROP W. DUNBAR  
Box 443, FORESTVILLE, CONN.

#### PUREBRED AND HIGH-GRADE HOLSTEINS

I handle Good Ones only. It will be a pleasure to quote Prices for your needs.

W. J. FEW, West Chester, Pa.

#### "Make Animal Tagging Easy" Ketchum Clincher Ear Tags



Size of Clinched Tag  
25 Tags \$1.75 Numbered consecutively  
50 " 2.50 and lettered.  
100 " 4.00 Special prices on larger orders.

#### CLINCHER PUNCH Strong & Serviceable



Japanned \$1.60  
Nickel Plated 2.25  
Postage paid in U.S.A.

BREEDER & DAIRYMAN, Harrisburg, Pa.  
OR  
KETCHUM MANUFACTURING CO  
Dept. L. LUZERNE, NEW YORK

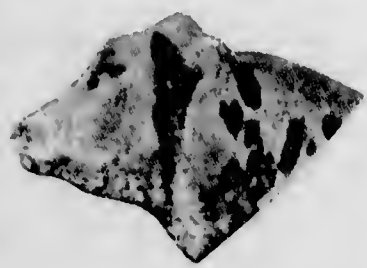
FOR years I have translated and prepared Holstein-Friesian literature to be distributed in South American countries. I have also had much experience in corresponding with breeders in those countries who have purchased animals from the United States. I now offer my assistance and cooperation to breeders who desire to get in touch with the promising and profitable South American market.

RALPH E. MORETON  
102 MAIN ST., BRATTLEBORO, VT.



### Fresh Cows and Springers

I have ten head of purebred registered Holsteins, five of which are Polled. Three are two-year-old heifers. Of the ten, EIGHT are due to freshen within three months.



The Polled Bull is just a year old, is a son of King Piebe 7th and of one of the best cows I ever owned.

My herd is T. B. clean and this is an Accredited Area. Must sell Quickly.

Stanley Smith, Lewisburg, Pa., R. D.

### Special Trial Offer

Regular price \$1.50 per year. Send 25c in stamps for special three months' trial offer.

AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDER  
801 Exchange Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

IF you would like Heavy Milkers that are Sound and Healthy, let me know your needs.

W. A. EBERTS

Few Acre Farm Lehighton, Pa.

### A DAD AND HIS LAD

When you see a young fellow—an up-standing lad

Go by in the rush, keeping step with his dad;

When the smiles in their eyes as they mix with the crowd

Show that each one is pleased with the other and proud,

It's a heart-gripping sight—it's inspiring and fine

To know that in life they are bucking the line—

A dad and his lad together.

A lad has his troubles—to him they are real,  
Some troubles, perhaps, that he tries to conceal.

But he likes to depend on a fellow who cares—

A fellow he honors—a fellow who cares,  
And he feels mighty proud of the chance to confide

In that big manly fellow that walks at his side—

A dad and his lad together.

The fame of a land is not judged by its gold.

Not measured by mines and the treasures they hold.

It merits distinction and confidence—when

Throughout its dominion are upstanding men,

A sight that's inspiring, heart-gripping and fine,

Is a dad and his lad who are bucking the line—

A dad and his lad together.—Selected.

### ZENTZ SELLS GOOD BULL

Rolo Colantha Monk, owned by George C. Zentz and Son, of Thurmont, Maryland, has sired a number of very promising offspring. An attractive son of this bull was recently sold to William E. Phillips, of Taneytown, Md. This was Rolo Colantha Zentzvale, born December 25, 1929, son of Sadie Buck Forest Alcartra, a good producing daughter of Robinwood Sadie Vale Korndyke and Princess Pride De Kol Velma.

Rolo Colantha Monk was from Colantha Minnie Monk and his sire was Rolo Pontiac Fayne, probably the best known bull in the State of Maryland, the good-looking, transmitting sire heading the Wertheimer herd, son of the world champion for seven-day butter production, Rolo Mercena De Kol.

### DAIRYING AT ATLANTA

There are around 4,000 inmates of the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, and in order to insure they shall have milk of good quality a dairy plant will be installed at a cost of around \$100,000. This will consist of four cow barns, a milking barn and a milk house, all joined by connecting roofs.

The four cow barns will each be 34 by 100 feet, the milking barn 30 by 80 feet and the milk house will be 24 by 50 feet. All will be built of reinforced concrete and many up-to-date ideas will be incorporated in their construction.

The penitentiary dairy will be one of four in the United States to be equipped with a magnetic milking system which will milk the cows, automatically, weigh the milk and record the amount, sent it through a cooler and distribute it to ten-gallon cans untouched by the human hand.

In the system there will be eight combined milkers with a capacity of 80 cows an hour. At present the milking herd at this farm contains 200 cows.

### THE ADVISABILITY OF SHREDDING CORNSTALKS

Because dairymen have little roughage this year many will consider the advisability of shredding what corn stover they have, in an effort to make the stover more digestible. In the majority of cases it is not worth while.

The advantage of shredding stover is in doing away with long stalks in the manure. Otherwise it is not advisable when the stalks are large and well matured and it is not necessary when they are not.

At the Missouri Experiment Station some years ago a number of yearling cattle were fed corn stalks and an equal number were fed stalks after they had been shredded. The bulletin giving the results and deductions states that shredded stover was less efficient than the unshredded material.

"Shredding makes available the pith which is almost pure cellulose and worthless as a feed. Shredding stover so intermingles the blades, husks, outer shell and pith of the plant as to give the animal less opportunity for the selection of those portions which are palatable and

for the discarding of the others than when the plant is fed whole. Therefore, even against the wishes and perhaps welfare of the animal it is forced to eat more or less of the pith.

"The pith exerts a deleterious effect in two important ways, namely:

"First: It swells enormously when moistened. The tendency among animals when consuming coarse fodder of this sort is to drink frequently and to drink immediately after eating. The material swells and fills the paunch and the animal has no desire to eat more.

"Second: the energy required for mastication, digestion and assimilation of the pith is greater than the energy the animal gets out of it."

### PRODUCERS IN THE WERTHEIMER HERD

The purebred Holstein-Friesian dairy owned by Charles Wertheimer, of Frederick, Maryland, is enrolled in Dairy Herd Improvement work. Nearly all the milkers are daughters of Rolo Pontiac Fayne, the handsome son of Rolo Mercena De Kol, holder of the world's record for seven-day butter production, 51.93 lb. During the month of October, Bess, a daughter of this herdsire, was credited with the production of 102.6 lb. butterfat, and another daughter, Gracia, with 47.3 lb., the pair standing first and fourteenth in the local association.

During the twelve months ending September 30th, the milking dairy averaged 10,132 lb. milk, 354.9 lb. butterfat on twice-a-day milking, with an average fat test of 3.5%. Thirteen of the twenty milkers are two- and three-year-old daughters of Rolo Pontiac Fayne, who is justly regarded as one of the best transmitting sires in the state of Maryland.

### SOUTH AFRICAN BEEF FOR ITALIAN ARMY

By RALPH E. MORETON

According to cable advice, the Imperial Cold Storage Company, of South Africa, has obtained the renewal of a contract to supply beef to the Italian army, as well as a portion of a contract which has previously been held by Argentine parties. The total value of contract is stated to be \$1,920,000. It is somewhat of a surprise to learn that South Africa can produce beef as cheaply as this country and particularly, underbid Argentina. South Africa, although subject to droughts, is also a factor in the dairy markets of the world.

### MILK FOR DAMAGES

A salesman and his wife were making a hurried automobile drive. On a very narrow road a cow was placidly parked. No amount of tooting of the horn could persuade the animal to give the travelers room to pass.

The husband proceeded to lead the cow from the road, and, returning to the car much perturbed, said: "That cow has delayed us and I'll probably lose the sale."

"If I were you I would milk her for damages," suggested the practical wife.

### YOUR BEST SALES ASSISTANT

He never quits.

He never is discouraged.

He finds no one "in conference," misses no trains, wastes no time.

He makes no unauthorized statements.

His traveling expense is but one or two cents per call, and his total expense can be calculated in advance.

His sales can be ascertained ahead of time by the law of averages.

He makes hundreds of calls in a day and can cover a territory in a week.

His message can be made timely and fresh, yet without haste and with careful deliberation.

He coöperates unselfishly, helps you do more effective work, tells you what to say, follows up customers and creates sales.

He states his message by pictures and stories that reach the customer's mind through the eye, always a more effective way than through the ear.

If you use him, you control him absolutely, make him what you want him to be—impart to him your ability.

Don't neglect this sales assistant of yours. He can help make more profit. He can add tremendous creative power and drive to your selling. You know him, for his name is *Advertising*.

### LEARNING THE BUSINESS

A student whose home is in India is in charge of eighteen yearling Holstein heifers now being raised on a farm operated by the New York State College of Agriculture.

The student's name is N. A. Khan and the work he is doing with these heifers is part of his graduate work in the College.

The heifers are divided into two groups. One group receives daily 3 lb. grain, 20 lb. corn silage and all the mixed hay of good quality they will eat.

The other heifers receive an equal amount of grain, all the mixed hay they will eat but no silage.

The average weight of the heifers when the experiment started was 660 lb. and the average age was just under twelve months. The experiment, which will last six months, is designed to show the feeding value of 20 lb. of silage daily for growing heifers. The animals are weighed weekly and a careful record kept of their development.

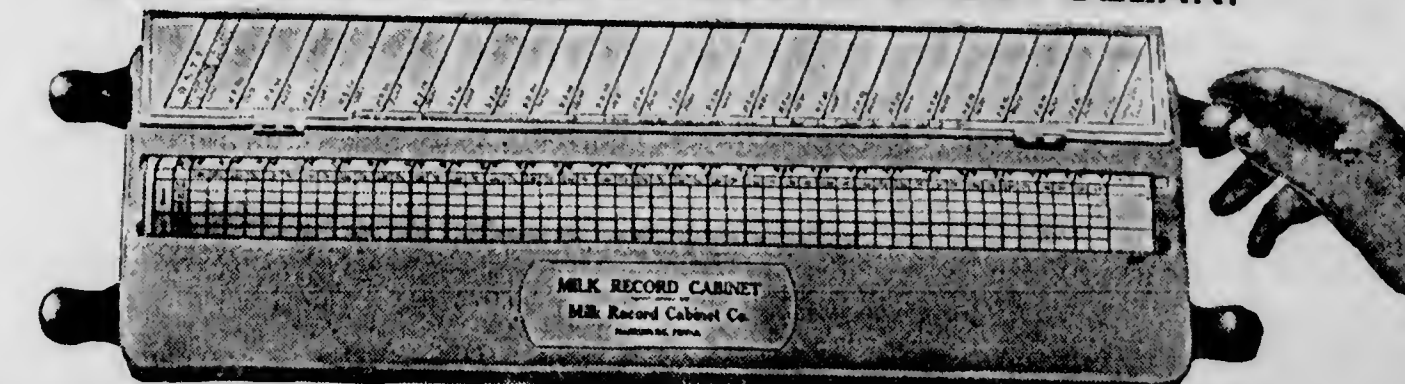
The grain mixture these heifers receive consists of 300 lb. wheat bran, 600 lb. barley and oats ground together, and 100 lb. linseed oil meal.

### CORNSTALKS FOR ROOFS

Cornstalks are now made into insulating board. This material has been selected to insulate the roofs of the Administration and the Travel and Transport buildings of the Chicago Centennial Exposition to be held in 1933. The latter building will have a spread of five acres and will be covered with an inch thick layer of the insulating material. It is estimated that to roof the two buildings will take a trainload of cornstalks.

## MILK RECORD CABINET

SAVES LABOR. KEEPS RECORD SHEET CLEAN.



THE Cabinets are simple in construction, easy to operate and should last a lifetime. They are made of heavy sheet steel, plated with Udyline, giving them a silver appearance and serving as a protection against rust. They are 21½ inches long, 7 inches wide and 1½ inches deep. Neat in appearance and convenient in size. The Record Sheets are ruled for a 25-cow dairy, three milkings daily, are made up in duplicate, providing the owner, at the end of each month, with an original and a carbon copy of his herd record. Both sheets are clean, saving the trouble of re-copying the record when a second copy is required. The price of the Cabinet, complete, including a year's supply of Milk Record Sheets, is \$5.50. Postage Extra—Shipping Weight 10 Pounds.

Parcel Post Rates by Zones from Harrisburg, Pa.

1st and 2nd Up to 150 Miles	3rd 150 to 300 Miles	4th 300 to 600 Miles	5th 600 to 1000 Miles	6th 1000 to 1400 Miles	7th 1400 to 1800 Miles	8th Over 1800 Miles
16c	26c	45c	64c	83c	\$1.03	\$1.22

Order direct from the  
**MILK RECORD CABINET COMPANY, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania**

### FIXING THE BARN PLATFORMS

There is a rather definite relationship between the weight of a cow and the length of the stall platform on which she should stand while in the barn. By dividing the weight of the cow by 50 and adding 36½ inches to the quotient, one can very closely approximate the proper stall length in inches, from the center of the manger curb to the gutter, according to the figures derived from a study of nearly 100 cows at the Iowa State College.

Instead of making the manger curb and gutter parallel, the advice is given to set the forms so that one end of the platform will be long enough for the longest cow and the other end short enough for the smallest cow. Then the intervening stalls will accommodate the remainder of the herd.

### A LETTER FROM MADAM DAIRY COW

MY GOOD READERS:

As a foster mother of the human race, I naturally feel an interest in the children of men and want to perform as best I can the part I have in their progress. I wish for their benefit and mine to keep them constantly aware that my part in their welfare is big and important.

They will remember that I am a manufacturing plant. I take the sunlight and the solar energy which has been caught up by the grass of the fields, in the fodder and grain and put this sunlight and energy into that super-health building, energizing elixir of life, milk.

My efficient methods of production enables me to provide this wonderful food at a cost far below any other food, quality considered.

At the same time I leave materials which the farmer can utilize in his soils that they in turn may produce larger crops.

Furthermore, my work is not spasmodic, but steady. I am busy day after day, week after week, month after month. This gives my owner a steady job and a

steady income from the sale of my products.

And the thing that cheers me most is that I am able to do this job better and better as the years go on. This efficiency comes largely from the fine coöperation I am getting from my master. He is now providing me with the purest, clean water that he can secure. The meals he prepares for me enables me to make the last ounce of milk and still not be obliged to consume an abundance of one food element in order to get enough of another. The home where he keeps me is wonderfully clean and dry and is provided with an abundance of fresh air and sunlight throughout the year.

I delight in my job. I like my owner, and I love my foster children; and if there is any way in which I can serve these children still more, my happiness will know no bounds.

I beg to remain your very humble servant,  
MADAM DAIRY COW.

—Michigan Farmer.

Cheaper potash for American farmers may come in the near future. Enormous deposits of leucite exist in Wyoming. The volatilization of potash from leucite by smelting with special reagents is now possible, the potash being recovered in concentrated form. High grade phosphate rock, from which phosphoric acid is derived is plentiful in the same district. These may be combined to form potassium phosphate, a highly concentrated fertilizer.

Farmers who use nitrate of soda for fertilizing purposes have often found fault with the heavy, bulky 200 lb. bag in which the fertilizer has been shipped. Word comes from Chile that future shipments will be packed in 100 lb. bags. The change is said to be the result of a study of the market during which the producers found out what the farmers prefer.

Want to move surplus stock? Advertise in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.



# The Breeder and Dairyman Exchange

Copy must reach us by the 1st or 15th of each month to appear in the current issue.

Advertisements for this department set up without display type or illustration, accepted at the rate of five cents per word, one insertion, minimum of twenty words. Three insertions, ten cents per word. Every word or abbreviation in name and address must be counted as a word.

In all cases, cash must accompany order. Other rates on application.



## LIVE STOCK

REGISTERED BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS, 2 months old, \$10 each. LYNN PETERS, Woodland, Penna.

FOR SALE.—HOLSTEIN BULL, 2½ years. Price \$100. Write Wallace M. Nye, Shippensburg, Pa.

ATTENTION for best grade dairy heifers at reasonable prices. Write Shannon Cattle Company, South St. Paul, Minn.

FOR SALE.—High Grade Holstein cows and heifers nicely marked. T. B. Tested. Carload lots. Jones and Bringgold, West Concord, Minn.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Carload or less, Choice Purebred Cows and Heifers; Bred to 30-lb. bull. Accredited. Claire Cobb, Genesee, Pa.

CHOICE YOUNG BULLS from big producing cows. Reasonable prices and high quality. Accredited herd. J. F. Dietz, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.

FOR SALE.—Large Fresh Holstein Cow and Male Calf. Dam is a heavy milker. Calf is grandson of World's Champion cow. A profitable pair at a bargain price. Dr. B. F. Myers, Chambersburg, Pa.

FOR SALE.—A few very choice Purebred Holstein Heifer and Bull Calves. World record breeding. Farmers prices. C. O. D. shipment if desired. Maple Lawn Farms, Cortland, N. Y. Box 253.

FOR SALE.—70 head of choice Holstein heifers 2 years old last spring. Light colored, well bred. Showing good dairy type. T. B. Tested. 30 head are springing now, balance to freshen in winter and early spring. Inquire W. O. Pettengill, Ischua, N. Y.

CATTLE AND SHEEP FOR SALE. High-grade Jersey and Milking Shorthorn cows, fresh and close springers, \$90 per head in carlots. High-grade Guernsey and Holstein springers, \$125 per head. These cows are shipped direct from Ohio, tuberculin tested, all young, sound and sold with a written guarantee and heavy producers and freight paid. Can also furnish the best in registered Jerseys, Guernseys, registered

and grade Ayrshires, Milking Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus, Herefords, all ages, at reasonable prices in any number. Fine and coarse wool breeding ewes in carlots at \$6.50 and \$7.50 per head, delivered in carlots, shipped from Ohio. All breeds of registered rams and ewes. Satisfaction guaranteed on everything. Write your wants. Lewis H. Furgason, Windham, N. Y.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS ready for immediate service. Sired by a 35-lb. grandson of Ormsby Korndyke Lad. Also a few Bull calves sired by a 748-lb. grandson of Grahamholm Colantha Segis Maid. Russell S. Ellis, Keene, N. H.

FOR SALE — HEREFORD STEERS, STOCKERS AND FEEDERS. Also three loads good calves weaned. Seventy springers, heifers and yearling heifers, the right kind. T. B. tested. Well bred. Write G. F. Greber, Fairfield, Iowa.



## DOGS

FOX HOUNDS ready to train. Also pups from the best of hunters. EARL HALL, Confluence, Pa.

THOROUGHbred POLICE AND CHINESE CHOW mixed pups. Six months old. ERICK LARSSON, Stockholm, Maine.

## MISCELLANEOUS

SEED CORN—Lancaster County Sure Crop. Germination 94%. \$2.75 bushel F. O. B. JOHN H. DENLINGER & SONS, Leaman Place, Pa.

YOUNG PUREBRED NEW ZEALAND WHITE RABBITS, \$2 pair. WILLIAM GEORGE, Manheim, Pa.

RABBITS, New Zealand Whites are money makers. Good pedigreed stock. Priced right. E. J. VAN LARE, Martinsville, Indiana.

FOR SALE: To close estate; Slightly used 2 unit DeLaval Milking Machine complete with engine. THOS. REESE, Montoursville, Pa.

LIME AND FERTILIZER SPREADER that will do good work. Made to attach to any farm cart or wagon, \$15. J. S. GREENLEAF, Anson, Maine.

FOR SALE.—Karakuls, Tunis, Lincolns, Cotswolds, Cheviots. Do not let me tell you about them. Come and see them, or I will ship on approval. LEROY KUNEY, Adrian, Mich.



## POULTRY

WHITE AND BARRED ROCKS. Young and breeding stock for sale. Hatching eggs in season. R. E. & B. L. HARVILL, Everett, Pa.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS. Healthy, large stock. MRS. WALTER A. JOHNSON, Limerick, Jeff. Co., N. Y.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS—\$5.00, young turks \$1.00. 130 breeders. No delays. GYPSY CAMP FARM, Rensselaer, N. Y.

STARTED CHICKS—Barred and White Rocks. 3 wks., \$21.00 and 4 wks. old \$26.00 per 100. Sent C. O. D. by express. Mrs. Charles Swanger, Beaver Springs, Pa.

UTILITY BRONZE TURKEY, BREEDERS. Hundred Hens, Limited number toms. Related and non-related. Imported stock. GLENNAN & HEWITT, Importers, Woodbine, Maryland.

WHITE PEKIN AND INDIAN RUNNER DUCKLINGS. BRONZE TURKEY poults and baby chicks. 14 Standard breeds. Write for illustrated catalog. RIDGWAY DUCK HATCHERY, Larue, Ohio.

## ALFALFA HAY AND SEED

PURE CERTIFIED GRIMM AND COSACK ALFALFA SEED direct from the man who grows it. Hardest and best. Send postal for samples and folder giving full information. TRIANGLE RANCH, Cottonwood, S. D.

FOR SALE — "SELECT DAIRY ALFALFA"—Clover, Timothy and Clover Mixed. Delivered prices quoted. Prompt shipment. John Devlin Hay Co., 192 N. Clark St., Chicago, Illinois.

SHIPPERS INSPECTED GRADED ALFALFA, clover and other grades. Full inspection allowed, weights, quality guaranteed. We buy direct from Growers and pay cash. In the market for all grades. Calliari Brothers, Green Bay, Wis.

## WANTED

WANTED—POSITION by a married man as Herdsman, Farmer or Manager of Dairy Farm. Box 48, Holstein Breeder and Dairyman.

MARRIED MAN WANTED, experienced in handling Holsteins on gentleman's estate. Send reference and state salary expected. Box A, Breeder and Dairyman, Harrisburg, Pa.

## CARE OF FARM IMPLEMENTS

By L. A. HAWKINS

Lack of care of farm machinery is one of the greatest sources of loss on American farms. Every year the farmers of the United States spends millions of dollars for implements and, as a rule, these implements last only about half as long as they should because they are not kept under cover when not in use.

When implements are given rough usage by operators and are left outdoors, exposed to all kinds of weather, they cannot be expected to do good work for more than five years. The life of thousands of machines is cut in two by neglect.

It is just as important to save farm machinery as it is to save the crops after we grow them. Often we almost work our heads off to get a hay crop under cover when a sudden storm threatens. Yet, many of us allow our farm implements to stay out in all kinds of weather.

Poor care of machines means waste of labor, waste of money and waste of crops. We cannot do good work with implements that are in poor condition.

Before putting any machine in the shed after it has been in use it is always best to apply a coating of grease to all polished parts. This will prevent rust. If the moldboard is kept bright, better work will be done by the plow and the energy of both man and power will be conserved.

A good operator is quick to detect either by sight or by sound when any part of a machine needs attention. If the machine is not working smoothly in all its parts, the cause of the trouble should be immediately ascertained and remedied. A loose nut promptly tightened will not only save valuable time, but may prevent serious damage and prolong the usefulness of the implement.

All bearings should be kept oiled. In spite of care, bearings sometimes become hot. This trouble can be remedied by mixing graphite with the oil.

A little paint will do much to preserve

both wood and metal. It also improves the appearance of a machine.

We should carefully go over our machines for the purpose of detecting every loose or missing nut or bolt, every worn or broken part. A list of all needed repairs should be made and these should be secured and put in place during the winter.

These things should not be put off until the busy season in the spring. During the winter we have more time to go over our machines, get the necessary repairs, and put every machine in first-class shape than we will in the spring.

We will be well repaid next season for the work we put on our farm machinery now. These machines deserve as good or better care than the automobile and as a rule will make it more worth while.

## NOT PATRONIZING HOME INDUSTRY

A state board purchases the supplies needed for the correctional and state maintained benevolent institutions of Indiana and during the past twelve months representatives of this board have purchased on behalf of the 21 institutions 360,000 pounds of oleomargarine and NO BUTTER.

The *Indiana Guide* figures that an equal amount of imitation butter is used in the county institutions of the Hoosier State and says that the matter is expected to come before the next legislature. Governor Leslie requested that Indians use Indiana products as much as possible. Lots of butter is produced in Indiana but much of the material used as its substitute is not even produced in the United States.

## ABOUT 62,000 COWS PRODUCING CHOCOLATE

Well, that heading is rather a startling one—if a cow produces chocolate, she must be a chocolate cow, or then she might be what our former strenuous president, Theodore Roosevelt, called a

"nature fakir." These 62,000 cows really don't produce chocolate, the produce of that many cows in this country is going into the production of chocolate.

The quantity of milk going into the manufacture of milk chocolate and chocolate coating is increasing, there being 234,709,024 pounds in 1929 compared with 175,456,380 pounds in 1928. Other dairy products used in the manufacture of milk chocolate and chocolate coatings were as follows:

	1929	1928
	Pounds	Pounds
Dry milk (whole) ..	5,248,540	4,472,385
Dry skim milk ....	2,030,434	1,711,351
Cream powder ....	31,356	28,836
Dry Buttermilk (sweet) .....	157,814	.....
Cream .....	68,267	.....
Condensed milk ....	5,864,481	4,950,716
Skim condensed ....	570,608	.....
Evaporated milk ...	510,986	2,141,495
Butter .....	712,510	452,556
Butter oil .....	39,273	.....
Skim milk .....	925,309	17,778

If all products used were reconverted to whole milk, the total would be 309,516,046 pounds, or the products of 61,900 cows averaging 5,000 lb. milk per year. In addition, there would be an equivalent of skim milk amounting to 13,631,929 pounds and 876,700 pounds of sweet buttermilk.

## OUR FRUITFUL LANGUAGE

A girl named Anna showed her raisins when she made a date with a prune named Bartlett, for whom she didn't care a fig. She is said to be a peach and they make a Bartlett pair. She is the apple of his eye, and while she has a cherry disposition, she frequently hands him a lemon. This is plum wrong and he ought to ban Anna, but our saying so is fruitless.

It pays to advertise in the BREEDER AND DAIRYMAN.

## A Ton and a Half of Pork from One Litter in 180 Days

Produced by a Big Type Poland-China Sow

The Poland-China Advocate :: Shelbyville, Indiana



## This Magazine

keeps you informed on all things of interest in Big-Type Poland-Chinas. 50 cents for 1 year; 3 years for \$1.

## A Profitable Business—

Combine the cow and sow products. By actual test Big-Type Poland-Chinas produce more pork than any other breed of hogs.



## MEASURING HAY

Under old hay-measuring methods, long used by thousands of farmers in a number of States, buyers of the product usually obtained a great deal more than they paid for. In some instances, the owners short-measured their stacks 10 to 20 per cent, according to investigations reported in recent years. Some good work on this subject has been done in North Dakota, followed by Colorado, where an improved method of measuring has been figured out and extensively adopted. Comparative tests on many farms and ranches have proved that it is more accurate than any of the older methods commonly used in the western hay belt. Consequently, those who have adopted it are saving a lot of hay that they used to give away unknowingly when they sold it. Here is the method: Add the width of the stack to its "over," divide the sum by four, and multiply this result by itself. These figures multiplied by the length of the stack, will give its volume in cubic feet. For timothy or alfalfa hay, allow 512 cubic feet per ton, if it has been in the stack 30 to 90 days, and 422 cubic feet if it has been in the stack more than 90 days. For prairie and similar hay, allow 422 or 343 cubic feet per ton, according to the length of time that it has been in the stack.—*Rural New Yorker.*

## MINERALS FOR WORK HORSES

A number of horses and mules owned by the Animal Husbandry Department of the Iowa State College were fed a ration consisting of 75 per cent oats, and 25 per cent shelled yellow corn, with timothy hay as roughage. One animal in each team received in addition a mineral mixture made up of 50 per cent spent bone black; 47 per cent finely ground limestone, and 3 per cent commercial iron oxide. This mixture was mixed with the grain and the amount fed averaged slightly more than one-half ounce daily. Block salt was within reach of all the animals while they were in the barn. Each animal was weighed at the start of the experiment and at 15-day intervals.

The minerals did not seem to save feed or keep the horses or mules in any better condition nor did they appear to hurt the animals in any way.

Within the past two years a number of similar mineral feeding experiments have shown inconclusive results and the opinion is growing that such feeding of minerals is unnecessary unless the feed given is markedly deficient in such minerals, i. e., grown on soil that is lacking in one or more of the most important essential elements, generally calcium or phosphorous.

## GINGRICH HAS TWO GOOD HERDS

Close to the village of Lawn, Pennsylvania, are two Holstein-Friesian dairies owned by C. C. Gingrich. These dairies are run as separate establishments and both herds are enrolled in the Lebanon County Cow Testing Association.

One of these establishments is called Grand View Dairy and two members of this herd each made over 400 lbs. fat last year. Conewago Ohio Pontiac, a five-year-old, is credited with 13,280 lb. milk and 450.8 lb. fat. She was sired by Bonnymead Ohio Pricemore and her dam was Queen Korndyke Clothilde Pontiac.

Conewago Fayne Korndyke was a three-year-old during the association year and she is credited with 12,625 lb. milk and 411.1 lb. butterfat. This handsome



CONEWAGO FAYNE KORNDYKE  
12,625 lb. milk, 411.1 lb. butter in a year as a three-year-old. C. C. Gingrich, Lawn, Pa., Breeder and Owner.

young cow was sired by Fayne Pontiac Pet Lady Son and her dam was Lady Celina Korndyke Pelham.

H. F. Gruber is in charge of the other dairy which is represented by four cows above the 400 lb. mark. One unregistered cow has to her credit 461 lb. fat; another has 454.9 lb. and each gave better

than 14,000 lbs. milk during the year. Alcartra Fayne De Kol Lyons, a daughter of King Lyons Alcartra Gem is credited with 11,584 lb. milk and 423.6 lb. fat as a four-year-old, and Artis Fayne Hengerveld, another four-year-old, has to her credit 12,941 lb. milk and 422 lb. fat. She was sired by King Hengerveld Hartje 5th and so is a member of a well-known family of big producers. Daughters and granddaughters of the grand old sire, King Hengerveld Hartje have, during the last five years ranked very high in C. T. A. work in a number of herds in central and southern Pennsylvania.

## JUDGING WIND VELOCITY WITHOUT INSTRUMENTS

A "rule of thumb" system devised by the United States Weather Bureau enables anyone to make a fairly accurate estimate of the wind velocity, even when he is miles from a weather bureau station.

When the wind blows less than 1 mile per hour, smoke rises vertically. A wind of 1 to 3 miles causes smoke to drift but does not move a wind vane. A light wind of 4 to 7 miles makes itself felt on the face, rustles the leaves and moves a wind vane, while a gentle breeze of 8 to 12 miles an hour keeps leaves and small twigs in constant motion and extends light flags.

A moderate wind of 13 to 18 miles an hour raises dust and loose paper and moves small branches, while a "fresh blow" of 19 to 24 miles causes small leafy trees to sway gently and forms crested wavelets on inland waters.

A strong wind of 25 to 31 miles an hour moves large branches of trees, whistles through the telegraph wires and makes it difficult to hold an umbrella open, while a wind of 32 to 38 miles velocity sets whole trees in motion and retards any one walking against the wind.

A wind blowing 39 to 54 miles an hour is known by the Weather Bureau as a gale. When a gale does not exceed 46 miles an hour it breaks twigs off of trees and generally impedes progress, but when stronger it causes slight structural damage, blowing off chimney pots and slate shingles.

The wind seldom blows 55 to 75 miles an hour inland, but such a velocity is known as a "whole gale." When blowing at a velocity of 55 to 63 miles an hour, a "whole gale" uproots trees and causes considerable structural damage, and a 64 to 75 mile "whole gale," very rarely experienced, causes widespread damage.

A hurricane, blowing faster than 75 miles an hour, makes itself known with a fury understandable only by those who have lived through such an experience.

The *Post-Enterprise*, of Sheridan, Wyoming, says that: "In an out-of-the-way corner of a Boston graveyard stands a brown board showing the marks of age and neglect. It bears the inscription, 'Sacred to the memory of Eben Harvey, who departed this life suddenly and unexpectedly by a cow kicking him on the 15th of September, 1853. Well done, thou good and faithful servant.'"

## CULLING THE DAIRY HERD

For the past few years dairy cattle have been extremely high. It has resulted in many old and low producing cows being kept, and many heifer calves being raised that would ordinarily have gone to the meat market. The present outlook report indicates that the peak of dairy cattle prices has been reached and that we may reasonably expect them to fall off in prices for the next few years.

Fortunately, beef cattle prices are relatively good and even old cows bring a fair price on the meat market. Therefore, it is now an excellent time to weed out the poorer individuals in the dairy herds. These should be turned on good pasture and fattened as soon as they go dry and marketed before they are fed much high-priced winter feed.

It will probably be a good plan also to veal or otherwise dispose of all heifer calves except those from very good cows. With the keen competition which has developed in the dairy industry in the South, it is unlikely that a profit can be shown on any but cows far above the average. We are sometimes asked about the advisability of keeping the bull calves and poorer heifer calves from the dairy herds and growing them into beef. Unless the sires of these calves are of some of the standard beef breeds, it seldom pays. In most cases, it will pay best to sell such animals for veal. We know of a number of cases where such animals have actually sold for less as yearlings than they would have brought at six weeks of age. Consequently, the usual result of trying to make beef out of dairy calves is a loss for the dairyman and useless competition with the beef cattlemen. — *Southern Planter.*

## POPULARIZING COW TESTING AND CULLING

In North Dakota a plan whereby Officials at creameries, cream stations, and cream shipping associations may help the dairymen to ascertain their low producing cows with a view of eradicating such animals from the herds is being worked out at the present time.

In that territory herds of twelve to twenty or more dairy cows are not located close together and so it is hard to form a Cow Testing Association. The plan now being worked out would enable a group of twenty or more herds, large or small, located around some place where a cream tester is employed, to organize together for him to do the testing.

The Agricultural College will furnish a speaker who will attend three or four meetings a year, at which time problems of feeding and management will be discussed with the farmers carrying on the work. Feeding and management assistance is one of the valuable features of the usual form of Cow Testing Association work which it has not been possible to provide for any system of testing by mail so far developed.

The real reason for Cow Testing Association work is to enable the dairyman to know which cows pay him a profit for

their feed and care and the amount of such profit. It is not a cow racing proposition nor is there any good reason for the dairymen to strive to make high records with their herds or with individual animals. If this view is kept in mind there is little need for supervision by outside parties. Too often the reports glorify the officers connected with it or the agricultural college from which some of these officers come. Unless the dairymen cull their herds by eliminating the unprofitable producers Cow Testing Association work is really an extra expense for which the cow owner gets very little returns in the way of larger checks for his milk.

"Sometimes," confided Mrs. Longwed to her intimate friend, "I think my husband is the patientest, gentlest, best natured soul that ever lived, and sometimes I think it's just laziness."

BREEDER Ads pay big dividends.

## ABOUT LIGHTNING RODS

Few lightning rods are now seen in cities, because it has been found that tin roofs and metal drain pipes afford a much better protection. They will carry on a great amount of electricity, being even more efficient when wet with rain, whereas a lightning rod may not be able to conduct a large lightning charge. The average urban resident's chances of being struck by lightning are far less than those of the average person in a rural district. The United States weather bureau says that about 350 persons in the United States are killed by lightning annually, while destruction of property by lightning bolts and resulting fires amounts to about \$1,600,000 per annum.

Teacher: "What is a phenomenon?"

Student: "I can't describe one; but if you see a cow, or hear a bird sing, those aren't phenomena; but if you see a cow sitting on a thistle singing like a bird, that's a phenomenon."

## THE NEY DAIRY BARN EQUIPMENT



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get in touch with me right away.

In Two Successive Years of her every day dairy work, while enrolled in C. T. A., she produced 28,772 lb. Milk, 1,009.2 lb. Butter-fat on just twice-a-day milking.

*Can spare a few Young Things sired by a son of CREATOR.*

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## A Nice Chance for Someone

1. **Bull: MAPLE GROVE CREATOR GLISTA SEGIS.** Born March 25, 1930.

SIRE: Pabst King Segis Prilly Pearl who is from a 31.37-lb. daughter of the great Century Sire CREATOR.

DAM: Maple Grove Uneeda Nora Glista, she from a 20.64-lb. daughter of Model Daniel Glista. Price, \$50.

2. **Heifer: MAPLE GROVE CREATOR HES-SELTJE.** Born Dec. 28, 1929.

SIRE: Pabst King Segis Prilly Pearl who was by the great show and transmitting sire King Segis Alcartra Prilly who has 110 A. R. O. daughters, 6 with 365-day records from 1,015 lb. to 1,167 lb. butter.

DAM: Maple Grove Mabel Clever Glista who was by Clever Model Glista, a son of the great 34.08 lb. cow Coreva Glista, and was from a 20-lb. daughter of King Pontiac Jupiter. Price, \$75.

3. **Heifer: MAPLE GROVE CREATOR PRILLY GLISTA.** Born Jan. 2, 1930.

SIRE: Pabst King Segis Prilly Pearl whose great-granddam is Spring Brook Bess Burke 2d. Milk, 792.2 lb.; butter, 38.23 lb., 7 days; 1,290.93 lb. butter 365 days.

DAM: Maple Grove Mabel Glista who was by Maple Grove Ybma Glista, son of Maple Grove Spofford Princess, 27 lb. butter in 7 days, while her dam was a 23.29-lb. daughter of Clever Model Glista. Price, \$75.

This is a very nice bunch, nicely marked and well grown, with breeding pretty hard to equal.

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winner of Second Prize at this year's Schuylkill County Fair. She is now giving 60 lb. of milk daily on twice-a-day milking. Have other nice young bulls including a fine young sire ready for light service, sired by my great show bull and show sire, DE KOL TEHEE JOE. Also Females six months to a year old.

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